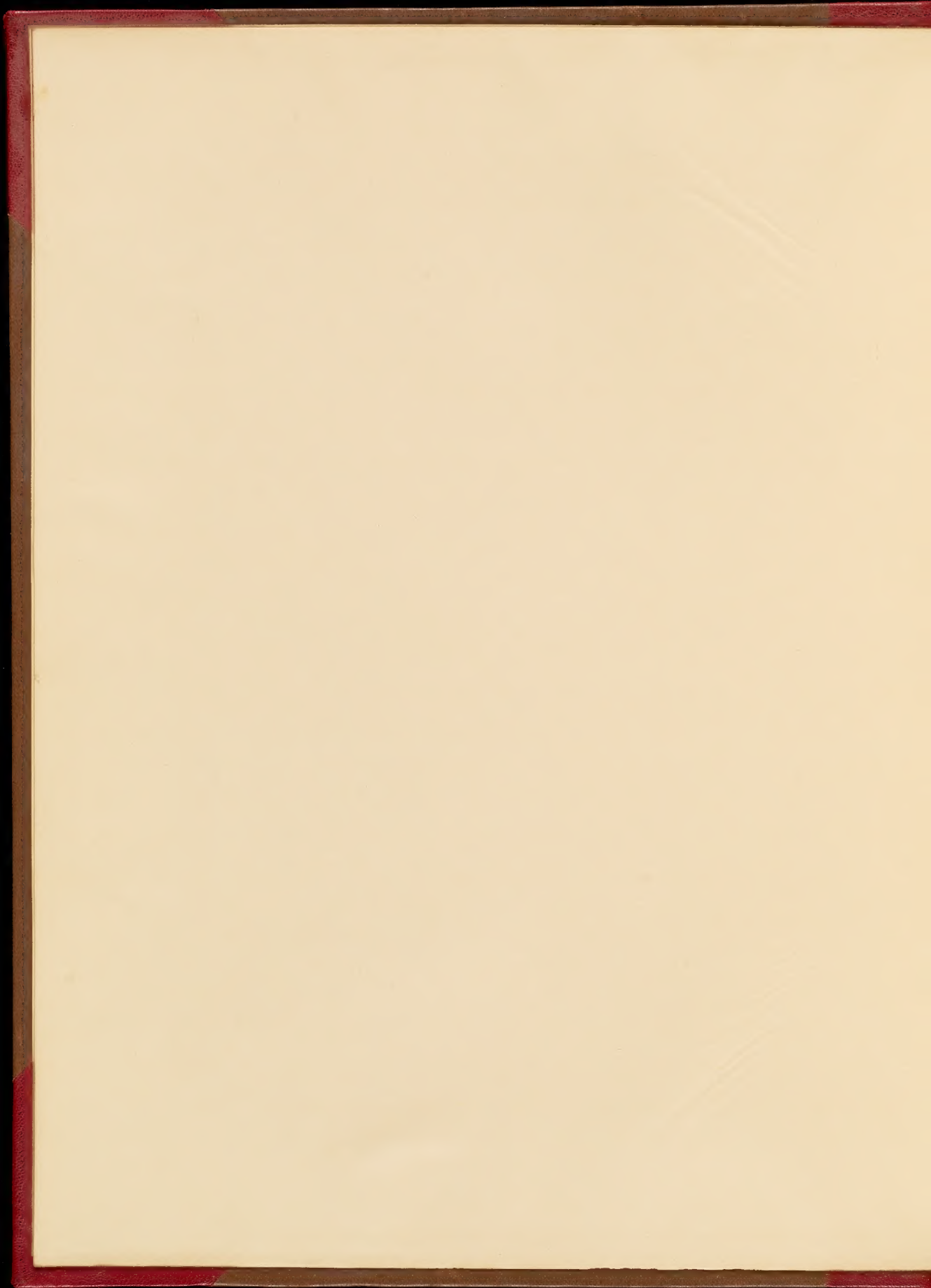
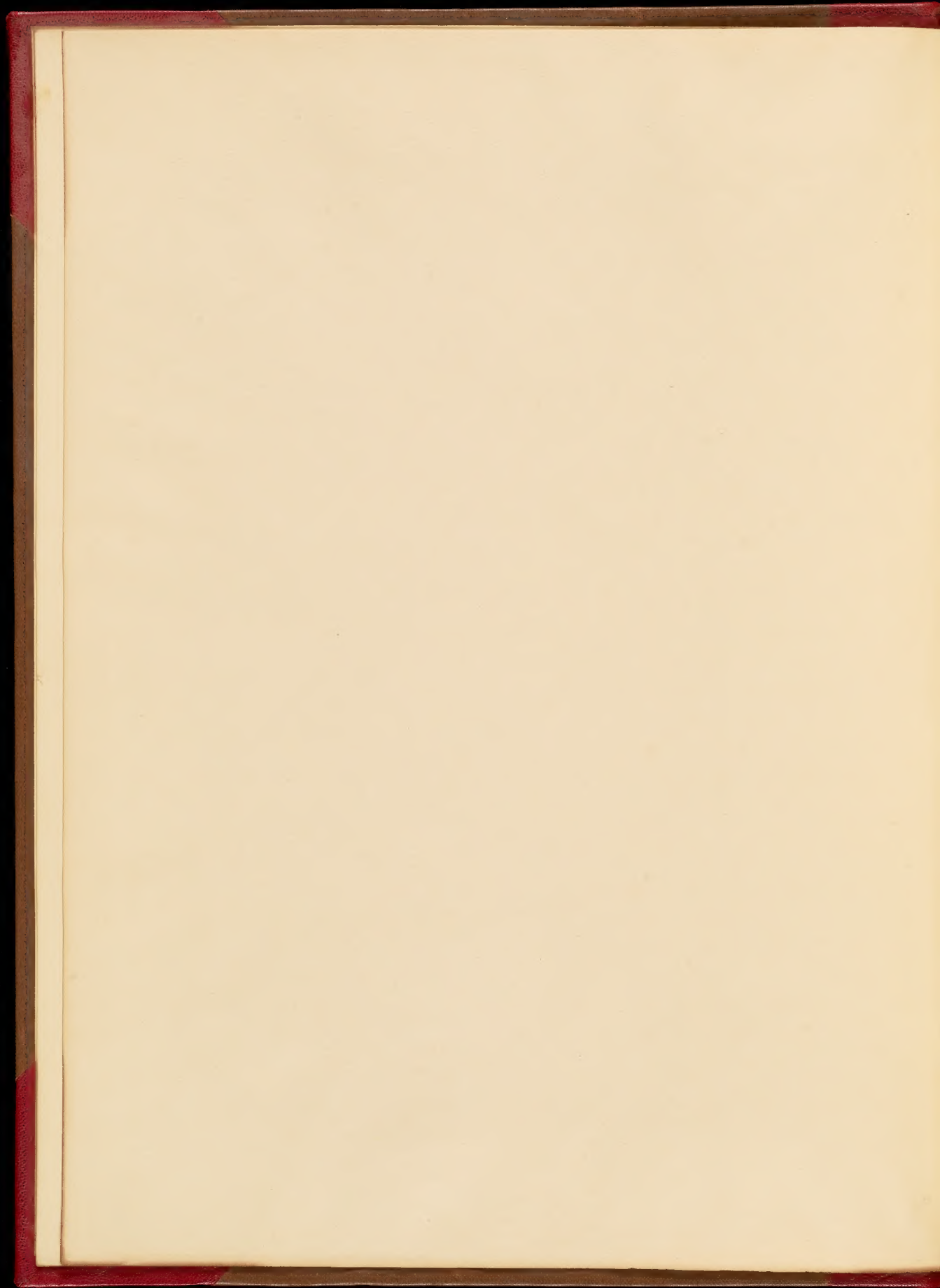


120/1-1-



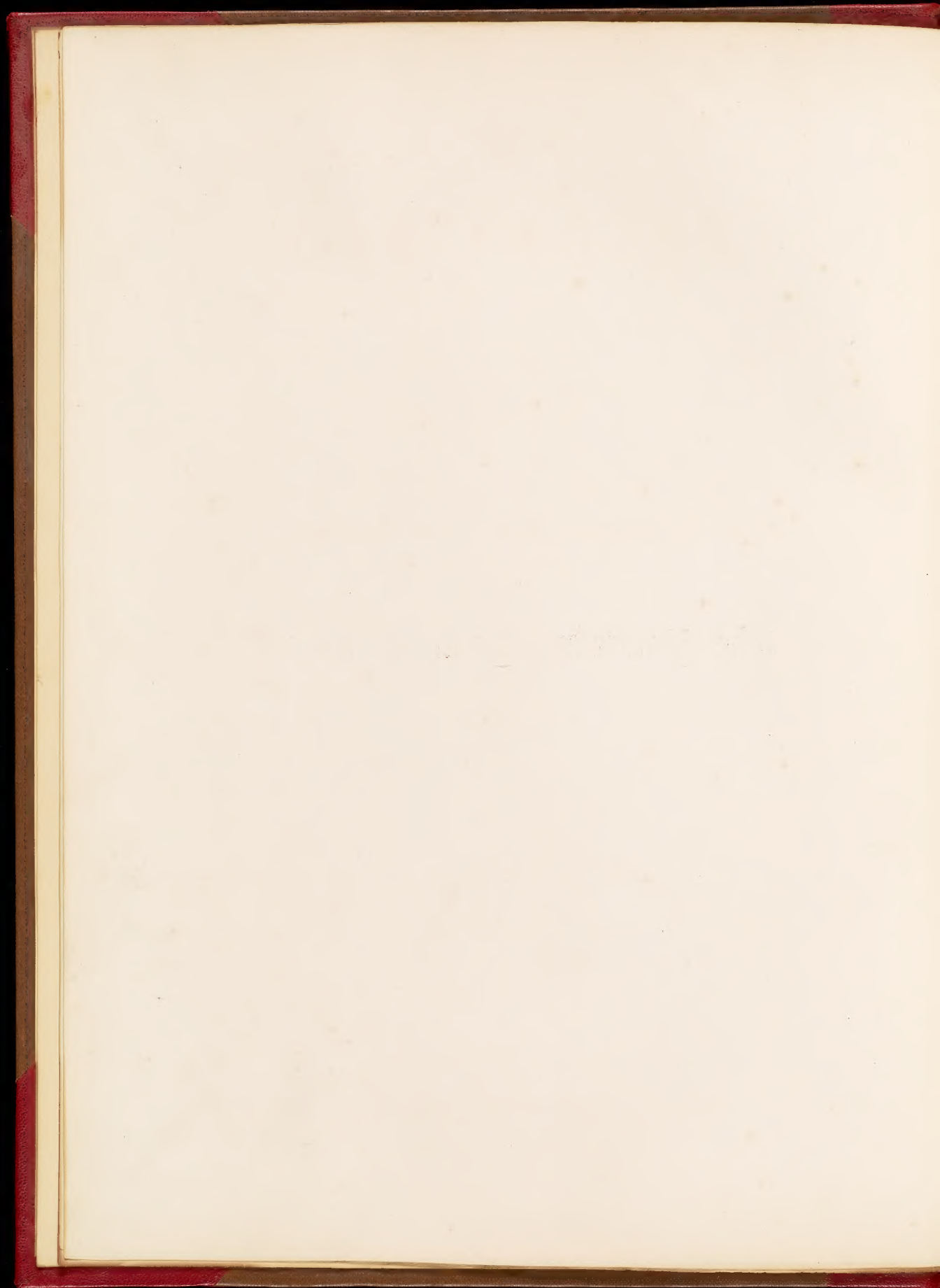


2/6/6

Henry Hansen
Smith Hall
1907. West Fairleigh
Rind

Van. 7. 100
3500
1527

The Domesday Book of Kent.



THE
DOMESDAY BOOK
OF
KENT.

With Translation, Notes, and Appendix.

BY

THE REV. LAMBERT BLACKWELL LARKING, M.A.,

LATE VICAR OF RYARSH, KENT.



LONDON:

JAMES TOOVEY, 177, PICCADILLY.

MDCCCLXIX.

who pr. w. Thoms
Green Bay, Wisc.
13 May 1975.

PRINTED BY TAYLOR AND CO.,
LITTLE QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS

INTRODUCTORY NOTICE.

LAMBERT BLACKWELL LARKING, to whom the reader is indebted for this magnificent edition of the 'DOMESDAY OF KENT,' was born at Clare House, East Malling, on the 2nd of February, 1797. He was the eldest son of John Larking and of Dorothy, daughter of Sir Charles Style, Baronet, of Wateringbury, in the county of Kent. His mother was allied to the noble family of the Wingfields, and his ancestors on both sides had long been settled in the county, of which his father was Deputy-Lieutenant, and served the office of High Sheriff in 1808.

After receiving the rudiments of his education at Parson's Green, under the care of a Mr. Pearson, young Larking was sent to Eton as an oppidan. Here he laid the foundation of those critical habits and that refined scholarship for which he was distinguished through life. From Eton he removed to Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1816. In 1820 he obtained a second class in Classics, took his degree of B.A. in the same year, and that of M.A. in 1823.

After a short visit to the Continent in company with Mr. Lowther, Mr. Larking returned to England, and was ordained by Archbishop Howley to the Curacy of East Peckham, near Tunbridge. By his Rector, the Rev. George Moore, Registrar of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, he was permitted to have access to the wills and muniments in Mr. Moore's keeping. It was thus that Mr. Larking acquired that taste for Archæological pursuits which in him amounted almost to a passion. Here also he gained that minute acquaintance with the local traditions and the genealogical history of his native county in which he was unrivalled. His researches, thus auspiciously commenced, were soon extended to other fields of inquiry. In the prosecution of his favourite study every nook and corner was duly searched,—every sculptured stone and storied window carefully examined. This is not the language of eulogy. Those who knew him well can bear witness to its literal accuracy. His application was unwearied, his patience inexhaustible. It was characteristic of him to spare no pains in whatever he undertook, to do thoroughly and completely whatever he set himself to do. To the knowledge thus acquired by his local researches was added the examination of the public muniments preserved in the national Record Office and elsewhere. No documents were too obscure, too crabbed, or too antiquated to repel his curiosity, or diminish the ardour of his pursuit. Increase of appetite grew by what it fed on; and his private papers and memoranda bear ample evidence of the wide scope of his inquiries, of the judgment by which they were directed, and, above all, of that conscientious desire for extreme accuracy which distinguished him alike in his literary and social converse,—in his moral as well as in his intellectual character.

In the year 1830 Mr. Larking was presented to the Vicarage of Ryarsh, in Kent, by his cousin, the Honourable J. Wingfield Stratford. In 1831 he married Frances, eldest daughter of Sir William Jervis Twysden, Bart., of Roydon Hall. In January 1837 he succeeded to the Vicarage of Burham, in the same county, on the nomination of Charles Milner, Esq., of Preston Hall. Shortly after his removal to Ryarsh, the Surrenden Collection of Manuscripts was submitted to Mr. Larking's inspection by Sir Edward Dering, a lineal descendant of the Baronet of the same name who was distinguished for his learning and love of antiquarian research in the Long Parliament of Charles I. This collection, formed by Sir Edward in the seventeenth century, and consisting of ancient title-deeds and papers belonging to the Dering family, had been enriched by miscellaneous documents derived from the charter chests of Christ Church and of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, from the muniments of Cobham and of Dover Castle. Deterred from his first intention of giving to the world a complete and systematic catalogue of the Surrenden Charters, in consequence of the expense, Mr. Larking was obliged to content himself with publishing a selection from them in the *Proceedings of the Kentish Archaeological Association* and in the '*Collectanea Topographica*.'

Similarity of pursuits procured him the acquaintance of the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, of Westerham, who was engaged at the same time in collecting materials for a History of Kent. An intimate friendship sprang up between the two scholars, and Mr. Larking has recorded in very warm and affectionate terms the happiness he felt in Mr. Streatfeild's companionship:—

"Our testimony," he says, "to his varied qualifications is founded upon our having had the happiness of being associated with him in his archaeological researches for more than a quarter of a century. Many and many a mile have we travelled with him together for the inspection of materials, and many a night have we sat up till early dawn, analysing, attesting, and noting the results of our day's work. Thousands, literally thousands, of ancient documents have we together minutely inspected, and recorded every useful particle of their contents."*

In 1839, whilst Mr. Larking was passing the winter at Malta for the benefit of his health, he employed his leisure hours in transcribing a contemporary report of the lands held by the Knights Hospitallers in England, prepared for the Grand Master by Philip de Thame in the year 1338. This work was arranged for the press some years after, and appeared under the auspices of the Camden Society in 1857.

On Mr. Larking's return to England from Malta he took an active interest in the proceedings of the Camden Society, which had been established a few months before. His contributions to its publications, besides the Report already mentioned, consisted of a volume entitled, '*Proceedings in the County of Kent*,' relating chiefly to the acts of the Long Parliament, and of the Committee of Religion appointed in the year 1640. This volume, not the least valuable of Mr. Larking's publications, is no less interesting to the general historian than it is to the Kentish antiquarian. The illustrations it affords of the proceedings of Parliament against the ministers of religion in the county of Kent are extremely curious. Not less curious and interesting are the details respecting the private and public life of Sir Edward Dering, who was deemed worthy of a place in Lord Clarendon's '*History of the Rebellion*.'

On the 19th of September, 1857, in conjunction with Lord Falmouth and the late Marquis Camden, Mr. Larking projected the formation of an Archaeological Society for the county of Kent. Of this Society he became the Honorary Secretary, and for five years he devoted himself to its interests with unabated enthusiasm. The success attending its operations is to be attributed in a great measure to his indefatigable zeal and valuable services. His contributions to the Society, marked by his initials, L. B. L., taken in a great measure from the manuscripts of the Derings, were characterized by that care and scrupulous fidelity for which he was always remarkable. The Diary of Sir Roger Twysden, published in the first four volumes of the Society's *Proceedings*, may be considered as a supplement to the curious revelations contained in the papers of Sir Edward Dering, already mentioned.

* '*Archæologia Cantiana*,' vol. iii. p. 138.

But whilst Mr. Larking thus employed his leisure hours by occasionally contributing to the Kentish Archaeological and to other publications, it was the most cherished wish of his heart to give to the world an edition of the 'Domesday of Kent,' worthy the importance of the subject and of the deep interest he felt in the county. He had proposed that the work should consist of an exact Facsimile of the ancient record now preserved in the national Record Office. The Facsimile was to be followed by an Extension of the Text, by a Translation, Notes, and Illustrations. This was no easy task for a clergyman so assiduously engaged in parochial work as Mr. Larking. To one jealous as he was to a nicety lest a comma or a hairstroke should be mistaken or misplaced—to one whose punctilious exactitude often suggested doubts which on examination proved groundless—the labour and anxiety thus imposed on him were immense. A slight misgiving involved the necessity of a journey to town. His judgment could be satisfied with nothing short of ocular demonstration, and that more than once repeated. He had to fear lest an error in the facsimile should reappear in the text, or from the text find its way into the Notes and dissertations, and thus prove the source of interminable confusion. To obviate this evil, to guard against the possibility of mistake, Mr. Larking spared no pains and no personal sacrifice. The result is before the reader; and it may be asserted with confidence that never has a more exact or beautiful transcript of so ancient and so difficult a document, as Domesday, been submitted to the public.

Then, again, the Illustrations and Notes required for the completion of his work required the use of rare and costly works not generally to be met with except in public libraries. The obscurities in Domesday are so numerous and perplexing, opinions on disputed words and expressions so much divided, that to a man of singular diffidence and modesty like Mr. Larking the labour was as severe, as its results, in his judgment, too often appeared unsatisfactory. No one, indeed, was better fitted for such a work by his training, by his long acquaintance with documents relating to Kent, by his wonderful local knowledge of the county. But year after year slipped away, until death surprised him at his unfinished task. The loss is, unhappily, irreparable. His place cannot be supplied. Nor is it likely that any one will be found in whom so many favourable circumstances will again concur for editing and illustrating the earliest and most difficult record connected with Kentish history.

Fortunately, at the time of his death, the greatest portion of the work had been prepared or completed, and a large portion of it was already in type. The Facsimile, the Extension, and the Notes had passed through the press; the Appendix had reached to page 8*. For the remaining portion Mr. Larking had collected various memoranda and quotations, undoubtedly intended to have been worked up into a more complete form. Some of these were jotted down on loose fragments of paper, without any notice of their mutual connection. Others consisted of little more than hints conveyed in a few disjointed words, intelligible only to their author. In this state of the work it was deemed advisable to preserve as faithfully as possible Mr. Larking's labours in the condition in which he had left them, without any attempt to supply the deficiencies. Care has been taken to verify and correct the quotations, and, wherever a word or expression has been added, to enclose it within parentheses. This liberty has rarely been used, and never except where the condition of the manuscript rendered such additions indispensable.

The Tables at the close of the volume, especially where Mr. Larking has identified the ancient with the modern Names of Places, will be esteemed of the highest value, as containing the results of his extended and careful observations. So far, therefore, those who are interested in the local history of Kent may consider themselves as especially fortunate in possessing so much valuable material for the ancient topography of the county.

With the exception of a quotation from Sir F. Palgrave's 'History of Normandy,' which it has been deemed right to retain, no portion of the Preface had been committed to paper. Had his life been spared, it is probable that Mr. Larking would have given a general survey of the whole work, embodying in it the best and maturest fruits of his researches. Such a critical examination of Domesday is much to be desired, and would have been specially valuable as coming from one like Mr. Larking, who combined extensive local knowledge

with unwearied industry, and great critical sagacity. But in the absence of all memoranda upon which such a Preface should be founded, still more of any knowledge of Mr. Larking's intentions and views, it has not been thought right to supplement the work with details and theories which, however useful, might not have accorded with Mr. Larking's wishes or opinions.

It would be unjust to conclude these remarks without some allusion to the services rendered by those who have been engaged in the typographical execution and superintendence of the work. To Mr. Smallfield, in particular, the gratitude of all friends of Mr. Larking is due. His long acquaintance with the author, and his intimate knowledge of Mr. Larking's intentions and wishes, were of the greatest value in bringing this work to such a state of perfection as that in which it now appears. Obscure memoranda and half-expressed suggestions, unintelligible to others, were by the means of Mr. Smallfield made clear and legible.

No small praise is also due to Mr. Netherclift for his exact and beautiful Facsimile. But it may be more satisfactory to this able artist to know that Mr. Larking left a memorandum among his papers indicating the high opinion which he entertained of Mr. Netherclift's services. In a slip of paper preserved among a number of brief memoranda, intended for the Preface, Mr. Larking writes as follows:—"I cannot close this Preface without my tribute of thanks to Mr. Netherclift for the admirable manner in which he has executed the Facsimile of the Record. For beauty, correctness, and fidelity to the original, it will fearlessly compete even with the zincographs of Sir H. James. It is no small merit that Mr. Netherclift's transcripts were completed at least two years before Sir H. James's scientific discoveries were made. There was no labour of competition, but the honest efforts for truth of a talented and zealous artist. Had a prize been offered to test the comparative merits of Lithography and Photography by competition, it is impossible that happier fruits could have been obtained than these two Facsimiles of Sir H. James and Mr. Netherclift. Competition the most ardent could not have effected better results than we have in these independent works. To ascribe the palm would be presumptuous in me; this is the province of the reading public. But Mr. Netherclift may feel as gratified as I am at the fruits of his labours, and fear nothing of a rival art either on the score of excellence or expense. If the number of impressions be less limited than in our case, he can produce transcripts even cheaper."

Though the work must ever want its author's last touches and revision, and not only Mr. Larking's friends but all who are interested in the antiquities of Kent must lament the loss of his matured researches, it is confidently anticipated that this Domesday of Kent will remain a lasting monument of the care and ability of its lamented author, and be deemed not unworthy of the favour of those who have encouraged and aided its publication.

NOTE.

There is no more true or graphic description of the process of the Survey than that given by Sir Francis Palgrave in his 'History of Normandy and England.'

"Soon afterwards you might see in every city and good town in England, save and except the bishopric, the three northern counties, and London, a worshipful company, such, for example, as proceeded to the West,—REMIGIUS, Bishop of Lincoln, the founder of the Cathedral, WALTER GIFFORD, Earl of Buckingham, HENRY DE FERRARS, and ADAM, the brother of EUDO DAPIFER.

"These Commissioners began their proceedings by holding a Court, at which, with the exception of the Diocesan, all the members of the Hundred Moot were required to attend.

"Come forward, Gerfa, Sheriff, you the Lieutenant of the Earl, you the Thanes of the Shire, you the Priests of each and every Parish Church, you the Reeves and Villains of each and every Township,—come forward, and declare upon the halidome the truth of the matters into which our Lord the King commands us to inquire, and give your answer to each and every question as we ask.

'What is the name of your township, be it city, borough, thorp, haim, or bye?

'Who was the Lord thereof, Archbishop, Bishop, Abbot, Earl, or Thane, in the days of good KING EDWARD; for of HAROLD the law knows nothing?

'How many thanes, how many commendated,—how many freemen,—how many sokemen,—how many burgesses, how many churls,—how many cottagers, how many thralls?

'How many hides of land be therein?

'How many plough-lands in demesne?

'How many acres of wood, how many of meadow,—how many of pasture,—[how many mills,]*—how many fisheries,—[how many pannage hogs]?

'How much hath been added,—how much taken away?

'How much worth in good KING EDWARD's time,—how much when KING WILLIAM gave it,—and how much now?

'What hath each freeman, what each sokeman,—how many oxen,—how many cows,—how many sheep,—how many swine?

"With some slight variation as to the points of inquiry, this valuation of land and capital was taken throughout the whole length and breadth of England, save and except the Metropolis and the four northern shires. The Commissioners made their several circuits, and the information which they collected was reduced into writing and transmitted to the King. It was afterwards methodized and abstracted, and fairly transcribed in the great volumes of DOMESDAY, and deposited in the Royal Treasury at Winchester, amongst the other Muniments of the Realm. It still exists, fresh and perfect as when the scribe put pen to parchment, the oldest cadastre, or survey of a kingdom, now existing in the world. The

* The clauses in brackets are not in Palgrave; they are my own addition.—L. B. L.

colophon, '*anno millesimo octogesimo sexto ab incarnatione Domini, vigesimo, vero, regni WILLELMI, facta est ista descriptio*,' attests the date of the great Record, and the diligence, as well as the skill, of those by whom it was completed.

"In the entries of the names of places the inaccuracies and corruptions show that the writers were not well acquainted with the Anglo-Saxon terminology, though, in the more familiar designations of persons, fewer errors are observed.

"The caligraphy betrays an Italian hand, and leads to the supposition that it was under the inspection and direction of the lettered LANFRANC that the work was compiled. Great force is given to this supposition from the circumstance that in DOMESDAY we first find those abbreviations, afterwards so common in our legal documents, but which, in fact, are derived from the Tyronian notes of the Romans, until then unknown in England.

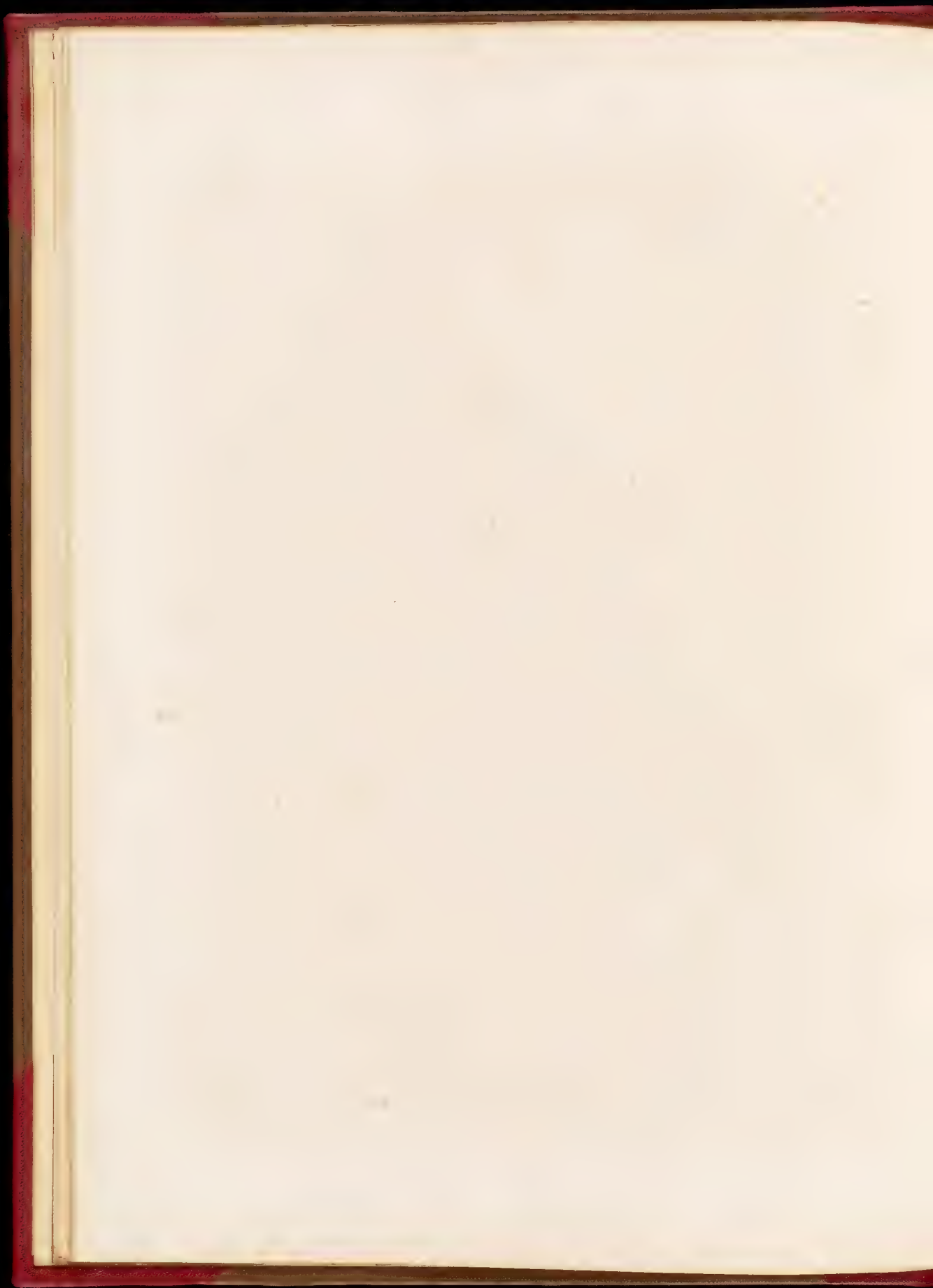
"The formation of this Survey occasioned universal discontent; such an inquiry had never been made before; the English considered it as an invasion almost of their natural rights. It was a shame, they said, that a King should direct such a prying into each man's means,—a shame even to tell of such a tyranny. Yet there was more of temper than of sound reason in this discontent. With whatever acts of oppression WILLIAM may be charged, in this case there was none. The danegelt, the tax of six shillings upon every plough-land, was both a lawful and a needful impost, and the first and main intent of the Survey was to make a full and fair assessment of the charge. The unsettled state of affairs during the latter years of the Confessor's reign, the misfortunes attending the Conquest, and the transfer of land to the new proprietors, might all be sufficient causes for such investigations; but, even if the kingdom had continued in entire tranquillity, it would have been equally required. So long as the land remained untilld no danegelt was payable; but when the plough had been driven over it, then it became liable to the charge; and it is most probable that in many cases the assessment had been neglected or evaded. This, on the other hand, was counterbalanced by the lands which had become wasted by the misfortunes of the Conquest; and, whilst the DOMESDAY Survey secured the rights of the Crown, it also ensured a fair apportionment of the burthen amongst those by whom it was to be contributed. The inquiry was made by the royal officers and ministers; but the repartition was made by the people. The English taxed themselves."

See Palgrave, '*History of Normandy and England*,' ed. 1864, vol. iii. pp. 573-576, ss. 10 and 11.

CONTENTS.

FACSIMILE—TWENTY-EIGHT PLATES.

	PAGE
EXTENSION	1
CONCORDANCE	57
INDEX OF NAMES AND TITLES	79
TRANSLATION	91
NOTES	149
APPENDIX	1*
TABULAR VIEW OF MANORS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED	37*
NAMES OF PLACES, ANCIENT AND MODERN	50*
INDEX TO HUNDREDS, MANORS, ETC., WITH REFERENCES TO HASTED	53*



In leſt de Sudtong 7 in leſt de Aileſford habuſ
iſt ſachā 7 ſocā. bryx. alt. Adolab de Eſceſa.
Anſchil de Bechehā A zor de leſneſ. Aluſnus
Wiuuand ſer. Ordine de hortone. Eſbern de
elleſſelle. leuenor de Sudtong. Eduuand de ſtan.
Vleſtan 7 leuic de ſtremberge. Oſuand de Nord
tong. Loſ de Aſtholte. Alper de Ellingel.

TERRA CANONICORUM S. MARTINI DE BOORE

In leſt de Eſtede habebant canonicus de ſcō
arano T.R.E. .xxi. ſol. in land de cornu.
in hund de Beufberge. In leſt de linuuarke
habebant. iii. ſol. unū in Eſtre hund. aliu
Beuſſote hund. 7 tū in Blachehorn hund.
T.R.E. epaſ pbenſe comuſ 7 reddet. lxx. lib.
mē tōū. Modo ſunt dūſſe p ſinguloſ p epm bauc.

Radulph de S. Sanſone tenet. i. in pbenſa. Tenet
tōū uocē. 7 deſt ſe p. i. ſol. in hē. iii. uillōſ
7 iii. bord cū. i. car. In tōū ual. lxx. ſol. T.R.E.
c. ſol. leuū tenet in pbenſa.

In ead uilla tenet Willelſ filio ogeri. i. ſol. 7 ibi hē
i. uill. xii. bord cū dim car. i. molin. de. xl. ſol.
ibi qdā ſtancuſ hē. i. car. Iſt Willelſ an. i. monaſt
in douer de epō. 7 reddet. xl. ſol. Canonicuſ calūn.
hoc tōū ual. xii. lib. T.R.E. .xx. lib. Sured tenet.

In bochelarde tenet Aluū. i. ſol. ibi hē. vi. uill
7 x. bord cū. i. car. 7 dimid. In tōū ual. iii. lib.
T.R.E. c. ſol. Iſte idē tenet in pbenſa.

In bocuſtōne tenet Wlric. i. uig. 7 ibi hē. iii. uillōſ
7 i. bord cū. i. car. Ad hanc tām par. xxi. ac qz
in cornela hund. 7 ibi ſunt. 9. bord cū dim car.
In tōū ual. xx. ſol. T.R.E. .xx. ſol. Eſpic tenet in
in hae ſod. bond. laceri. S. MARCARTIA. pbenſa.

Ibi hē Sureda. ſol. 7. car. in dūno. 7 i. bord
cū. i. car. ſerui. Val. c. ſol. T.R.E. .iii. lib. pac. clā
ſured tenet in pbenſa.

Ibidē tenet Radulph. i. ſol. hē. i. car. in dūno.
7 vii. bord. Val. lxx. ſol. 7. den. T.R.E.
iii. lib. Alper tenet in pbenſa ſimiliter.

Ibidē tenet Alper. i. ſol. 7 hē in dūno. i. car.
7 iii. uill 7 ii. bord cū dim car. Val. lxx. ſol. T.R.E.
xx. ſol. pac. hui tenet in pbenſa.

Ibid tenet Robt. magr. i. ſol. 7 ibi. iii. uillōſ
7 vii. bord cū. i. car. Val. xxx. ſol. T.R.E. .xx. ſol.
Eſmelte tenet capellan. R.E.

Ibid tenet Wlric. i. ſol. 7 ibi hē. iii. uill 7 i. bord.
cū. i. car. 7 dim. Val. lxx. ſol. T.R.E. .lxx. ſol. d.
Sugar tenet in pbenſa.

Ibid tenet Turbat. dimid ſol. 7 ibi hē. iii. uillōſ 7 i. bord
cū dimid car. 7 idē Robt. hab dimid ſol. in cornela. 7
7 ibi dimid car. in dūno. 7 i. bord. In tōū ual. iii. lib.
T.R.E. .iii. lib. Galdſtan tenet.

Ibidē tenet Eduuine dimid ſol. 7 adhuc. xxi. ſol. tpe.
In dūno hē dimid car. 7 i. uill. cū dimid car. In cornela. 7
hē idē Eduuine. 7 xxi. ſol. 7 i. uill. cū. i. car.
Val. iii. lib. T.R.E. .iii. lib. Iſtemet tenet. R.E. De hac
pbenſa ſupre qſ bauc. vii. ſol. 7 dedit Alan de pſoſio
modo hē Wlric de oxenford. In cornela. 7 hē.

In addelā tenet Anſchil. i. ſol. 7 ibi hē in dūno. ii. car.
cū. vi. bord. hanc tām tenet Sugard archieps.
Hunc eid Anſchille deſt qſ bauc. L. ſol. tpe. ad dē. a.
alias. L. ſol. ap ſcūm anagaria. ubi hē. i. uill
dim car. hē. c. acq. eam de pbenſis ac reſſicant.
In tōū ual. vii. lib. T.R.E. .vii. lib. In beſſere. 7 d.

In Sibereſuuald tenet Willelſ pſcan dimid ſol. 7
7 xxi. ſol. 7 in addelā dimid ſol. xxi. ſol. 7 iii. uill
hē. iii. uillōſ 7 iii. bord. cū. i. car. 7 dim. Iſtū hoc ual.
L. ſol. T.R.E. .iii. lib. In cornela. 7 hē.

In addelam tenet Adolab. iii. uig. 7 ibi hē. iii. uillōſ
7 vii. bord cū. i. car. Val. 7 ualut ſep. lxx. ſol. Iſtemet
tenet T.R.E. In beſſere. 7 d. In cornela. 7 d.

In addelā tenet Abb. S. Auguſtini. i. ſol. 7 ibi hē. iii. uillōſ
7 vii. bord cū. i. car. 7 dimid. Val. xxx. ſol. T.R.E. .xl. ſol.
Anteeſſor ei tenet in pbenſa ſimiliter.

In addelā tenet Willelſ filius ſodalū dimid ſol. 7 dimid
uig. 7 ibi hē in dūno. i. car. 7 iii. uillōſ 7 ii. bord. Val
lxx. ſol. T.R.E. .xl. ſol. Dēne tenet.

In Sibereſuuald tenet Sugar. i. uig. 7 dimid. 7 ibi hē
in dūno dimid car. 7 iii. uillōſ 7 i. bord. Val. xxx. ſol.
T.R.E. .xxx. ſol. pac. ipſius tenet in pbenſa.

Wigellus medicuſ ap ſcūm anagaria tenet. i. uig.
7 dimid. 7 ibi hē. i. uill. cū. ii. bord. Val. xx. ſol. T.R.E.
xxv. ſol. Spinter tenet in pbenſa. In beſſere. 7 d.

In ſerlingelai tenet Willelſ filio Gauſp. i. ſol. 7 ibi hē
in dūno. i. car. 7 iii. uillōſ cū. i. car. Val. iii. lib. T.R.E.
vi. lib. Sugard tenet in pbenſa.

In hichā tenet Baldou. i. ſol. 7 ibi hē. iii. uillōſ 7 i.
bord cū. ii. car. Val. iii. lib. T.R.E. c. ſol. Eduuine tenet.

In bochelard tenet Godric. i. ſol. 7 ibi hē. ii. car. in dūno.
7 iii. uillōſ 7 iii. bord cū. i. car. 7 i. uig. Val. vi. lib.
T.R.E. .viii. lib.

In Sibereſuuald tenet Wlſtan. f. 7 i. uig. 7 ibi hē dimid car.
7 iii. uillōſ 7 x. bord cū. i. car. lxx. ſol. c. ſol. modo lxx. ſol.
pac. ei tenet.

In Diueto lesi de Sworone. In lehestan de.

Rex Willelmus teni ~~laxaresham~~
p uno solino dimidio se defit. Tpa e. xl.
caput: In dno sunt. ii. car. 7 c. xl. ii. uilli
tunc. bord hnt. i. m. car. Ibi sunt. iii. serui. 7 i. mold.
p. xx. ii. acre. pastura. xl. ac. de silua. viii. den.
parue. vii. magne. Ibi. ii. hede. idet. ii. port.
T. R. E. ualunt. lx. lib. 7 tunc qdo haimo recepit.
Modo appat ab anglis. lv. lib. p postu a francis
qui teni ad firma. dic. qd ual. qd. x. lib. 7 x. lib.
Iste tam reddat de isto an. lxx. lib. penitatal. 7 c. xi.
solidi de dai. x. in opa. 7 vii. lib. 7 xxvi. den. ad numq.
Sup huc reddat uicer. c. sol.

Homines de huro testificant. qd de isto an regis
ablata e unu pti. 7 unu alneiu. 7 unu mold. 7 xx. acre
tpe. 7 adhuc tant pti quam pti ad x. des tpe.
que oia qan m firma regis. e. du uiuget. h ual. x.
sol. dicunt aut qd osuward tce uiccom pphat ex
alstan ppositio london. 7 in teni hnt da pphat hupol
Istant quog qd h aetler de isto an ablata. e.
tpe se defit p dim solin. hanc tpa tenebat uiccom.
7 qdo uiccomitatu amcebat. in firma regis remanet.
Ira pmanet post morte R. E. Modos teni hugo de
port. cu. l. iii. acris tpe plus. locu hoc ual. x. lib.
De uob. an regis adhuc sunt ablatz. vi. acre tpe.
7 quedā silua quā pphat osuward posuit ext an.
p qdā uadimon. xl. solidos.
Et celam hui an teni qps de Roucestre. ual. lx. sol.
Extra hanc sunt adhuc ibi. iii. ecclesioly.

In lesi de Hestford. In laurochesfel. bond.

Rex W. teni ~~laxaresham~~ p uno solin se defit. Tpa
e. xv. car. In dno sunt. iii. car. 7 xl. uilli cu
x. bord hnt. xv. car. lbi. viii. serui. 7 i. mold. xl.
den. 7 xl. iii. ac pti. Silua. hoc. port.
hnt tot ualeb. t. R. E. xv. lib. 7 tunc qdo haimo recepit.
m ual. xx. lib. lam ptd. xxvi. lib. 7 uiccom inde hnt
iii. lib. De hoc an teni Antiope. extra roucestre
tamū tpe. qd appat. vii. lib.
Eps etia de Roucestre p xebio tpe in qua castellu
sedet. tamū de hac tra teni. qd xvii. sol. 7 iii. den. ual.

In lesi de Middelton. In quodellon bond.

Rex W. teni ~~laxaresham~~ p quare. x. solins se
defit. Extra hos sunt in dno. iii. solins. 7 ibi. iii.
car in dno. In hoc an. Ec. 7 x. uilli cu. lxxiii. bord.
hnt. c. lx. vii. car. Ibi sunt. vi. mold. de. xxx. solidi.
7 xxiii. ac pti. lbi. xx vii. saling de. xx vii. solidis.

lbi. xxvii. piscarie de. xxvii. sol. 7 vii. den. De theloneo
xl. sol. de pastura. xiii. sol. 7 iii. den. Silua. cc. xx. port
7 hos de Wate reddunt. l. sol. pro neuuaro 7 auctis.
In hoc an sunt. x. serui. hnt totū t. R. E. ualeb. cc. lib
ad numerū. 7 tunc qdo haimo recepit. 7 in similitate.
De hoc an teni hugo de port. viii. solins 7 unū uigū.
qui t. R. E. erant cū aliis solins in theloneo. Ibi hnt. iii. car
in dno.
Ibi qd quā teni hugo de port. ual. xx. lib. qd computant in. cc. lib
totū an ~~laxaresham~~. qui teni reddat. c. xl. lib. ad ignē
7 ad penā. 7 insup. xx. lib. 7 vii. sol. ii. denar. min. ad nu
merū. haimoni dat ppositu. xii. lib.
De silua regis hnt Wadard tunc qd redd. xvi. den. pami.
dimidia denā tenet quā t. R. E. qdā uillan tenet. 7 alnod
cū dūal paret cū dūa uillo p um abstat.
Et celas 7 decimas hui an teni abb s Augustini. 7 xl.
sol. de. iii. solins regis pcento a.

In lesi de Wiggart. In lauresham bond.

Rex W. teni ~~laxaresham~~ p vii. solins se defit. Tpa e
xxvi. car. In dno sunt. lbi. xxx. uilli cū xl. bord
hnt. xxviii. car. Ibi. v. serui. 7 i. mold. de. xx. sol. 7 i. ac
p. Silua. c. port. 7 de pastura silu. xxx. sol. 7 ii. den.
In quatu. de. iii. lib. 7 i. saling de. iii. solidi 7 ii. den. In
canuar auctate. iii. hage. ad hoc an pan. In tenis ualent
t. R. E. ualeb. lx. lib. v. solidi min. 7 post. lx. lib. modo ual
qter. x. lib.

TERZA ARCHIEPI CANTVARIENSIS.

1). ~~7. homine cantuaria~~ habet quatuordecim et unum
quensel. 7. xxxii. mansuras quas tenent clerici de ulla
in quida sua. 7. reddunt .xxx. ioh. in molle de e. foli

SANCTISSIMO uacit in hac p[ar]te h[ab]ere h[ab]ere b[e]n[e]d[i]c[t]io[n]em
archiep[iscop]i, et est de iustis monachis. ¹ reddidit
sequenti regi sicut docuit. ² et hoc testat[ur] in h[ab]itu
de s[an]cto b[e]n[e]d[i]c[t]o. q[uod] anteq[uam] rex ed[ic]t[um] dedisset illis h[ab]itu
reddidit reg. xv. lib[ris]. ³ ¹ ² non erat ad p[ar]tem
Redo recepit archiep[iscop]us reddidit xl. lib[ris]. de firma. ⁴ xl.
milia alliey ad uicem monachos. In anno quo facta
est h[ab]e descriptio: reddidit l. lib[ris]. de firma alliey
sicu[nt] p[ri]us. l. lib[ris]. quia ibi. ecc[lesi]a n[on] manebat h[ab]ere
p[ar]tem: modo sunt plus. lxxvi. uacit h[ab]itu. ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ ²⁷⁸ ²⁷⁹ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸¹ ²⁸² ²⁸³ ²⁸⁴ ²⁸⁵ ²⁸⁶ ²⁸⁷ ²⁸⁸ ²⁸⁹ ²⁹⁰ ²⁹¹ ²⁹² ²⁹³ ²⁹⁴ ²⁹⁵ ²⁹⁶ ²⁹⁷ ²⁹⁸ ²⁹⁹ ³⁰⁰ ³⁰¹ ³⁰² ³⁰³ ³⁰⁴ ³⁰⁵ ³⁰⁶ ³⁰⁷ ³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ ³¹⁰ ³¹¹ ³¹² ³¹³ ³¹⁴ ³¹⁵ ³¹⁶ ³¹⁷ ³¹⁸ ³¹⁹ ³²⁰ ³²¹ ³²² ³²³ ³²⁴ ³²⁵ ³²⁶ ³²⁷ ³²⁸ ³²⁹ ³³⁰ ³³¹ ³³² ³³³ ³³⁴ ³³⁵ ³³⁶ ³³⁷ ³³⁸ ³³⁹ ³⁴⁰ ³⁴¹ ³⁴² ³⁴³ ³⁴⁴ ³⁴⁵ ³⁴⁶ ³⁴⁷ ³⁴⁸ ³⁴⁹ ³⁵⁰ ³⁵¹ ³⁵² ³⁵³ ³⁵⁴ ³⁵⁵ ³⁵⁶ ³⁵⁷ ³⁵⁸ ³⁵⁹ ³⁶⁰ ³⁶¹ ³⁶² ³⁶³ ³⁶⁴ ³⁶⁵ ³⁶⁶ ³⁶⁷ ³⁶⁸ ³⁶⁹ ³⁷⁰ ³⁷¹ ³⁷² ³⁷³ ³⁷⁴ ³⁷⁵ ³⁷⁶ ³⁷⁷ ³⁷⁸ ³⁷⁹ ³⁸⁰ ³⁸¹ ³⁸² ³⁸³ ³⁸⁴ ³⁸⁵ ³⁸⁶ ³⁸⁷ ³⁸⁸ ³⁸⁹ ³⁹⁰ ³⁹¹ ³⁹² ³⁹³ ³⁹⁴ ³⁹⁵ ³⁹⁶ ³⁹⁷ ³⁹⁸ ³⁹⁹ ⁴⁰⁰ ⁴⁰¹ ⁴⁰² ⁴⁰³ ⁴⁰⁴ ⁴⁰⁵ ⁴⁰⁶ ⁴⁰⁷ ⁴⁰⁸ ⁴⁰⁹ ⁴¹⁰ ⁴¹¹ ⁴¹² ⁴¹³ ⁴¹⁴ ⁴¹⁵ ⁴¹⁶ ⁴¹⁷ ⁴¹⁸ ⁴¹⁹ ⁴²⁰ ⁴²¹ ⁴²² ⁴²³ ⁴²⁴ ⁴²⁵ ⁴²⁶ ⁴²⁷ ⁴²⁸ ⁴²⁹ ⁴³⁰ ⁴³¹ ⁴³²

[illegible]

pte Archiepi^{us} ven^{erabilis} in dno p^{re}s^{ens}. f. de d^{omi}n^o ip^{so}
 xl. ii. car. In dno sum^{us} et car. f. b. c. et a^{nt}ill^{is} ven^{erabilis}
 bon^{is} h^{ab}it^{us}. xl. v. car. l^{ib}er omⁿi^{um} p^{ar}ti^{um} n^{ost}ra^{rum} de l^{ib}er u.
 folio 71. d^e p^{er}ti. Silua. c. l. p^{er}te^{re}

De hoc et tertio. ragnu. i. solun⁷ dimid⁷ ubi hinc in dno
in car⁷ xxi. nullus ai. xi. bord hinc in car. lbi. ulqu
a. meli de xxxiii. fol. xxviii. ubi p^a silua. xxx p^a
In tertio ualent. l. k. et p^a nulli
apparat dnu ap^h. lx. lib. legu⁷. nulli⁷ Ricard de
Tomebric⁷ qd in sua lingua ten⁷ appat. x. lib.

[illegible][illegible]

Ipsē archiepīscopi tui tē habet. ꝛ m. idm. le desd. ipō ē sup.
 ca. In dñio sicut. 7. Men. audi. cu. i. bēd. hūc. cui. cap.

libi gda. 7 iii. mold de. l. sold' 7 vi. deni. libi. v. seru.
ac pa. Silua. xl. port. In tras ualent. T. E. uat
m. lib. 7 iiii. qdo pcep. Modo. xvi. lib. 7 tam read
2001. lib.

[illegible]

prie archiepiscopi et in domino portaverit per solus
desp. l. c. l. 7. m. p. s. i. c. l. x. m. car. in d. n. o. f. u.
m. 7. 000. v. m. l. l. h. n. e. x. i. c. a. r. l. i. p. e. d. a. 7. v. i. s. e. r. u. t.
x. m. d. i. n. i. t. e. x. t. e. s. t. a. u. n. a. p. i. s. t. a. x. i. c. a. l. x. i. l. i. a.
x. m. p. o. r. t. i. n. a. s. e. r. v. a. t. o. r. e. l. i. b. e. r. a. l. x. i. l. i. a. x. o. p. e. c. e. p. t.
x. m. d. i. n. i. x. x. v. i. l. i. b. 7. e. u. r. i. n. o. t. e. l. x. v. e. n. d. i. t. x. i. l. i.
l. i. c. e. n. s. t. e. n. e. b. u. r. g. i. e. q. u. i. t. e. n. d. i. c. a. t. o. r. e. d. e. h. u. c. i. n. i. l.
i. n. b. e. n. e. d. i. c. t. i. o. n. e. b. u. s. s. i. x. v. i. l. i. a.

[illegible]

De hoc n̄ rem. Wals. dispensat. i. solun. tibi b̄. i. car.
in dñio. 7. u. uislos cū dñi car.
De red. n̄ rem. Goff. de archiepo. i. solun. tibi b̄. i. car.
7. u. uislos cū. i. boyd. h̄ n̄. u. car.

De ipsi ten firmanz iur. lbi de archiepo lbi lre
genciu. qualibet die xii. oct. hñes in cap lbi x sequi
la consuetudine I.R.E ual brecc. xx lib. post xxi.
lib. Modo appat dñu arch. xxxiii. lib. tram reddi
xxx. lib. Aldnu. xxi. lib. Juarde se bone brige
qd ten in sua leuca. appat. xv. lib.

In medestan hano.
 pie archieps ten medestane. p. x. solus se dist.
 t. pa. e. xx. car. in die sum. car. xxx. ult. ca.
 .xxi. bnd. hie. xx. car. lbi gesta. 7. x. seru. v. meln
 de xxx. ldy. x. car. lbi u. piscano. de. c. lxx. ang. ult.
 lbi. x. ac. pa. Silua. xxx. por.

De hoc in tali de archiepo. iii. milite. iii. solani / ubi
hinc. iii. car. / om. in dno. / 7000 ii. uillo. cu. x. port
hinc. vi. car. / x. sep. / hinc. i. molin. de. v. sol. / xii.
aci. pa. / 7 ii. piscar. / dimid. de. c. lxxx. angult. / ii. salm.
Silua. x. ii. porc.

In totis ualent T. h. l. uat' heret. xiii lib. & p. q.
xii lib. - in dicitur apud nepi uat' xx lib. M. i. c. x.
lib. 7 x. sol. Monachi cantuar' hnt omni anno de
duob. hoib. hui' tñ. xxx. sol.

In certis bonis
 pte artium et sci Gelmo b. p. vi. solus se desit
 tra. et. xv. cap. In dno sunt. ii. cap. 7. i. utli et
 xvi. boni hie. xv. cap. Ibi eda. In xxi. m. p. i.
 carie de. xl. i. solis. c. vi. den. 7. moli de. vi.
 solis. c. vi. den. 7. xiii. ac pa. Silua. x. poro.
 de hoc et tñ qda francie qda ad. i. cap. Ibi tñ
 i. bord. In roas ualere. t. k. t. uat hoc et. xv. lb.
 Xdo precep. xii. lb. in xxi. lb. tam pda
 xx. vi. lb. xii. den. min. Xd tñ francie. xl. lb.
 In pcedit bonis

Iste archieps ten fecelt. p. viii. solins se
deft. i. p. x. x. car. in dno iun. iii. car.
79. x. x. uill. cii. x. v. borel. xvi. vii. car.
ten eecta. i. molin de x. v. den. xvi. iii. ac p.
Silua. x. p. v. c. saline de lx. iii. den. i. una
pifera. in roci ualene. i. h. f. ualut boed. viii.
lib. x. do recep. simit. i. m. x. v. lib. Sup her
re archieps. xlii. lib. viii. sold.

[illegible]

In foro wartles. In prebā hōu.
Ipe archiep̄s tēi prebā hōu. p. vii. solm̄ se post.
 Ipa ē ad xi. car. In dmo sum. iii. car. 7 xxi.
 ulli cū xi. bōi hū. xxi. car. Ibi. ii. cōfē.
 Ibi. ii. feru. xxi. ac pā. Silua. xx. porē.
 In tōis ualēre. T. R. f. ualure hōc. xxi. lib.
 vi. sol 7 iii. den 7 post tēd. In uat. x. lib.
 De hoc. ii. teni Cōfēbū. Haple. de arch. ep̄o
 uolū. dim. i. uat. Ibi hū. iii. car.
 7 iii. ullōf cū. vii. bōi. hū. vii. car. In tō
 uat. x. lib. De hū hū. monachi. vii. sol p. am.
 In sol. uat. hū. hū.

Iste archiepiscopus prius fecerat in indiano. p. vii. so-
lus se desit. tra. e. xx. cap. In dno sunt. iiii. cap.
xxii. illi cu qd. x. m. bord. hinc. xvi. cap.
Ibi. xii. molus de. iiii. lb. x. lb. c. ac pro silua
a. pore. Ad hoc qd. pander. v. lb. i. in ciuitate
a. iiii. masure. in non sunt nisi. xv. qd. alie
sunt destructe noua hospitacione archiepi.

[illegible]

p[ro]p[ri]e archiep[iscop]i ten in d[omi]no 9. annis. p. vi. solm[is]e de[be]at
 tra. e. l. car. In d[omi]no sunt 6. car. 7. xxi. uill[is] a[ut] u
 bord[is] h[ab]it. xxx car. d[omi]ni. lbi eccl[esi]a. ii. m[od]i de vin. fol
 7. in d[omi]ni. 7. x. ac f[er]a. Silua. xv. porc[is]. de ob[itu] bagia. xx. in
 den[ariis]. In total ualent. i. R. f. 7. post ualeb. x. lib. in. x. l.

lpsē archieps ten in dño solent. p. v. solus dimi
 se deff. tra. c. In dño sunt. n. car. xvi. culti
 cū. x. den. bōnē mītes. x. car. lvi. m. ac pō. pīcarā
 x. den. Salina de. xvi. den. Silua. xl. v. pōrē. In
 tota ualē. r. l. E. post ualē. x. lib. xvi. sol. xii. den.
 71. oboli. Modo uat. x. lib. xvi. sol. xii. den. 71. oboli

Epist. archiepisc. tunc in dno. **Cherubino**. p. xiii. fol. se. de d. d.
Tia. e. cl. apud dno. e. u. solut. ibi. m. car. d. m. lbi. xvi.
uili. cu. xx. m. boni. hnt. xx. m. cap. lbi. x. s. m. tui.
molin. de xl. den. lbi. x. m. ac pa. Silua. x. m. porci.
In tota ualente. x. l. e. ualeb. xx. m. lbi. x. m. de pcep. m. d.
M. m. p. i. a. c. xx. m. lbi. x. m. reddit. x. l. b.

Iple archiepiscopus in domino **pluchel**. P uno solinte de
 tra. e. xxi. car. in domino. u. car. dim. xxi. ult. cu. vi.
 boja hinc. xi. car. lbi. viii. serui. xxi. ac pa 7 dim. Sibi
 c. xl. por. In eo tra. e. ualib. lbi. x. de pcep.
 in lbi. 7 modo. xxi. lbi. tam pedit. u. lbi.
 In lest de estrat. In Winerth hmo

p[re]s[ent] archie[sc]p[iscopu]s t[er]m[in]i Winc[est]rie in d[omi]no .p. xl. solm[s]n[s]
 desat. t. h. l. e. .iij. p[er] p[er] v. t. iia. e. in d[omi]no solm[s]n[s]
 viii. car. p[er] q[ui]t[er] p[er] v. uill[s]t. c[ir]c[um] .xx. bord[s]. b[ri]tel. l. iij.
 car. lbi. uin. lerru. .xii. m[ar]c. de .xxx. uin. sil. silua. v.
 pore. l. iij. siluay. ad clausu[m]. In t[er]m[in]i ualeat. t. h. l. e. uat[s]
 .xvi. uin. lib. .sco. recep[er]unt. similit[er]. .iij. c. lib.
 De hoc n[on] est uill[s]t. de archie[sc]p[iscopu]s. foli[n] in floru. lbi. h[ab]e[n]t
 d[omi]n[i]o. car. .xiii. uill[s]t. .xii. m[ar]c. ad .i. car. .xii. p[er]ca
 c[ir]c[um] salma. de .xx. dan. l[et] uat[s]. xl. foli.

De ipso **h**oc et. h. o. e. archiepi. s. solus. 7. dim. in. m. i. u. i. b. h. i. c. in. d. n. o. e. m. c. a. r. x. m. b. o. r. d. x. m. i. n. e. r. i. c. i. u. s. u. l. a. t. x. c. i. l. i. **I** n. d. i. n. o. r. a. t. i. o. n. e. b. u. i. p. s. e. a. r. c. h. e. p. i. s. c. o. p. i. s. i. n. d. i. n. o. a. n. t. e. s. c. h. a. n. p. e. i. s. o. l. u. s. f. e. d. e. l. i. c. i. t. i. n. p. m. i. t. a. e. x. c. i. t. a. r. i. n. d. i. n. o. s. a. m. e. m. c. a. r. x. m. b. o. r. d. x. m. i. n. e. r. i. c. i. u. s. u. l. a. t. x. c. i. l. i. d. e. s. o. l. u. s. i. n. s. a. l. i. n. e. d. e. s. o. l. u. s. x. m. a. t. p. a. s. i. l. u. s. x. m. p. o.

In totis ualens T.R.E. uat 7 post. x. lib. Modo. xx. lib.
In lino de art. test.
Iste archiepiscopus tenet in dno. p. xx. i. solin se
defet. T.R.E. in p. xv. solin. T.R.E. c. cap. in dno sunt xii.
cap. 7 ducenta uilli x. min cu l. bord hnt lxx. car.
lbi pecta 7 xii. serui 7 iii. molend de xxi. sol. 7 iii. piscar
de. xxi. den. lbi. c. lxx. ac pa. Silua. lx. porci.
In totis ualens T.R.E. ualeb. lx. ii. lib. 7 tunc qdo recep.
Modo pecta. c. lib. 7 xx. sol.

Iste archiepiscopus tenet uilla que uocat s' narari 7 p. n. ad
estursete. 7 iacet in ipso hnt. 7 defet sp uno solin dmi
7 pa. e. In dno sunt ii. cap. 7 xxx. i. bord.
Ad hanc pa. p. n. burgens in cantuari. pectees
qui sol. 7 iii. den. lbi. v. molend de. xx. sol. 7 parua silua.
In hac uilla tenet Radulphus dmi solin de archiepiscopo. lbi hnt
ii. cap. in dno. 7 uillor cu. ii. bord hnt. ii. cap. 7 dimid.
T.R.E. ualeb. xii. lib. dmi solin s' narari. 7 aliud dmi solin
uat temp. iii. lib.

In Roccenel sunt q. xx. v. burgens qui p. n. ad Aldur
archiepiscopi. 7 ualuer. in ualens dno. vi. lib.

De ipso ad Aldinon iacet in limes dimid uagu. dimid
intra. Archiepiscopus tenet in dno. 7 lbi hnt. i. cap. 7 uillor
cu. xxi. bord hnt. i. cap. 7 dimid. lbi sunt. vii. p. n. qui
reddunt. xii. lib. 7 v. sol. T.R.E. i. cap. Val. ualens. vii. lib.
tam reddet. xxi. lib.

De eod. in tenet comes de Owe. Estinghes p. i. an.
p uno solin 7 dimid se defet T.R.E. 7 in p uno solin tantu.
T.R.E. xiii. car. In dno sunt. ii. 7 xxx. uilli cu. xxi. bord.
hnt. vii. car. 7 i. molin de. xxi. den. lbi pecta. xx. ac pa
Silua. x. porci. 7 vii. serui. T.R.E. ac post. uat. vii. lib. m. x. lib.

In dno sunt. ii. 7 xxx. uilli cu. xxi. bord.
hnt. vii. car. 7 i. molin de. xxi. den. lbi pecta. xx. ac pa
Silua. x. porci. 7 vii. serui. T.R.E. ac post. uat. vii. lib. m. x. lib.

Iste archiepiscopus tenet in dno. leuincos. p. vii. solin se defet.
T.R.E. lx. car. In dno sunt. iii. 7 c. uilli cu. xxi. bord.
hnt. l. v. car. lbi pecta 7 x. serui. 7 i. molin de. xxx. den.
7 i. piscar de. xl. anguill. 7 xxx. ac pa. Silua. c. porci.
lbi p. n. vi. burgens in hede. T.R.E. ualeb. xxx. lib.
7 postea xl. lib. in simla. 7 tam reddet. lx. lib.

De hoc ac tenet. iii. hnt archiepiscopi. ii. solin 7 dimid 7 dimid
uagu. 7 lbi hnt. v. cap. in dno. 7 xx. uillor cu. xxi. bord.
hnt. v. cap. 7 dimid 7 i. serui. 7 i. molin de. vii. sol. 7 vi. den.
7 xl. ac pa. Silua. xi. porci. lbi. ii. pecta. hnt tot uat. xi. lib.

Iste archiepiscopus tenet Mesedene. p uno solin se defet. T.R.E.
lbi sunt. xxx. uilli cu. iii. bord. hnt. v. car. lbi. e. mgy
caui de xl. sol. v. den. mui. Silua. xl. porci. hnt totu
T.R.E. ualeb. c. sol. xxi. recep. xxi. lib. 7 in x. lib. tam
p. n. pecta. xxiii. lib. 7 x. solid.

TERRA MELLIVAN EIVS. In hestian hnt.

Algotus tenet de archiepiscopo. forminetham.
p uno solino se defet. T.R.E. In dno sunt
ii. cap. xii. uilli cu. v. bord hnt. iii. car. dmi.
lbi. xii. ac pa. Silua. xx. porci. 7 Ricard de tonebrige
de ead silua tunc hnt in sua leuia. T.R.E. ualebat
hoc in xii. lib. 7 in x. lib. de his hnt monachi
cantuari. iii. lib. ad uictu suu.

Radulphus filius Unspac tenet flossors de archiepiscopo.
p. vi. solin se defet. T.R.E. In dno sunt
v. cap. 7 xxx. uilli cu. x. bord hnt. xx. car. lbi
ii. pecta 7 x. serui. 7 i. molend de. xl. m. sol. 7 xx. ac
pa. Silua. xx. porci. T.R.E. ualeb. xxi. lib. 7 in uat.
xx. lib. De hoc ac tenet Ricard de tonebrige. tantu
silur unde p. n. poss. xx. porci. 7 i. molin de. vi. solid.
7 una piscaria in sua leuia.

Malgeri tenet de archiepiscopo. iii. iuga. in Orpington.
p. n. tanto se defet ex Orpington. T.R.E. Modo sunt
ii. iuga in Orpington. tantu exca. T.R.E. In dno
i. cap. 7 iii. uilli cu. i. bord. iii. serui. 7 dimid cap. 7 iii.
ac pa. Silua. x. porci. T.R.E. ualeb. xl. sol. xxi. recep.
xx. sol. 7 iii. l. sol.

In dno uice tenet de archiepiscopo. Brestede. p uno
solin dimid se defet. T.R.E. x. car. In dno sunt. ii.
7 xxx. uilli cu. xxi. bord hnt. xii. car. In pecta xxi.
serui. 7 i. molend de. xxi. sol. Silua q. xx. porci. de
herbaggio. x. solid. 7 vi. den. hnt tot T.R.E. ualebat
x. lib. 7 tunc qdo recep. 7 in xxi. lib. hoc ac tenet
Alnod abt de archiepiscopo cantuari.

Comes de Owe tenet de archiepiscopo. Olesse. p. ii.
solin se defet. T.R.E. 7 in p. n. tantu. T.R.E. ac in dno
sunt. ii. cap. 7 xxx. uilli cu. vii. bord hnt. vii. car.
lbi pecta. uillor de. iii. sol. 7 iii. ac pa. Silua
qure. xx. porci. hnt tot. T.R.E. ualeb. x. lib. xxi. recep.
viii. lib. modo. xi. lib. hoc ac tenet Alfer de archiepiscopo.

Radulphus filius uualdi tenet Boltone de archiepiscopo.
p dimid solin se defet. 7 iacet in dno. solin de holinge
borne. T.R.E. i. cap. 7 dimid. dno. e. una car. 7 iii. uilli
cu. ii. bord hnt. i. cap. lbi pecta. 7 i. ac pa. Silua
xxi. porci. hnt totu uat. 7 ualens sep. xl. solid.

Ricardus tenet de archiepiscopo. Bolton. p uno solin
se defet. T.R.E. In dno. i. cap. 7 iii. uilli cu. i. bord
hnt. i. cap. Silua. v. porci. T.R.E. 7 post uat. xxx. sol.

Idem Ricardus tenet de archiepiscopo. Bolton. p uno solin
se defet. T.R.E. In dno. i. cap. 7 iii. uilli cu. x. bord hnt. ii. cap.
lbi. v. serui. 7 c. ac pa. 7 iii. salm de. iii. sol. T.R.E.
7 post. ualens. c. sol. m. vi. lib. De his hnt monachi cantuari.
xx. lib.

Godefridus dapifer ten de archiepiscopo. ^{In Calchelle hunc.} p. ii. solm. se deff. i. r. a. e. ^{In dno sunt. ii. cap. x. uall.} cu. ii. bord. hnt. iii. cap. lbi. am. ligu. v. ac. pa. i. molm. de xii. sol. silua de x. pore. In tot ual. xii. lib. tam. reddat. xii. lib. 7 x. sol. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Iste Godefridus ten de archiepiscopo in Seape. dimid solm. i. r. a. e. ^{In dno. i. cap. cu. ii. bord. 7 iii. seru. i. lib. 7 post.} ualim. xxx. sol. Modo. iii. lib. 7 tam. reddat. c. sol. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Ostus filius letard ten. i. iugum. ^{In thetba hunc.} de archiepiscopo in Becolard. lbi. hnt. in dno. i. cap. ual. x. sol. ^{In thetba hunc.} de archiepiscopo in Becolard. lbi. hnt. in dno. i. cap. ual. x. sol. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Hugo de Cromfere ten de archiepiscopo. ^{In thetba hunc.} p. vi. solm. se deff. i. r. a. e. 7 m. p. iii. solm. se deff. i. r. a. e. ^{In dno sunt. ii. cap. x. uall.} cu. ii. bord. hnt. x. cap. 7 dimid. lbi. pecta. 7 iii. seru. 7 x. mod. de xxx. sol. 7 x. ual. x. lib. 7 x. pore. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Ad hoc an pan. cc. x. burgess in Burgo hede. ^{In thetba hunc.} hnt. burgum 7 ual. i. lib. x. lib. Xdo paxp. vii. lib. ^{In thetba hunc.} in m. t. x. u. lib. 7 vi. sol. 7 iii. den. In thetba hnt. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Walls de Edderha ten de archiepiscopo. ^{In thetba hunc.} p. vi. solm. se deff. i. r. a. e. ^{In dno sunt. ii. cap. x. uall.} cu. ii. bord. hnt. i. cap. 7 dimid. lbi. x. u. ac. pa. 7 Silua x. pore. i. lib. ualeb. x. lib. 7 post. x. sol. Modo xii. lib. tam. reddat. x. lib. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Robertus de Romenel ten de archiepiscopo. ^{In thetba hunc.} p. vi. solm. se deff. i. r. a. e. ^{In dno sunt. ii. cap. x. uall.} cu. ii. bord. hnt. x. cap. lbi. vii. salinge de. vii. sol. 7 x. den. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Ad hoc an pan. cc. i. burgi. qui sunt in Romenel. de quib. hnt. archiepiscopus. in forissacis. lat. v. annu. pace. finca. forissellu. hnt. u. hnt. omne separatu. ab eis. ipsi hnt. omne cluadmes 7 alias forissacis. p. seruato ma. ris. 7 sunt in manu pecti. i. lib. 7 post. ualim. x. lib. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Walls ten de archiepiscopo. ^{In thetba hunc.} p. vi. solm. se deff. i. r. a. e. ^{In dno sunt. ii. cap. x. uall.} cu. ii. bord. hnt. x. cap. lbi. vii. salinge de. vii. sol. 7 x. den. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Ad hoc an pan. cc. i. burgi. qui sunt in Romenel. de quib. hnt. archiepiscopus. in forissacis. lat. v. annu. pace. finca. forissellu. hnt. u. hnt. omne separatu. ab eis. ipsi hnt. omne cluadmes 7 alias forissacis. p. seruato ma. ris. 7 sunt in manu pecti. i. lib. 7 post. ualim. x. lib. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Archiepiscopus caruar ten. ^{In thetba hunc.} p. iii. solm. se deff. i. r. a. e. ^{In dno sunt. ii. cap. x. uall.} cu. ii. bord. hnt. x. cap. lbi. vii. salinge de. vii. sol. 7 x. den. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Iste archiepiscopus ten. ^{In thetba hunc.} p. vi. solm. se deff. i. r. a. e. ^{In dno sunt. ii. cap. x. uall.} cu. ii. bord. hnt. x. cap. lbi. vii. salinge de. vii. sol. 7 x. den. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Iste archiepiscopus ten. ^{In thetba hunc.} p. vi. solm. se deff. i. r. a. e. ^{In dno sunt. ii. cap. x. uall.} cu. ii. bord. hnt. x. cap. lbi. vii. salinge de. vii. sol. 7 x. den. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Iste archiepiscopus ten. ^{In thetba hunc.} p. vi. solm. se deff. i. r. a. e. ^{In dno sunt. ii. cap. x. uall.} cu. ii. bord. hnt. x. cap. lbi. vii. salinge de. vii. sol. 7 x. den. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Iste archiepiscopus ten. ^{In thetba hunc.} p. vi. solm. se deff. i. r. a. e. ^{In dno sunt. ii. cap. x. uall.} cu. ii. bord. hnt. x. cap. lbi. vii. salinge de. vii. sol. 7 x. den. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Iste archiepiscopus ten. ^{In thetba hunc.} p. vi. solm. se deff. i. r. a. e. ^{In dno sunt. ii. cap. x. uall.} cu. ii. bord. hnt. x. cap. lbi. vii. salinge de. vii. sol. 7 x. den. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Iste archiepiscopus ten. ^{In thetba hunc.} p. vi. solm. se deff. i. r. a. e. ^{In dno sunt. ii. cap. x. uall.} cu. ii. bord. hnt. x. cap. lbi. vii. salinge de. vii. sol. 7 x. den. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Iste archiepiscopus ten. ^{In thetba hunc.} p. vi. solm. se deff. i. r. a. e. ^{In dno sunt. ii. cap. x. uall.} cu. ii. bord. hnt. x. cap. lbi. vii. salinge de. vii. sol. 7 x. den. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Iste archiepiscopus ten. ^{In thetba hunc.} p. vi. solm. se deff. i. r. a. e. ^{In dno sunt. ii. cap. x. uall.} cu. ii. bord. hnt. x. cap. lbi. vii. salinge de. vii. sol. 7 x. den. ^{In thetba hunc.}

Ipse archiepiscopus tunc Willhelmus, Th. R. E. se desit p. vii. solm. 7 m. p. uno. r. i. a. e. xxiii. car. In dñio sunt iii. 7 q. v. an uult cū v. bord hñc. xii. car. 7 dim. lbi. vii. serui. In mltā de v. bord hñc. 7 x. ac. pā. Silua 7 an. pōr. Th. R. E. ualeb. xxii. lib. 7 x. sol. 7 iii. den. Xdo recip: triel. Modo: xx. ui. lib. 7 iii. den. 7 tam pādā xl. lib. In test de testat. In testat hñc.

Ipse archiepiscopus tunc Willhelmus, Th. R. E. se desit. r. i. a. e. In dñio sunt. ii. car. 7 loci. uult cū. xii. bord hñc. xxiii. car. lbi. i. molin 7 dñm de xxx. sol. 7 iii. salm. de. iii. sol. 7 xxiii. ac. pā. Silua. x. pōr.

Et in bearnge tunc monachi canuari dimis solm 7 iii. uag. 7 o. ac. 7 lbi. hñc. vi. uult cū. ii. car. 7 dim. In test Th. R. E. 7 pōt ualeb. xx. vi. lib. 7 x. sol. iii. den. 7 i. ferding. Modo: xxx. vi. lib. 7 x. sol. iii. den. 7 i. ferding.

Ipse archiepiscopus tunc Willhelmus, Th. R. E. se desit. r. i. a. e. In dñio. ii. car. sunt. dim. 7 c. uult cū. xiii. bord hñc. xxv. vi. car. lbi. xiii. ac. pā. vii. serui Silua. ac. clausura.

De r. i. a. hñc. in ten. ii. milnes de archiepiscopo. in solm. 7 lbi hñc. in dñio. iii. car. 7 xxiii. uult cū. v. bord hñc. i. car. Locū Th. R. E. ualeb. xl. lib. Xdo recip: simluc: Modo pādā xl. vi. lib. 7 xxiii. sol. iii. den. 7 archiepiscopus c. sol. de Garstinne.

Et milnes tunc uult. xl. lib. 7 tam pādā. xiii. lib.

Ipse archiepiscopus tunc Willhelmus, Th. R. E. se desit. r. i. a. e. In dñio. i. e. i. car. 7 vi. uult cū. iii. bord hñc. i. car. lbi. xii. ac. pā. Silua vi. pōr. Th. R. E. pōt. uult. x. sol. 7 iii. den. sol. In teno. ualeb. lxx. In testat. hñc.

Ipse archiepiscopus tunc Willhelmus, Th. R. E. se desit. p. vii. solm. 7 m. p. uno. r. i. a. e. viii. car. In dñio sunt. iii. car. 7 xxxiii. uult cū. xl. i. bord hñc. x. car. lbi. xii. ac. pā. Silua 7 vi. pōr. de. iii. sol. 7 iii. den. lbi. i. ac. pā. Silua 7 vi. pōr. Th. R. E. 7 pōt. ualeb. vi. lib. Modo: xiii. lib. 7 xxiii. sol. 7 iii. den.

Ipse archiepiscopus tunc Willhelmus, Th. R. E. se desit. r. i. a. e. In dñio. e. una. 7 iii. uult cū. iii. bord hñc. ii. car. 7 dim. lbi. pādā. 7 molin. de. sol. 7 iii. serui. 7 vi. ac. pā. Silua. x. pōr. Th. R. E. 7 pōt. lbi. i. sol. 7 iii. den. lib.

Ipse archiepiscopus tunc Willhelmus, Th. R. E. se desit. r. i. a. e. In dñio. e. una. 7 iii. uult cū. iii. bord hñc. ii. car. 7 dim. lbi. pādā. 7 molin. de. sol. 7 iii. serui. 7 vi. ac. pā. Silua. x. pōr. Th. R. E. 7 pōt. lbi. i. sol. 7 iii. den. lib.

Ipse archiepiscopus tunc Willhelmus, Th. R. E. se desit. r. i. a. e. In dñio. e. una. 7 iii. uult cū. iii. bord hñc. ii. car. 7 dim. lbi. pādā. 7 molin. de. sol. 7 iii. serui. 7 vi. ac. pā. Silua. x. pōr. Th. R. E. 7 pōt. lbi. i. sol. 7 iii. den. lib.

Sanctus supscrip. q. p. ad dñm monach.

[illegible][illegible]

Ide ep's ten' fachesham. p. ii. solms se deff. i. pa. e
In dmo. e una car. 700. uilli cu. iii. bord'

hinc. iiii. car. lbi pecta 7 ii. feru. 7 ii. modum de. xx.
fol. 7 iiii. ac pti. Silua. xxx. port. T. R. E. 7 post. ua
lebat. vii. lib. Modo. viii. lib.

Idem ep̄s ten^{per} lanceat^{per}el. 7 anſchrit^{per} de eo. p uno
foliū ſe deſt. tra. e in dñio. ē una car. 7. mlti
cū vii. bord hnt. ii. car. Valuit. lxx. fol. 7m. c. folo.

fide op^s ven^t bronlei. p. vi. In bronlei. h^ond.
 solus le def^t. T. R. E. 7^o p. iii. Tra. c. xii. ar. Indm.
 sum. fi. ar. 7^o xox. uik^t cū. xxi. bord^t h^ont. x. ar.
 lli. t. mold^t de. mi. sold^t. 7^o ii. cū. pa. Silua. c. por^t.
 T. R. E. 7^o post^t. ualut. xii. lib^t. x. fol. m^oso. xxi.
 lib^t. 7^o am^t. radd^t. xxi. lib^t. ii. sold^t m^onu^t.

Ide eps tñ Oldēham. p. vi. solut se desē. T. R. &
7m p. trib. p. a. & c. car. in dno tunc. ii. xxiii.
cū xxi. bord. hñc. xi. car. lbi. vi. seru. 7i. piscaru.
7lx. ad pñ. Silua. xc. porc. lbi. ecclā. T. R. & 7pos
ualunt. viii. lib. Modo. xii. lib.

Idem eps cor. mellinoret. p. iii. soluit se de
 i. s. e. 7 in p. uno 7 dimitt. i. s. a. e. iii. car. in dno. e.
 una. 7. i. uiti. cu. vi. bord. hinc. ii. car. ibi. ecclā.
 7 un. mold. de. ii. solid. Silua. xx. port. i. s. e. 7 po
 ualut. xl. sol. 7 in. iii. lib.

Idē eps ten' totē clōg. T. h. f. p. ii. solus se
dest. 7 m p uno soln. T. p. e. iii. car. Indno. e. u
soln 7 una car ibi. 7 x. uultū cū. ii. car. ibi pda.
7 i. seruus. 7 ii. ac p. 7 silua. x. port. T. h. f. 7 po
ualur. de. sol. 7 m. vi. lb.

Idē ep̄s tēi tēnotland. T. B. f. se deſt. p. vi. ſol.
7 m. p. iii. ſp. a. vi. car. In dñio ſunt. ii. car. 7 x.
uili. cū. vi. bord' hñt. vi. car. lbi. xcla. 7 v. ſerui.
7 iimold de. xl. ſolid. 7 xxx. a. pñ. Silua. iiii. po.
T. B. f. 7 poſt. ualeb. vi. lēb. 7 m. jx. lēb.

In die ep̄s ten Coelstane.
 p. n. solunz dimid se dest. r. R. E. m. p. l. tam. i. s. e
 vi. car. In dno sunt u. xv. uitli cu. ix. borā hnt v. car.
 bocecla 7 ii. seru. 7 i. molin de xxx. den. 7 x. ac pa.
 7 f. f. post. ualeb. iii. lib. 7 x. fol. 7 m. x. lib. 7 x. soldo.

Ide eps ten duntone. p. n. solus se deff. T. R. E. - m
p duntō solen. T. R. E. u. n. car. In dmo. ē una. 7. r. uili hnt
ibi. i. car. Ibi uela 7 m. fctui. 7 m. dē pā. Sūua. xv. porc
T. R. E. 7 post. ualēb. c. sol. 7 m. vn. lēb 7 xx. solēd.

Ille eps totu halluare. I. d. t. se desit p. vi. solut. m.
p. ii. 7 dimid. 7 a. t. vii. car. In dmo fute. in. car. 7. xv. unti
cu. ix. boni hie. vi. car. Ibi p. ca. 7. ii. serui. 7. xxx. de. 7. i. gal. vi.
7 filia. 8. por. I. d. t. 7 post ualt. vii. lib. m. xvi. lib. 7. R. ap. d. car. insua.

Iste eps tenet in **indiscretis** p. x. solus se deff. r. & e.
7 in p. vii. 7 pa. e. xxx. car. In dño sunt. G. car. xl. utli cū
xxviii. boni hnt. xi. car. lbi exa 7 ex. serua / un molinde
xii. sol. 7 xl. ac pō Silua. v. port. l. R. e. 7 post ualch. un
lbi. 7 in xxx. lib. Ad Ricard tenet in sua launa. ual. s. sol.

Iste epistola borechele. In honore de horechele.
 I. h. l. p. ii. solus se def. in pino solum dimid. tja. e. ii.
 car. In dno sunt ii. car. vi. ulti cu. ii. car. lbi. l. a. p. i.
 7. ii. molim de. x. solid. I. h. l. 7 post. ualeb. vi. lib. 7 modo
 x. lib.

It. quocessare habuit ep^{us} 7 h^{ab} adhuc ^{q^uo^o .xx.} manifestat
q^uo^o que pan^{is} ad frandes berre 7 bore fide p^{ro} p^{ro} ei maneria
T. l. f. 7 post ualebas. iii. lib. m ualeat. viii. lib. 7 tam
p annu reddunt. xi. lib. 7 xiii. sol^o 7 iii denar^o

[illegible]

TERRA EPI BAIOCENSIS.

In terra de SARDONIE. In thesauri hmo:
e po baioceus ten hugo de porch haselet.
p dimidio solin se defet. *Ita e.* In dno sunt. u.
car. xiiii. uilli cu. u. bord hnt. iii. car. lbi. iii. seru. xii.
ad pa. iun mols de. x. sol. / una dena filuy des. por.
Tot et ual. m. xv. lib. de. de. moza.

In hoc et ten uil ho. de. ad. tpe. ualentes pannu. v. sol. Mure
uocat. nec pan ad illud an. neq. potuit habere dnm pe reg.

Iste ten SANESCAUP de epo. p. x. solin se defet.
Ita e. xiiii. car. In dno sunt. iii. / xxxiii. uilli cu. u. bord
hnt. xiiii. car. lbi uil mols 7x. seru. 7xl. ad pa. Silua
iii. por. 7v. piscary de. x. den. 7di. que feruit ad halla.
7 una heda de. v. sol. 7m. den. De silua hui an tenet
Ricard in sua leuia qd ual. iii. sol.

Radulph fil' ruraldi ten de epo. ferelet. p uno solin se
defet. *Ita e.* In dno sunt. ii. car. 7x. uilli cu. v.
car. hnt. iii. car. lbi. iii. seru. 7 silua. x. por.
Tot et ual. iii. lib. 7m ual. xxxii. lib.

Radulph ten de epo. SARDONIE. p dimid solin.
Ita e. i. car. 7 lbi. e. cu. iii. bord 7m. seru. 7 lbi. i. mola
de. xiiii. sol. totu an appiat. iii. lib. 7x. l. par ualob.
Lestian tenet de rege. 7 post morte ei uerit se ad
Alind 7m est in calupnia.

Angot de Boucefre ten de epo. anaplescaup. p di
midio solin. Ita e. In dno. e. i. car. cu uno uillo. iii.
bord 7m. seru. lbi una ad pa. 7 silua. vii. por. 7xvi.
denar plus. Valut. iii. lib. 7m. c. x. sol.
Lestian tenet de rege. l.

Ada filius hubi ten de epo. Redlese. p uno solin se
defet. *Ita e.* In dno sunt. ii. car. 7v. uilli cu. v. bord
hnt. ii. car. lbi. v. seru. 7m. ad pa. 7 una dena filuy
qua ten Ricard de tonebrige. Valut. iii. lib. 7m. iii. lib.
7x. sol. Siuuard tenet de rege. l.

Hugo de port ten de epo. fesse. p trib solin se defet.
Ita e. In dno. e. una car. xii. uilli cu. vii. bord
hnt. iii. car. lbi qda mols hnt. vii. me seru. 7 ancillas.
7 ita ad una car. p reer hoc hnt hugo. ii. hnt tenet
dimid solin. qui poterat. i. R. f. ire quolibet sine licentia.
Una tpa uocat diade. 7 alia Sominges. Ita e. lbi. ad una car.
7 appiat. xx. sol. Tot an appiat. vii. lib. 7m. in similit.
7 ad Ricard ten de tonebrige. xl. sol. appiat. Rex hnt
inde. ii. denar. que appiant. vii. sol. Godric tenet
de rege. l.

Gostard de Ros reg. LAINESSE. p uno solin se defet.
Ita e. In dno. e. una car. vii. uilli cu uno car hnt
ii. car. lbi. vii. seru. 7 vi. ad pastur. Silua. xx. por.
Xedo rege. ualob. lx. sol. 7m. c. sol. Rex hnt in manu sua
qd ual. x. sol. Beye aut tenet de rege. l.

De epo ten Malgori LAINESSE. p dim solin.
Ita e. In dno. e. una car. 7m. uilli
cu. vi. bord hnt. i. car. lbi. v. ad pa.
Totu an ualob. lx. sol. modo. lxx. sol. De isto an hnt
rex qd ual. x. sol. Bruning tenet de rege. l.

Ide malgori ten in ferelet. dimid uigi tpe.
Ita e. iii. bord. lbi sunt. ii. boues. cu uno bord. 7m. ad pa.
Valut. 7 ual. xx. sol. Bruneslane tenet. p. uat
cu tpa sua uertare se quo uoluit. De hoc an teni rex
qd ual. vii. sol.

Ide malgori ten in pmedene. dimid solin de epo.
Ita e. vii. bord. lbi e. una car. cu. vi. uilli. 7 vi. ad pa.
Valut. 7 ual. xvi. sol. Aluna tenet. l. R. f. 7 potuit
se uertare quo uoluit.

Osthus pastorene ten in Loningeston dimid solin
de epo. Ita e. In dno. e. i. car. 7m. uilli cu. i. bord
7v. seru. hnt. i. car. lbi. v. ad pa. Silua. v. por. 7m
mola de. xx. sol. 7 cl. angull. Rex hnt silua p nouo
dono epi. 7 ual. iii. sol. Totu an ualob. lx. sol. Modo
hoc vii. sol. Siuuare hnt tenet. l. R. f. 7 potuit se
uertare cu tpa sua quo uoluit.

Wadard ten de epo. dimid solin in ferningebai.
Ita e. iii. car. In dno sunt. i. car. cu uno uillo. 7m. ore.
7v. seru. lbi dimid mols de. x. sol. 7m. ad pa. Silua
v. por. Exapro i dim solin ten Wadard dimid uigi
in eis uilla. qd nung. se quereat apud rege. In
totu ualut. iii. lib. 7m. vi. lib. l. stan tenet. l. R. f.
7 potuit se uertare quo uoluit.

Ide Wadard ten de epo. adalescaup. p dim solin se
defet. Ita e. i. car. lbi sunt. cu. i. uillo 7m. bord 7v.
seru. 7 una ad dam pa. Silua. vii. por. 7xvi. denar.
Valut. iii. lib. 7m. vi. lib. Vitah tenet sub heraldo.

Eymulf de heding ten ferningebai. p. iii. uigi
se defet. Ita e. i. car. lbi sunt. m. vi. boues. cu. ii. uilli
7m. bord. lbi un mols de. x. sol. 7m. ad pa. pastura
c. ouib. Silua. x. por. 7xvi. den. Rex hnt de silua
hui an. qd ual. vii. sol. Totu an ualut. iii. lib. 7m
xl. sol. Bering tenet. 7 potuit se uertare quo uoluit.

Anichrall de pos ten taseret de epo. p dim solin
se defet. Ita e. i. car. 7 dim. In dno. e. una. 7m. uilli
cu. iii. bord hnt. i. car. lbi. iii. ad pa. 7m. mola de. xvi.
sol. Silua. iii. por. Rex hnt de isto an p nouo dono epi
qd ual. x. denar. totu an ualut. 7 ual. c. sol. Alurc
tenet de rege. l.

In eis uilla hnt fide. d. i. maneriu de epo. p dim
solin se defet. Ita e. i. car. 7 dim. lbi. v. uilli 7v. bord
7m mols de. xx. sol. lbi. iii. ad pa. 7m. seru.
Totu an ualut. lx. sol. 7 modo. lxx. sol. Osiero
tenet de rege. l.

Ide anichrall ten de epo. hantuse. p uno solin se
defet.

7ja. e. iii. cap. ibi sunt. iii. bord. 7 un. mols de. v. sol.
7 vi. ac. pa. ibi. pcta. e. 7 silua. iii. por. 7 her. p. nouo
dono epi. tant silua. de isto. qd. ual. v. sol. loci. an
ualunt. iii. lib. 7 m. sil. Godel de byxi. tenuit.
7 potuit se uocare cu. hac. rja. quo uoluit.

Ide. Anshall. ten. de epo. in. ad. an. dimis. solin. 7ja. e.
un. car. ibi. e. in. dno. 7 un. uilli. cu. vi. bord. hnt. i. cap.
lbi. i. molin. de. xx. sol. 7 ix. ac. pa. Silua. vi. por.

Totu. an. ualunt. xl. sol. 7 m. ix. Ordng. tenuit. de. pge.
Ide. Anshall. ten. de epo. in. ad. an. unu. solin. 7ja. e.
iii. car. In. dno. est. una. car. 7 un. uilli. cu. i. cap. lbi.
un. sequit. 7 un. ac. pa. 7 dim. mols. de. v. sol. Silua.
xx. por. loci. an. ualunt. iii. lib. 7 m. c. sol.

Aluuay. tenuit. de. heptab. 7 m. anagra.
sunt. in. p. uno. an.

Rob. Latu. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxii.
car. In. dno. e. una. 7 ix. uilli. cu. iii. bord. hnt. xx.
car. lbi. i. seru. 7 un. cor. 7 un. p. car. de. iii. sol.
7 xxx. ac. pa. Silua. xx. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. x. lib.
Xdo. epi. recepit. xxii. lib. 7 m. xxii. lib. 7 tam
qui. ten. pcta. xxx. lib. hoc. an. se. def. 7 i. h. 7
p. x. solin. 7 m. p. iii. solin. 7 cor. tenuit.

Angor. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxi.
car. In. dno. e. una. car. 7 v. uilli. cu. i. cap.
7 dimis. 7 un. mols. de. x. sol. lbi. i. cor. 7 un. sequit.
7 un. ac. pa. Silua. iii. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. 7 x. lib. 7
recep. 7 m. iii. lib. Ansh. de. pge. 7 tenuit.

Abb. 7 Augustini. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxi.
car. In. dno. e. una. car. 7 v. uilli. cu. i. cap.
7 dimis. 7 un. mols. de. x. sol. lbi. i. cor. 7 un. sequit.
7 un. ac. pa. Silua. iii. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. 7 x. lib. 7
recep. 7 m. iii. lib. Ansh. de. pge. 7 tenuit.

Malgeri. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxi.
car. In. dno. e. una. car. 7 v. uilli. cu. i. cap.
7 dimis. 7 un. mols. de. x. sol. lbi. i. cor. 7 un. sequit.
7 un. ac. pa. Silua. iii. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. 7 x. lib. 7
recep. 7 m. iii. lib. Ansh. de. pge. 7 tenuit.

Enul. de. hedding. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxi.
car. In. dno. e. una. car. 7 v. uilli. cu. i. cap.
7 dimis. 7 un. mols. de. x. sol. lbi. i. cor. 7 un. sequit.
7 un. ac. pa. Silua. iii. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. 7 x. lib. 7
recep. 7 m. iii. lib. Ansh. de. pge. 7 tenuit.

Ada. fil. hnt. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxi.
car. In. dno. e. una. car. 7 v. uilli. cu. i. cap.
7 dimis. 7 un. mols. de. x. sol. lbi. i. cor. 7 un. sequit.
7 un. ac. pa. Silua. iii. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. 7 x. lib. 7
recep. 7 m. iii. lib. Ansh. de. pge. 7 tenuit.

Ide. Ada. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxi.
car. In. dno. e. una. car. 7 v. uilli. cu. i. cap.
7 dimis. 7 un. mols. de. x. sol. lbi. i. cor. 7 un. sequit.
7 un. ac. pa. Silua. iii. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. 7 x. lib. 7
recep. 7 m. iii. lib. Ansh. de. pge. 7 tenuit.

Ide. Ada. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxi.
car. In. dno. e. una. car. 7 v. uilli. cu. i. cap.
7 dimis. 7 un. mols. de. x. sol. lbi. i. cor. 7 un. sequit.
7 un. ac. pa. Silua. iii. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. 7 x. lib. 7
recep. 7 m. iii. lib. Ansh. de. pge. 7 tenuit.

Cossid. de. pos. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxi.
car. In. dno. e. una. car. 7 v. uilli. cu. i. cap.
7 dimis. 7 un. mols. de. x. sol. lbi. i. cor. 7 un. sequit.
7 un. ac. pa. Silua. iii. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. 7 x. lib. 7
recep. 7 m. iii. lib. Ansh. de. pge. 7 tenuit.

Anschal. de. pos. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxi.
car. In. dno. e. una. car. 7 v. uilli. cu. i. cap.
7 dimis. 7 un. mols. de. x. sol. lbi. i. cor. 7 un. sequit.
7 un. ac. pa. Silua. iii. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. 7 x. lib. 7
recep. 7 m. iii. lib. Ansh. de. pge. 7 tenuit.

Ide. Anshall. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxi.
car. In. dno. e. una. car. 7 v. uilli. cu. i. cap.
7 dimis. 7 un. mols. de. x. sol. lbi. i. cor. 7 un. sequit.
7 un. ac. pa. Silua. iii. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. 7 x. lib. 7
recep. 7 m. iii. lib. Ansh. de. pge. 7 tenuit.

Eps. lisiacensis. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxi.
car. In. dno. e. una. car. 7 v. uilli. cu. i. cap.
7 dimis. 7 un. mols. de. x. sol. lbi. i. cor. 7 un. sequit.
7 un. ac. pa. Silua. iii. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. 7 x. lib. 7
recep. 7 m. iii. lib. Ansh. de. pge. 7 tenuit.

Bamo. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxi.
car. In. dno. e. una. car. 7 v. uilli. cu. i. cap.
7 dimis. 7 un. mols. de. x. sol. lbi. i. cor. 7 un. sequit.
7 un. ac. pa. Silua. iii. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. 7 x. lib. 7
recep. 7 m. iii. lib. Ansh. de. pge. 7 tenuit.

Filias. d'arab. de. Roucoff. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxi.
car. In. dno. e. una. car. 7 v. uilli. cu. i. cap.
7 dimis. 7 un. mols. de. x. sol. lbi. i. cor. 7 un. sequit.
7 un. ac. pa. Silua. iii. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. 7 x. lib. 7
recep. 7 m. iii. lib. Ansh. de. pge. 7 tenuit.

Waltr. de. douai. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxi.
car. In. dno. e. una. car. 7 v. uilli. cu. i. cap.
7 dimis. 7 un. mols. de. x. sol. lbi. i. cor. 7 un. sequit.
7 un. ac. pa. Silua. iii. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. 7 x. lib. 7
recep. 7 m. iii. lib. Ansh. de. pge. 7 tenuit.

Wille. filius. ogeri. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxi.
car. In. dno. e. una. car. 7 v. uilli. cu. i. cap.
7 dimis. 7 un. mols. de. x. sol. lbi. i. cor. 7 un. sequit.
7 un. ac. pa. Silua. iii. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. 7 x. lib. 7
recep. 7 m. iii. lib. Ansh. de. pge. 7 tenuit.

Ide. Wille. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxi.
car. In. dno. e. una. car. 7 v. uilli. cu. i. cap.
7 dimis. 7 un. mols. de. x. sol. lbi. i. cor. 7 un. sequit.
7 un. ac. pa. Silua. iii. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. 7 x. lib. 7
recep. 7 m. iii. lib. Ansh. de. pge. 7 tenuit.

Ide. Wille. ten. de. ep. 7 m. 7ja. e. xxi.
car. In. dno. e. una. car. 7 v. uilli. cu. i. cap.
7 dimis. 7 un. mols. de. x. sol. lbi. i. cor. 7 un. sequit.
7 un. ac. pa. Silua. iii. por. 7 i. h. 7 ual. 7 x. lib. 7
recep. 7 m. iii. lib. Ansh. de. pge. 7 tenuit.

lbi. un' squil. 7 silua. vi. porci. T. h. f. ualeb. iii. lib. 7 post.
iii. lib. Modo: iii. lib. Goduin' tenuit de page. f.

Anshtrall' ten' de ep'o eborac' p' uno solin 7 uno iugo
se deff. 7 pa. e. In dno nichil. sed. iii. uilli 7 iii. bord'
ibi sunt.

T. h. f. 7 post. ualebat. c. sol. 7 in vi. lib. Aluun' tenuit
hanc 7 pa. de page. f. p' duob' qn.

Gillebr' maminot' ten' de ep'o eborac' p. iii. solin se deff.
7 pa. e. x. car. In dno sunt. iii. 7 xv. uilli cu. vi. bord' hnt
vi. car. lbi pecta. 7 xi. serui. 7 ii. molin de xiii. solid. 7 ii.
denar. Silua. xl. porci. T. h. f. ualeb. x. lib. 7 post. xii.
lib. Modo: x. iii. lib.

Ide Gillebr' ten' de ep'o eborac' p' dimid' solin se deff.
7 pa. e. In dno. e. i. car. 7 iii. uilli cu. i. car. lbi silua
v. porci. T. h. f. 7 post. ualeb. 7. sol. modo: xl. solid.
Sberne biga tenuit de page. f.

Hugo nepos' herba ten' de ep'o eborac' p' uno solin
7 dim' se deff. 7 pa. e. In dno sunt. ii. car. 7 x. uilli
cu. ii. car. lbi pecta 7 ii. serui. 7 vi. ac' pa. 7 x. ac' pasture.
Silua. viii. porci. T. h. f. ualeb. viii. lib. 7 post. vi. lib.
Modo: viii. lib. bonde tenuit de archiepo.

Anscot' de Roue' ten' de ep'o baebetha. In bawet et hnt.
p. ii. solin se deff. 7 pa. e. viii. car. In dno sunt. ii. 7 xii. uilli
cu. viii. bord' hnt. viii. car. 7 dimid' lbi. xii. ac' pa.
7 iii. serui. 7 iii. mol. 7 silua. 7. porci. De page. f.
T. h. f. 7 post. ualeb. vi. lib. Modo: xii. lib. Anshel' tenuit
In l'et de eborac'.

Ada ten' de ep'o telesborne. p. ii. solin se deff. 7 pa. e.
In dno sunt. iii. car. 7 xvi. uilli cu. ii. bord'
hnt. vi. car. lbi pecta 7 x. serui. 7 iii. molin de vii. solid.
7 xii. ac' pa. Silua. l. porci. T. h. f. ualeb. viii. lib.
Xdo recep: viii. lib. Modo: viii. lib. Ricard' de lomebrige
ten' in sua leua. qd' ual. xx. iii. sol. Ric' ten' p' nouo
dono epi. qd' ual. x. iii. solid. u. den. Hoc n' tenuit

Turaf' de Goduino comite.
Anshtrall' ten' de ep'o eborac' p' uno solin se deff.
7 pa. e. iii. car. In dno sunt. ii. 7 xv. uilli cu. ii. bord' hnt
i. car. 7 dimid' lbi pecta. ii. serui. 7 dimid' molin 7 una
dena de x. sol. Silua. viii. porci. 7 una ac' pa.
T. h. f. ualeb. c. sol. Xdo recep: 7. sol. Modo: c. solid.
Vlunc' tenuit de Alnod atc.

Haimo ten' de ep'o dierene. p' uno solin se deff. 7 pa. e.
iii. car. In dno sunt. ii. 7 xv. uilli cu. ii. bord' hnt. iii. car.
lbi pecta 7 vi. serui 7 iii. molin de x. solid. 7 viii. ac' pa.
7 x. ac' pasture. Silua. vi. porci. T. h. f. ualeb. viii.
lib. Xdo recep: c. sol. Modo: viii. lib. Sberne tenuit
de page. f.

Uuall' ten' de ep'o Stilestone. p. iii. uilli se deff.
7 pa. e. i. car. In dno. i. car. 7 dimid'. 7 vi. uilli cu. uno
bord' hnt dim' car. lbi. vi. serui. 7 i. molin de x.
solid.

lbi. x. ac' pa. 7 xxx. ac' pasture.
T. h. f. ualeb. xl. sol. Xdo recep: iii. lib. Modo:
c. solid. Hanestenuet' 7. h. f. 7 duo hoef in para
quo. Leuun' 7 Vlun' 7 potuer' cu 7 pa sua
se uertere q'uo uoluer'.

Radulf' fil' 7 iunior' ten' de ep'o Attestosa. p. iii. uilli
se deff. 7 pa. e. In dno. e. i. car. 7 xii. uilli cu. xii.
bord' hnt. i. car. lbi. i. serui 7 x. ac' pa. Silua. x. porci.
T. h. f. 7 post. ualeb. iii. lib. Modo: iii. lib.
Ricard' qd' ten' in sua leua. x. den. hnt. 7 solid.
7 c. den. p' nouo dono epi. 7 in Rouecq' habuit qd'
iii. domos de xxxi. denar. qd' cepte de isto n' infmanu.
hoc n' tenuit Alnod atc.

Hugo de pore ten' de ep'o peltessorb. p' dimid'
solin se deff. 7 pa. e. In dno. e. i. car. 7 iii. uilli
cu. iii. bord' hnt. iii. bord' lbi. pecta 7 ii. serui.
7 x. ac' pa. 7 una ac' pasture. T. h. f. ualeb. x. sol.
Xdo recep: x. sol. Modo: xl. sol.
Godric' tenuit de page. f.

Ide hugo ten' de ep'o Reteser. p. ii. solin 7 dim'
se deff. 7 pa. e. vi. car. In dno sunt. ii. 7 x. uilli cu
ii. bord' hnt. iii. car. lbi pecta 7 x. serui. 7 i. molin
de x. sol. 7 x. ac' pa. Silua. v. porci. T. h. f. ualeb
viii. lib. Xdo recep: c. sol. Modo: vi. lib. Alunc
tenuit de page. f.

Ide hugo ten' de ep'o Ofethat. p' uno solin se deff.
7 pa. e. iii. car. In dno nichil. lbi. vi. uilli cu. i. bord'
hnt. ii. car. lbi. i. molin de l. den. 7 iii. serui. 7 iii.
ac' pa. Silua. x. porci. T. h. f. ualeb. xl. sol. Xdo
recep: x. sol. Modo: x. sol. Godric' tenuit de page. f.

Rannulf' de colabel' ten' de ep'o Eteserene.
p' uno solin se deff. 7 pa. e. In dno. e. una car.
7 x. uilli cu. iii. bord' hnt. iii. car. lbi. iii. serui.
7 vi. ac' pa. T. h. f. ual. iii. lib. Xdo recep: iii. lib.
Modo: c. lib. Leuun' tenuit.

Rod' l'atni ten' ad firmu de page totantone.
de nouo dono epi. baioc' p' dim' solin se deff. 7 pa. e.
uni car. 7 dim'. In dno. e. una. 7 iii. uilli cu. ix. bord'
hnt dim' car. lbi. iii. serui. 7 v. ac' pa. Silua. ii. porci.
T. h. f. ualeb. xxx. sol. Xdo recep: x. sol. Modo: xl. sol.
Alnod tenuit de page. f.

Ide Rod' ten' in locumne ad firmu de page. i. uilli.
7 iud. e. de nouo dono epi. baioc' 7 i. lib. m. e. nisi fide
pa. Val' 7 ualut sep. x. sol. Goduin' tenuit de page. f.

Radulf' fil' 7 iunior' ten' de ep'o fadonene. p. ii. solin
se deff. 7 pa. e. v. car. In dno sunt. ii. 7 vi. uilli cu
ix. bord' hnt. i. car. lbi pecta. x. serui. 7 ii. molin
de x. solid. u. den. 7 vi. ac' pa. Silua. x. porci.
T. h. f. ualeb. viii. lib. Xdo recep: c. sol. Modo: vi. lib.
Agelred' tenuit de page. f.

Radulph filius Rumboldi tenet de epō In Tollerantia hō.
melleone. p uno solin 7 in uigil se deff. 7 pa. e. un.
car. In dno. e. una. 7 xx. i. uill. cū. u. bord. hnt. n. car.
7 in pcta 7 i. molin de xl. p. den. 7 heda de xx. solid.
7 in serui. T. R. E. ualeb. iii. lib. 7 post. in lib. Modo.
vi. lib. Ricard qd tenet in sua laua. v. sol. in una silua.

Ide Radulph tenet de epō Leuun com tenuit.
7 de dno. p. u. solin 7 dimidio. 7 dim uigo se deff.
7 pa. e. vi. car. In dno sunt. 7 xxvii. uill. cū. u. bord.
hnt. v. car. lbi pcta 7 i. serui. 7 in. dē pta 7 dimid.
Silua. 7 x. pcta. T. R. E. ualeb. vi. lib. 7 post. c. solid.
Modo. viii. lib. Ricard qd tenet in sua laua. xx. den.
7 p. tenet in sua manu. int. aureate Rouceff. iii.
dom. ad hoc in pan. de quibz hnt. p. sol. 7 x. den.

Herbert filius luonis tenet de epō Searresha. Leuun tenet
p. u. solin 7 uno uigo se deff. 7 pa. e. iii. car. In dno
est una. 7 in uill. cū. u. serui. hnt. u. boues. lbi pcta
7 i. heda. T. R. E. ualeb. 30. lib. Xdo recip. tenet. Modo.
xii. lib. hoc in fuer. in. dē T. R. E. Leuun 7 Luun
7 Goduin tenuer. lbi est in unū.

Wadard tenet de epō Ricard de p. u. solin se
deff. 7 pa. e. u. car. In dno. e. una. 7 i. u. bord. pcta
7 in. serui. Silua. iii. pcta. T. R. E. ualeb. iii. lib.
Xdo recip. in lib. Modo. u. lib. Vistan tenuit de pcta.

Pnschal tenet de epō ofetha In laora chesht. hō.
p uno solin se deff. 7 pa. e. In dno. e. i. car. 7 vi.
uill. cū. u. bord. hnt. i. car. lbi. iii. serui. 7 i. molin
de. x. sol. 7 vii. dē pta. Silua. x. pcta. In ciuitate
Rouet. i. dom. reddens. xx. den. T. R. E. ualeb. in
c. sol. Xdo recip. iii. lib. Modo. iii. lib. 7 i. solid.
Ricard de Tenebruge qd tenet. x. sol. ual. Murie
tenuit de Alnos abe.

Radulph de Curbespine tenet de epō Bealunor.
p. u. solin se deff. 7 pa. e. In dno. e. una. car.
7 x. uill. cū. xiiii. bord. hnt. vi. car. lbi pcta 7 vi.
serui. 7 i. molin de x. sol. 7 ccc. xxx. angult. 7 pscana
de h. angult. lbi xii. dē pta. 7 patura. l. animalib.
Silua. xl. pcta. T. R. E. ualeb. xxi. lib. Xdo recip.
vi. lib. Modo. xxi. lib. Sbern biga tenuit de pcta. f.

Ide Radulph tenet de epō Borham. p. u. solin se
deff. 7 pa. e. viii. car. In dno sunt. ii. 7 xxi. uill. cū
xx. bord. hnt. vi. car. lbi pcta 7 vii. serui. 7 i. molin
de. vi. sol. 7 x. dē pta. Silua. xx. pcta.
T. R. E. ualeb. x. lib. 7 qdo recip. tenet. Modo. xxi. lib.
Epo de Rouceff. hnt. domos de h. 7 ual. vii. solid.
hoc in tenuit Leuun In lre felle hnt.

Corbun tenet de epō pectehā. p. u. solin se deff.
7 pa. e. vi. car. In dno. e. una. 7 vii. uill. hnt. v. car.
7 vii. bord. 7 i. serui. 7 in. dē pta. Silua. x. pcta. T. R. E.
7 post. ualeb. xii. lib. Modo. viii. lib. Xdo tenet de h. in
ram pcta. xxi. lib.

7 vii. denaf. ubi manq. iii. uill. 7 ual. xl. sol. Leuun tenuit.
Ricard de Tenebruge tenet de epō baslow. p. u. solin se deff.
7 pa. e. xxi. car. In dno sunt. iii. 7 xl. vii. uill. cū. xx. bord.
hnt. xx. car. lbi pcta 7 x. serui. 7 in. molin de. x. solid.
7 xii. pscane de. vii. solid 7 vi. den. 7 xii. dē pta. Silua. lx.
pcta. T. R. E. 7 post. 7 modo. ual. xxx. lib. f. aduenu de pcta.

Radulph filius Rumboldi tenet de epō dimid solin in Estochinse.
Beret. T. R. E. tenuit. u. libi hōf 7 in simile 7 ual. xx. sol.
7 in lre. de. elestord. In Wichelestan hnt.

Ricard de Tenebruge tenet de epō Threvel. p uno uigo se
deff. 7 pa. e. i. car. 7 lbi. e. in dno. 7 pcta 7 Silua. ii. pcta.
Val. 7 ualut sep. xx. sol. f. aduenu de pcta.

Hugo nepos herba tenet de epō In althorā. hōpō.
harrardsham. p. u. solin se deff. 7 pa. e. v. car. In dno
xxviii. uill. cū. x. bord. hnt. iii. car. lbi pcta
7 x. serui. 7 in. molin de. x. solid 7 vi. den. 7 vii. dē pta.
Silua. xx. pcta. T. R. E. ualeb. x. lib. Xdo recip. viii. lib.
Modo. x. lib. Ofuuard tenuit de pcta. f.

Ide hugo tenet de epō ferebwan. p uno solin se deff.
7 pa. e. u. car. In dno. iii. uill. cū. i. car. dimid.
7 in. molin de. xl. den. T. R. E. ualeb. iii. lib. 7 post. in. lib.
Aluun tenuit de Goduino.

Ide hugo tenet de epō. i. uigil liberty the in Selesburne.
7 i. hnt. dimid car. cū. i. bord. 7 v. serui. 7 una. dē pta. dim.
Val. 7 ualut sep. xx. sol. Aluun tenuit de Goduino comite

Ide hugo 7 Adelold camepari tenet de epō ferebwan. f.
p uno solin se deff. 7 pa. e. iii. car. In dno. iii. uill.
hnt. vii. boues. lbi pcta 7 in. dē pta 7 dimid 7 silua. ii. pcta.
Val. 7 ualut sep. xx. sol. Leuun tenuit de pcta. f.

Adelold tenet de epō ferebwan. p. u. solin se deff. 7 pa. e.
xxi. car. In dno sunt. u. car. 7 x. vii. uill. cū. vii. bord.
hnt. vii. car. lbi pcta 7 xxi. serui. lbi. ii. appendi u neg.
7 vii. dē pta. Silua. xx. pcta. 7 v. molin uillanoy.
T. R. E. ualeb. xxi. lib. Simile qdo recip. Modo. xx. lib.
7 in. pcta. xx. v. lib. Leuun tenuit.

De hoc in hnt abt. 8 Augustin dimid solin. qd ual. x. sol.
7 pectabio pardi epi baioe. Comes de oxe. hnt. iii. denaf.
de isto in. qd ual. xx. solid.

Angore de Rouceff tenet de epō Auditione. p. u. solin
se deff. 7 pa. e. iii. car. 7 dimid. In dno sunt. ii. vii. uill. cū. v.
bord. hnt. i. car. 7 dim. lbi pcta 7 iii. serui. 7 vi. dē pta. 7 i. molin
de. iii. sol. 7 i. dē. Silua. x. pcta. T. R. E. 7 post. ualut. iii. lib.
Modo. vii. lib. Goduin Aluun tenuit de pcta. f. p. ii. in.

Ide Angore tenet de epō Stachinse. p. u. solin se deff.
7 pa. e. In dno. e. i. car. 7 v. uill. cū. ix. bord. hnt. u.
car. lbi pcta 7 in. serui. 7 i. molin de. xxi. den. Silua. xx. pcta.
T. R. E. 7 post. ualut. iii. lib. Modo. vi. lib. Eluuaru tenuit de pcta. f.

Hugo de pcta tenet Alstorp. p. u. solin se deff. 7 pa. e.
vii. car. In dno sunt. ii. car. 7 xxi. uill. cū. vii. bord. hnt.
vi. car. lbi pcta 7 vii. serui. 7 in. molin 7 dimid de xxi
solid

lbi. v. ac. pa. Silua. xl. por. T. R. E. ualeb. x. lib. xim.
qdo recep. Modo. x. lib. tam reddet. xii. lib.
huic in adiacet. iii. mansione tpe in Rouestre.
redde. x. lib. p. annu. Osiuand. tenuit de pte. f.
Ada fil. huius rei de epo **Sedwone**. p. iii. solus se desit.
tpe. e. vii. car. In dno sunt. li. x. xiii. uilli cu. v. bord.
hnt. iii. car. lbi. ecclā. 7. iiii. ac. pa. 7. iiii. molin.
Silua. l. por. T. R. E. ualeb. xii. lib. xdo recep. x. lib.
Modo. xiii. lib. tam reddet. xiiii. lib. lūuū. tenuit.
Ide ada. rei de epo **Sedwone**. p. iii. solus se desit. tpe. e.
viii. car. In dno. ē. una. 7. x. uilli cu. v. bord. hnt.
v. car. lbi. ecclā. 7. vii. serui. 7. iiii. ac. pa. Silua. l. por.
lbi. iii. arpois. uince. 7. parē. siluati. bestuari.
T. R. E. 7. post. 7. modo. ual. xii. lib. lūuū. tenuit.
Ide ada. rei de epo **Sedwone**. p. uno solin. dimid.
se desit. tpe. e. vii. car. In dno sunt. li. x. xiii. uilli
cu. x. bord. hnt. iii. car. lbi. ecclā. 7. x. serui. 7. vii. ac.
pa. Silua. l. por. T. R. E. 7. post. ualeb. x. lib.
Modo. xii. lib. tam reddet. xiiii. lib. lūuū. tenuit.
Ide ada. rei de epo **Sedwone**. p. ii. solus se desit.
tpe. e. ii. car. 7. dim. In dno. ē. una. car. 7. ii. uilli cu.
ii. bord. hnt. dimid. car. lbi. ecclā. 7. iiii. serui. 7. i. molin.
de. v. sol. 7. vi. ac. pa. Silua. x. por.
De isto cō. hē. uñ. hō. ada. uñ. solin. 7. uocet. cō. pte.
7. lbi. hnt. i. car. 7. iiii. uillis. cū. i. car. 7. ecclā. 7. ii.
serui. 7. silua. iii. por. lūuū. tenuit de pte. f.
Toti cō. T. R. E. ualeb. vi. lib. 7. post. tūc. Modo. vii. lib.
Ide ada. rei de epo **Sedwone**. p. uno solin. 7. dim.
se desit. tpe. e. iii. car. In dno sunt. li. 7. vii. uilli cu.
v. bord. hnt. iii. car. lbi. ecclā. 7. vii. serui. 7. iiii. ac. pa.
Silua. x. v. por. T. R. E. ualeb. ix. sol. xdo recep.
l. sol. Modo. ix. sol. Tūc. tenuit de pte. f.
Ide ada. rei de epo **Sedwone**. p. dimid. solin.
se desit. tpe. e. ii. car. In dno. ē. una. 7. ii. uilli cu. iii.
bord. hnt. dim. car. lbi. ii. serui. 7. una. ac. pa. Silua.
v. por. T. R. E. 7. post. ualut. x. sol. Modo. x. sol.
huic cō. par. ii. mansione tpe in cantuaria. de xii.
denar. Aluian. tenuit de pte. f. hoc cō.
Ide ada. rei de epo **Sedwone**. p. dimid. solin. se
desit. tpe. e. i. car. 7. lbi. ē. in dno. cū. uno uillō. 7. mo.
bord. 7. v. serui. lbi. iii. ac. pa. Silua. iiii. por.
T. R. E. 7. post. 7. modo. ual. x. sol. Gōrie. tenuit
Ulls fil. Roba. rei de epo **Sedwone**. de pte. f.
Sedwone. p. uno solin. se desit. tpe. e. iii. car.
7. dimid. In dno sunt. li. 7. qda. francz. cū. x. uillis.
7. i. bord. hnt. i. car. 7. dim. lbi. v. serui. 7. i. ac. pa.
7. iiii. molin. de. x. den. Silua. x. por.
T. R. E. 7. post. 7. modo. ual. iiii. lib. Eddid. tenuit
de pte. f. huic cō. paneb. in cantuaria. T. R. E.
una. dom. peddop. x. v. denar.

Hugo nepos herba. rei de epo **Sedwone**. p. uno solin.
se desit. tpe. e. ii. car. In dno. nichil. sed. v. uilli
hnt. i. car. lbi. ii. ac. pa. Silua. x. por. lbi. ecclā.
T. R. E. 7. post. ualeb. xiii. lib. Modo. vi. lib.
Aluian. tenuit de Goduino.
Ide hugo. rei de epo **Sedwone**. p. uno solin. se
desit. tpe. e. ii. car. In dno. ē. una. 7. v. uilli hnt. i. car.
7. dim. lbi. ecclā. 7. ii. serui. 7. ii. ac. pa. 7. silua. x. por.
T. R. E. 7. post. 7. modo. ual. iiii. lib. Eddid. tenuit
de pte. f. 7. potuit ire cū. tpe. sui. quo uoluit.
Ide hugo. rei de epo **Sedwone**. p. dimid. solin. se desit.
tpe. e. i. car. lbi. ē. in dno. cū. iii. serui. 7. ecclā. 7. silua. v. por. 7. R. E. in can.
tuaria. iii. dom. paneb. huic cō. peddop. xl. den.
Tot. T. R. E. ualeb. e. sol. 7. post. 7. modo. xl. sol.
Aluian. tenuit de pte. f. 7. potuit ire quo libuit.
Ide hugo. rei de epo **Sedwone**. p. dimid. solin.
se desit. tpe. e. i. car. 7. lbi. ē. in dno. cū. i. uillō. 7. uno
bord. 7. ii. serui. lbi. iii. ac. pa. 7. silua. iii. por.
T. R. E. 7. post. 7. m. ual. xl. sol. Aluian. tenuit de pte. f.
Goffrid. de. rei de epo **Sedwone**. p. uno solin. uno uillō.
se desit. tpe. e. ii. car. 7. dimid. In dno. ē. una. 7. v. uilli cu. iii.
bord. hnt. i. car. lbi. ecclā. 7. ii. serui. 7. i. molin. de. v. sol.
7. ii. ac. pa. Silua. xiii. por. T. R. E. ualeb. iii. lib. xdo
recep. iii. lib. Modo. iiii. lib. Aluian. tenuit de pte. f.
Rob. Lami. rei ad firmā. **Sedwone**. Adolof.
tenuit de epo. p. uno solin. se desit. tpe. e. In dno.
ē. una. car. ii. uilli cu. i. bord. hnt. ii. xalia. 7. iiii. ac.
pa. T. R. E. 7. post. ual. be. sol. tam. et. ad firmā. p. iiii. lib.
Aluian. tenuit de Goduino.
Ide Rob. rei ad firmā. **Sedwone**. Adolof. tenuit de epo.
p. uno solin. se desit. tpe. e. In dno. sunt. ii. car. 7. uilli
cu. x. bord. hnt. i. car. 7. dim. lbi. i. molin. de. v. sol.
7. vii. den. 7. pastura. de. x. sol. lbi. xii. serui. vii. ac.
pa. Silua. x. por. T. R. E. 7. post. ual. iiii. lib. m. e. sol.
Aluian. tenuit de Goduino. huic cō. par. quedā. libera.
tpe. ad. iii. boues. 7. ual. v. sol.
Radulf. curbo. spme. rei de epo **Sedwone**. p. ii. solin.
se desit. tpe. e. vii. car. In dno. ē. una. 7. x. uilli cu. x. xiii.
bord. hnt. iii. car. lbi. ecclā. 7. vii. serui. 7. i. molin. de. vi.
sol. 7. iiii. ac. pa. Silua. xl. por.
T. R. E. 7. post. ualeb. x. lib. Modo. xii. lib. tam. pedd. xiii.
Sbern. buga. tenuit de pte. f.
Ide Radulf. rei de epo **Sedwone**. p. uno solin. se desit.
tpe. e. In dno. ē. una. car. 7. ii. uilli cu. i. bord. 7. i.
serui. 7. una. ac. pa. 7. dimid. Silua. vi. por. T. R. E. 7. post.
7. modo. ual. x. sol. Sbern. buga. tenuit de pte. f.
Odo. rei de epo **Sedwone**. p. dimid. solin. se desit.
tpe. e. i. car. In dno. sunt. li. 7. vi. bord. hnt. dim. car.
lbi. i. molin. de. x. sol. 7. vii. den. 7. xiii. ac. pa. 7. iiii. ac.
pasture.

R. I. R. E. ualeb. xl. fol. xdo pcep. xxx. fol. Moza br. fol.
 octo. lani. uen. ad firma de q. hnt. e. b. hnt. b. hnt.
 e. b. hnt. p. vi. fol. de def. i. a. e. xvi. car. In dno
 lani. m. 7000. ii. uili. c. iii. bord. hnt. x. car. lbi
 gecla. / xxi. lani. / 7. mola. de. xxx. ii. den. / xxi. d. pa.
 7 pscarie vi. de. xxi. den. Silua i. pore.
 I. R. E. - post. ualun. xii. lib. Modo. xxi. lib. 7 am. 7000
 xxi. c. lib. Godun. uenur.
 In test. de. l. test. b. In test. de. l. test. b.
 I. R. E. ualeb. xxi. car. de ep. de. de. p. uno lani.
 In dno. e. una car.
 In uno ugo de def. i. a. e. xvi. car. lbi
 gecla. / xxi. lani. / 7. mola. de. xxx. ii. den. / xxi. d. pa.
 7 pscarie vi. de. xxi. den. Silua i. pore.
 I. R. E. - post. ualun. iii. lib. 7 m. lxx. fol.
 Godun. uenur. de. p. e. e.

Ancor' de Roucaire teni de epo **Seles** p uno solm
se desit. 73a. e. n. cap. 7 ibi sunt in dno cu uno uillo
v. bord. 7 vi. seguis. lbi. xxi. ad pa. 7c. de pastore.
T.R.F. 7 pof. 7 modo. uat. c. foli. 8. **Officiu** de page. 7
Idem Ancor' teni de epo **Broche**. In hoc tenet
p. n. solm se desit. 73a. e. n. cap. 7 ibi sunt in dno cu
vi. bord. lbi una piscaria de n. foli. 8. T.R.F. 7 pof.
uillur. c. foli. 8. **Mox** c. x. foli. 8. **Angeli** tunc de mte.

Ppe eps Batocil in dno **hov.**
p. l. solus fe deid t. R. E. 7 m. g. xxc. m. i. pa. e. l. cap.
in dno sumay. 7 c. ult. iii. m. cu. lx. i. c. hte
x. m. cap. lbi. vi. xcc. 7 xxi. serui. 7 xxx. ii. ac pa.
Silua. xxx. porc.
Totu ch t. R. E. ualeb. lx. lts. Sdo eps paxp. simile.

7 modo rind. 7 can qm est rei reddat. c. 7 xiii. lib.
huc in pame. ix. dom. in Rouet curate. 7 vi. solis
reddet. ne ablati sunt. hoc est ueneri Godani com. c.
7 hoc in rei Ruarit de tionebrige dimis solm.
7 filia. xx. por. l. h. f. 7 post 7 modo. uel. xl. solis.
Ad filiu habu rei de esd in un solm. 7 un uag de esq.
7 ibi se. un isd et m dmo dimis car. 7 un. unkos et dim car.
7 uno cor. Val 7 ualut. xxx. solis.

Insehrat de Rosten de ipso an. iii. solm. 7 ibi hie mamo
.i. cap. 7 v. uilli cū. xii. cor hūc. i. cap. 7 am. lbj. v. seru
7 un molin de. x. sold. 7 xii. ac pa. 7 ii. pscar. de v. sol.
T. R. E. 7 post. ualeb. vi. lib. Modo. vi. lib. 7 v. sold.

Adā ten de epo. i. uigu in pūpa. In tūte de hūgo.
 7 pa. e. lū hē dīm' ar' cū. ii. serus. 7 un. aēs pā.
 7 dīmū pīscariā sine censu. Silua: vi. porē. xv. sol.
 LR. f. ualeb. vi. sol. 7 poft. v. sol. Modo. x. sol. 7 tam pedd'
 Godrie veniūt de paze. f.

Ramusius de Colubellis ten de epō ~~44. l. 1. 2.~~ p. uno solū
 se defd. tra. c. iii. car. Ramū n. ten nifi. iii. uaga / ibi
 hē m. dñio. i. car. "x. uisus cā. iiii. cor. hūc. iii. car.
 lbi. gēdā. / vii. feru. / i. mōdū. i. l. 7. x. ac p. Silua
 lbi. port. I. R. E. / i. mōdū. ual. vii. l. b. dñs. tenit
 De isto solū ten Rayner. i. uaga de epō in cū puyse.

7bo h. r. i. car. a. p. x. serus. 7. m. a. d. p. a. S. i. l. u. s. u. n. p. o. r. t. e.
 T. h. f. / T. u. b. l. e. p. t. e. f. M. o. d. o. r. i. s. s. o. l. u. t. A. n. d. r. e. u. n. d. e. r. a. p. e. f.
D a. i. m. o. r. e. n. d. e. c. p. o. n. e. n. t. e. r. o. e. p. o. s. i. t. u. s. i. n. t. o. l. u. t. h. e. d. i. c. t. a. f. r. a. c. t.
 C. i. car. I. n. d. i. o. i. s. e. u. n. a. 7. x. m. u. l. t. i. h. i. r. e. v. c. a. f. I. n. e. c. c. e. d. a.
 7. x. m. i. s. s. i. s. f. o. r. u. s. 7. i. m. m. o. l. i. d. e. m. o. r. i. s. s. o. l. u. t. p. i. c. a. m. a. d. n. e. f. e. d.
 7. x. m. i. s. s. i. f. e. p. a. S. i. l. u. s. x. x. v. p. o. r. t. e. T. h. f. u. a. l. e. b. x. m. l. i. b.
 7. p. o. p. u. l. i. c. i. s. M. o. d. o. x. m. l. i. b. v. c. i. l. i. b. n. o. r. m. a. n. t. e. u. n. d. e. r. e. g. e. f. e. t.
 I. n. d. i. o. i. s. h. i. c. e. p. o. n. e. n. t. e. r. o. e. p. o. s. i. t. u. s. i. n. b. a. c. a. f.

R adulph fili rinaldi can de epo transtiberice p.n.
solus se desit . i . pa . e . v . cap . in dno sunt . n . 7 . i . uili
cu . m . hore . hnt . iii . cap . lbi geda . 7 . ii . molini de por . solid .
7 . ii . ac pa . 7 . piscana de . xxx . angull . Silua . ti . por .
I . R . E . - post ualure . xl . sold . Mado . vi . lib . Lucina centur
de reat . E . huic on adiacet . iii . haque in ciuitate redd . in sot .

B ugo de braubone ten de epo Othmanen. p. u. solus
se desit. 7ja. e. iii. car. In anno. e. una. 7j. uili. cii. iii.
bord. hinc. ii. car. lbi. iii. feru. 7i. molin. de. xvi. denar.
7iii. de pra. Silua. ii. porc. 7 h. e. 7 post. ualut. iii. lib.
Modo. c. sold. Godil. tenut de pte. f.

Ad colos. tenent de ep'o ~~testat~~ / Rob't m ten. ul firmā.
 p uno solū se desit. q'ia ē In dño sumt. li. cap. dimid.
 Ten. uili cū. in bord hinc. i. cap. lbr. xi. serui. i. molin'
 de m. sol. xxi. q'ia in Silua. xx. bon.

[illegible]

Ranuul^o de colubesc ten de upo **Beimelle**. Hmo iugo
 se desit. tra. e In dno. e una cap. cu se. feruit. una. e
 pri. Silua. iii. poro. i. h. f. ualeb. xx. fol. d. d. p. cap. xxx. fol.
 Mader. xl. fol.

Rob^o laan t^um ad firm^a **bo**sele. **q**a. e. xx. cap. in
dnio sum^um cap. 7 xl vii. uit^u ai. xi. b^ord h^uit. xvi. cap.
l^ubi. m^u m^ul^umi de xxvi. sol^u 7 vii. deni. xxi. serui. xx.
ad p^una. silua. l. por^u. l. h^ue. p^uor. ualure. x. e. l^uib.
Medo. xxi. l^uib^u t^um **ro**b^o **u**edde. l. l^uib. l^uib^uo cen^um
De hoc dnio h^ueb^uo d^um **q**l^u l^ubi l^uib^u l^uib^u i. cap. l^uino cen^um
b^ord. 7 i. frane 7 i. ad p^una silua. vi. por^u. Val^u xl. s^u

Radulphus filius rinaldi tunc de ipso
 in terra ortha. Puno solun dim se desit. tra e
 In dno. e. i. cap. 7. m. uili. cu. m. bord. tunc. i. cap. 16
 i. sep. 7. m. molini de. m. sold. 7. m. de pa. lina. dno.
 T. b. t. 7. post. ualut. xl. sol. 7. m. de l. l. m. xpo.
 Ricard de Tondreberg in infra leuia qd uat. xii. sol.
 7. silua l. port. Rex hie de wo in qd uat. xvi. den.
 hanc tra T. b. t. tenuit Godwin 7. dnu. p. ii. graner

Adā ren' de epō celestis. p. iii. solus se desit. i. q. a. ē
 vii. car. In dno sunt. ii. xiii. uultū cū. vi. bonū hnt
 v. car. lbi recta. 7 iii. seru. 7 un molin de. v. solid.
 7 xvi. ac pti. T. h. t. ual. b. v. uultū post.
 7 c. solid.

Modo. x. lib. / tam qui reddi. xiii. lib.
De hoc est in manu regis qd ual. vii. sol. de nouo
dono epi.
In manu sua penitus epi in Cantuari. Rouerese. iii.
hagat. que ualent. l. denar.
In Exesse. e. una hida que iuste ad hoc an panre.
Goduin filii dudeman tenuit. Modo teni Rannulf. p. epi.
Iste dda teni de epo beham. p. u. solins se defd.
Ipa. e. xii. car. In dno sunt. iii. car. 7 xii. uilli cu
xii. bord. hnt. vi. car. 7 dimid. lbi. xx. serui. 7 xxx. ac
pa. lbi. pecta 7 i. molin de x. sol. 7 piscaria de. iii. solis.
7 in Exesse pastura. ce. ouib. T. R. f. ualeb. xii. lib.
7 post. vi. lib. Modo. xx. lib.
hanc epa tenuit. T. R. f. Goduin filii carli. 7 loli. p. ii. an.
Iste dda teni de epo beham. i. solin 7 dimid. Ipa. e.
l. car. 7 dimid. In dno sunt. ii. car. 7 uilli hnt
dimid. car. lbi. iii. serui. 7 vii. ac pa. Silua. x. porc.
T. R. f. 7 post. ualut. xl. sol. Modo. iii. lib.
Ricard. de tonebrige qd hnt in sua leuua. ual. vii. sol.
7 uilli tenuit de leuano comite.
Iste dda teni de epo beham. p. dimid. solin se defd.
Ipa. e. dim. car. In dno. e. dim. car. 7 uilli cu dim. car.
7 i. bord. lbi. i. molin de. v. sol. ^{leuano com.}
T. R. f. 7 post. ualut. x. sol. Modo. xv. solis. In Exesse. lbi.
Rannulf filii Rualdi teni de epo Ricard. p. uno solin se
defd. Ipa. e. dim. car. 7 lbi. sunt adhuc. xxx. ac tije.
In dno. e. una car. 7 vi. uilli hnt dimid. car. lbi. xii.
ac pa. T. R. f. 7 post. ualut. xl. sol. Modo. iii. lib.
hnt tenuit de behaldo.
Ansgar. de Rouerese teni hnt behest. p. dim. solin
se defd. Ipa. e. i. car. In dno. e. una car. 7 ii. uilli cu iii.
seruis. T. R. f. ualeb. xl. sol. Sdo recipi. xxx. sol. Modo.
xl. solis. Goduin tenuit de Goduino.
Emulf. de behting teni de epo Clive. p. dim. solin
se defd. Ipa. e. In dno dimid. car. 7 ii. uilli 7 x.
ac pa 7 pastura. c. ouib. T. R. f. 7 post. ual. xxx. sol.
Duo fcs tenuit de rege. f. Aluric. 7 Ordric.
Iste Emulf. teni de epo hadone. p. iii. uilli se
defd. Ipa. e. i. car. 7 lbi. e. in dno. 7 vi. uilli cu i. bord
hnt. i. car. lbi. vi. ac pa. T. R. f. 7 post. ual. l. solis.
Modo. lx. sol. Osiuard. tenuit de rege. f.
Odo teni de epo in ead hadone. i. uigu. Ipa. e. dim
car. In dno nichil. T. R. f. 7 post. 7 ii. ual. xxx. solis.
Iste Odo teni de epo coluinos. p. dim. solin se defd.
Ipa. e. dimid. car. lbi. e. cu uno bord. 7 iii. ac pa.
T. R. f. 7 post. ualut. xx. solis. Modo. xxx. solis. lbi. f.
Heto teni de epo anelest. p. dimid. solin tenuit de rege.
se defd. Ipa. e. i. car. 7 lbi. e. cu v. uilli. 7 i. ac pa.
T. R. f. 7 post. ualut. x. solis. Modo. xxx. solis.
Osiuard. tenuit de rege. f.
In dno. e. lbi. de. in dno. e. In Milotone. hnt.

Hugo de port teni de epo tenes. p. iii. solins
Iste Hugo teni de epo tenes. p. iii. solins se defd. Ipa. e. i.
car. In dno. e. una car. 7 v. bord. 7 uno seruo. 7 ii. molin de
vi. solis 7 vii. den. Val. xxx. solis. Osiuard. tenuit.
Iste Hugo teni de epo tenes. p. ii. solins se defd. Ipa. e.
iii. car. In dno sunt. 7 v. uilli cu i. car. lbi. pecta 7 ii. serui.
7 ii. molin de. vii. solis. Silua. iii. porc.
T. R. f. 7 post. ualut. vii. lib. Modo. x. lib. 7 x. solis. Osiuard.
De istis solins quos hugo de port hnt. tenuit Osiuard. v.
ad gabli. 7 iii. solins 7 un. uigu. 7 dimid. quos abstulit
uillani regis. In dno. e. lbi. f. In dno. e. hnt.
Ricard. filii Willi teni de epo beham. p. vi. solins se
defd. Ipa. e. vii. car. In dno sunt. iii. car. 7 xl. uilli
cu. ii. bord. hnt. x. car. lbi. pecta. 7 ii. serui. 7 ii. mo
lin de. xvi. solis 7 vii. den. piscaria de. vi. den. pastura
unde apauit. p. xna. hnt. vi. ac tije. Silua. iii. porc.
T. R. f. ualeb. xxiii. lib. Sdo recipi. x. lib. Modo. xiv. lib.
Iste epi Baio. teni in dno hnt. p. p. u. solins se defd.
Ipa. e. iii. car. In dno. e. una. 7 x. uilli cu. ii. car. lbi
pecta 7 v. serui. Silua. xxx. porc. T. R. f. ualeb. vii. lib.
7 post. c. sol. Modo. vii. lib. 7 tam pedit. x. lib. 7 tenuit
Iste epi teni in dno stultices. p. uno uigo de rege. f.
se defd. Ipa. e. i. car. 7 dimid. In dno nichil. 7 ii. i. bord
lbi. pecta. Silua. ii. porc.
T. R. f. ualeb. ix. sol. 7 post. 7 modo. xl. solis. Aluric. tenuit de rege. f.
Iste epi teni in dno beham. p. ii. solins se defd. Ipa. e. vi. car.
In dno sunt. 7 x. uilli cu. iii. bord. hnt. vii. car.
lbi. pecta 7 vi. serui. 7 ii. molin de. xxx. vii. denar. 7 una
salina de. xxx. den. 7 dimid. piscaria. iii. den. de pastura
xl. den. Silua. vi. porc. 7 dimid. 7 leuano tenuit de rege. f.
T. R. f. ualeb. xii. lib. 7 post. vii. lib. Modo. xii. lib. 7 tam
pedit. xxiii. lib. Hugo de monfort teni. ual. v. sol.
H. iii. canepia epi Baio. tenet Rannulf ad firma.
Rannulf. de colubels teni de epo hnt. p. uno solin
se defd. Ipa. e. iii. car. In dno. e. dimid. car. 7 x. uilli
hnt. ii. car. lbi. pecta 7 vii. serui. 7 xii. ac pa. Silua
iii. porc. T. R. f. ualeb. vi. lib. 7 post. iii. lib. Modo.
c. solis. Azor tenuit de rege. f. In dno. e. f. hnt.
Iste epi teni in dno beham. p. iii. solins se defd.
Ipa. e. xii. car. In dno sunt. ii. car. 7 xxx. uilli cu xxx. ii.
cot. hnt. x. car. lbi. pecta 7 ii. p. quida. xl. sol. pan.
lbi. uil. parcu. 7 ii. molin de. l. solis. 7 i. salina de
xxx. ii. denar. 7 iii. piscarie de. iii. solis. 7 xxx. ii. ac
pa. pastura ad. ecc. ouib. 7 ad xxx. annu. Silua. p. x.
porc. T. R. f. ualeb. xx. v. lib. Sdo recipi. x. lib. Modo.
xxx. lib. hnt. p. p. in canuaria. iii. malure. pedit.
vi. solis 7 vii. denar. hnt. tenuit de rege. f. de rege. f.
Adhuc tace adhuc in dimid. solin libere rege.

quā Sired tenuit de aliud biga. 7 in tot' Gouffrid
fili male epe de epo baioc' uat' sup ualuit. lx. solid.
In honore epi in curatie cantuariensi tibi dā
filii' duba de epō. iiii. domos. fil' fortis auctore
que reddunt. viii. solid'. In tot' huius
In anno uicemini ter de epō tarrinton. p dim solin
se depts. tra. e. i. car. ydim'. in dno. e. una. c. ii. bord.
ibi parui nem de xxi. acru pasture. T. R. E. 7 post. m
uat. iii. lib.
Ide harno ten de epō dimidiū solin. 7 e. qa. iiii. cap.
in dno sum. fū. cap. 7 xxi. bord. cū. iiii. cap. 7 xxi. ac silu
in mure. T. R. E. ualeb. c. tot. 7 post. ii. lib. 7 m. p. lib.
Haf. qat. T. R. E. tenue' burgenses cantuarie 7 usq. ad epin
baioc' qui ab eis cepit.
In lano **W**ART. test'. In tot' chestan hono.
illeim de araf ten tot' chestan.
T. R. E. se depts. p. xl. solin. 7 m. p. xxx. p.
tra. e. c. x. cap. in dno sum. xxi. cap. 7 co. p.
uili 7 qeer xx. m. bord. In omf hie xl. v. cap.
libi. v. eade. de bby. tibi archiep. l. v. solid'. libi. c.
terui. 7 vii. molni de. p. lib. 7 xxi. sol. T. R. E. ac
pa. Silua. xl. pote'. hoc cū tenuit Goduin comes.

Oe hoc añ ten hugo fili Willi. ix. solm de cja
uillanoz. 7 ibi hē in dñio. iiii. car. 7 dim. 7 xxx
viii. uillor cū. xxi. bordi qz hñc xvi. car. ibi
viii. ecclē 7 un molin dñm de xxi. sold. v. den.
Wuna salua de xxx. den. Silua. xi. pore. Val. x. lib.
Vatēf de appeale ten de hoc añ. iii. uga 7 xii. acē tēp.
7 ibi hē. i. car. in dñio. 7 iii. uillor cū. i. bordi. Val. xxx. sold.
Alyup ten. i. solm. 7 xl. acē tēp. 7 ibi hē mñio. iii. car.
cū. vi. bordi. xxi. acē pā. Val. iiii. lib.
Walter fili Engelber ten dimid solm 7 xl. acē. 7 ibi hē
in dñio. i. car. cū vii. bordi. 7 v. acē pā. Val. xxx. sold.
Welman ten. i. solm. 7 vii. car in dñio. i. car. 7 ii. uillor cū
vii. bordi hñc. i. car 7 dim.
Alyup dapifer ten. i. solm 7 un uga. 7 vi. acē tēp. 7 ibi hē
in dñio. i. car. cū. xi. bordi. Val. i. lib.
Ludo ten dimid solm. 7 ibi hē in dñio. i. car. cū. iiii.
bordi. iiii. acē pā. Val. xx. sold.
Bernard de s. Audeno. iiii. solm. 7 ibi hē in dñio. iiii.
car. 7 vi. uilli cū. i. bordi hñc. i. car. ibi. iiii. sequi.
7 ii. molm de xxx. iiii. sold. 7 xxx. acē pā. Silua. iii. pore
de una dena de cja quz dñs. ē ab his solm. ac firmā
excep. iiii. lib.
Baldric ten dimid solm. 7 ibi hē. i. car. 7 iii. uillor
cū. vi. bordi. hñc. i. car 7 un molin de xxx. den. Val. xxx. lib.
Alyup ten. i. vni. acē tēp. 7 ibi hē. i. car. cū. vii. bordi. Val. x. lib.
Iaculphetan R. t. ualeb. cxx. lib. Xdo reop. 7 xl.
lib. Mado qd hē in dñio. ual. c. lib. 7 dimil ten sup dñs
simul ual. xl. v. lib.
7 x. sol.

[illegible][illegible]

Uitalis de epō ten' Soanediue. In Wineslepte hō:
p dimid solin se deſt. ſpa. ē. i. car' 7 dim'. In dñio. ē. i. car'. cū
qui. cō. q' p' d' d' m. ſol' 7 vi. den'. Silua. x. porē.
T. R. f. ualeb. xxi. ſolb. Mo. vñat' p' p' xxi. ſol. Mo. xxi. ſol.
Oſuārd' tenur' de rege. f.

Idē vñat' ten' de epō. i. uagū m' ad hūnd. i. bi. hē dimid car'
m dñio. cū. m. bord'. p' d' d' m. ſolb. ſpa. ē. dimid car'. Silua. x. porē.
T. R. f. 7 poſt. ualut. x. ſolb. Mo. xxi. ſolb. M'li tenur' de rege. f.
In leſt. de Wineslepte. In ſawreſhant' hō.

Adā ten' de epō ORE. p. n. ſolm' ſe deſt. ſpa. ē. m. car'.
In dñio. ē. una. 7 x. uilli cū. x. bord' hñt. u. car'. lbi dimid p' d' d' m.
7 moliū de. xxi. ſol. 7 li. p'ſcane ſine conſu. 7 i. ſalua
de xxviii. den'. Silua. vi. porē. T. R. f. ualeb. m. lib. 7 poſt. 7 x.
ſol. Mo. x. ſolb. Tūgū tenur' de rege. f.

Idē adā ten' de epō Sūneſtelte. p. n. ſolm' ſe deſt. ſpa. ē.
m. car'. In dñio. ē. i. car'. 7 x. uilli hñt. u. car'. lbi p' d' d' m.
7 vi. ſeru. 7 ii. ad p'ā. Silua. ix. porē. T. R. f. ualeb. ix. ſol.
7 poſt. xl. ſol. Mo. x. ſolb. Tūgū tenur' de Godūmo.

Hugo de porch' ten' de epō NORſtone. p. m. ſolm' ſe deſt.
ſpa. ē. m. car'. In dñio. ſunt. m. car'. 7 xxi. uilli cū. m. bord'
hñt. u. car'. lbi. m. p' d' d' m. 7 m. moliū ſine conſu. 7 i. p'ſcar'
de xxi. den'. Silua. ad. porē.
T. R. f. ualeb. m. lib. 7 poſt. vi. lib. Mo. xxi. lib.
Oſuārd' tenur' de rege. f.

Fulſe ten' de epō Cillehan. p. v. ſolm' ſe deſt. ſpa. ē. x.
car'. In dñio. ſunt. u. car'. 7 xxi. uilli cū. xxi. car' hñt. oxi.
car'. lbi p' d' d' m. 7 m. moliū de. vi. lib. 7 vii. ſolb. 7 i. p'ſca.
7 x. de xxviii. den'. 7 p'ſtana. de. xxviii. ſol. 7 vii. den'.
In canuana ciuitate. xii. maſure. p'ā hñt. m. p' d' d' m. x.
ſolb. 7 x. ad p'ā. Silua. q' x. porē.
T. R. f. ualeb. xl. lib. 7 poſt. xxi. lib. Mo. x. lib. ſimile.
tani reddet' epō baioſi q' x. lib. 7 xl. ſol.
Sūp' tenur' de rege. f.

Hugo nepoſi heredi ten' de epō Oſp'ingee. p. vii. ſolm' dñi
ſe deſt. ſpa. ē. x. car'. In dñio. non ſunt. car'.
lbi. x. p' d' d' m. cū. vi. bord'. hñt. xi. car'. lbi p' d' d' m. 7 moliū
de. xi. ſolb. cū. den'. 7 p'ſcane de. x. den'. ſalua de m.
den'. xxi. ad p'ā. Silua de q' x. porē.
De ſpa. hñt. m. hñt. dimid ſolm' 7 m. ung. i. bi. hñt. m.
dñio. i. car'. 7 i. uilli cū. x. bord'. hñt. i. car'.
Ricard' de marſ' ten' dimid ſolm' de hoc m. i. bi. hñt. vi. uilli
7 i. bord'. cū. i. car'. q' dā ſup' ten' i. uagū. q' d' d' d' m. ſolb.
7 m. T. R. f. ualeb. x. lib. 7 x. de herbe' p'cep'. x. lib.
Mo. x. lib. hñt. m. p'ā in canuana. i. maſura
de. x. denap'. hoc m. tenur'

Anſfrid' ten' de epō CLOREſhū. p. uno ſolm' ſe deſt. ſpa. ē.
m. car'. In dñio. ē. una. 7 m. uilli cū. u. bord' hñt. i. car'
7 dimid. lbi. v. ſeru. 7 ii. ad p'ā. Silua. ē. ſi. nil p' d' d' m.
de hoc m. ten' q' dā m'leſ' ſpa. ad. i. car'. i. hñt. tē. T. R. f.
ualeb. ix. ſol. 7 poſt. xl. ſol. Mo. x. lib.

Idē Anſfrid' ten' de epō FANOL' m. p. uno ſolm' ſe deſt.
ſpa. ē. m. car'. In dñio. ē. una. 7 vii. uilli cū. u. car'
7 dimid. lbi. u. ſalua.

In ciuitate canuana. i. maſura de. xxi. den'.
T. R. f. ualeb. m. lib. 7 poſt. xl. ſol. Mo. x. ſol. hoc m.
burnod' de rege. f. tenur'. De ſto. m. tōi. Rannul'

Idē Anſfrid' ten' de epō MACHEHEVER. p. uno uagū ſe
deſt. ſpa. ē. dimid car'. lbi ſunt. u. uilli p' d' d' m. denap'.
T. R. f. ualeb. l. den'. m. uat. ix. den'. Sauold tenur'. T. R. f.

Idē Anſfrid' ten' de epō BAD' Eſcoſſe. p. uno ſolm'
ſe deſt. ſpa. ē. u. car' 7 dim'. In dñio. ē. una. 7 x. uilli
hñt. i. car' 7 dim'. lbi p' d' d' m. 7 u. ſeru. 7 p'ſcane de. xxi.
den'. Silua. m. porē. T. R. f. ualeb. ix. ſol. 7 poſt. ix. ſol.
Mo. m. lib. Hoc m. p' d' d' m. abb' s. Auguſtini.
q' a habuit T. R. f. 7 hñt. accipiant ei. S. ſil' hñt. dñe
p' d' d' m. ſe poſſe uagū ubi uoluero. hoc m. annuſ' monachi.

Idē Anſfrid' ten' de epō PERIE. p. uno uagū ſe deſendeb.
lbi. u. bord' p' d' d' m. den'. T. R. f. poſt. 7 m. uat. xxi. ſolb.
W'li tenur' de rege. f.

Idē Anſfrid' ten' de epō PEſſe. p. dimid ſolm' ſe deſt.
ſpa. ē. i. car'. lbi. m. bord' 7 una maſura in ciuitate de. xvi.
denap'. T. R. f. 7 poſt. 7 m. uat. xxiii. ſolb. Vlſca tenur'
de rege. f.

Oſfrid' ten' de epō BOCHELAND. p. m. uagū ſe deſt.
ſpa. ē. i. car'. In dñio. ē. una. 7 m. uilli cū. u. bord' hñt.
dimid car'. lbi. vii. ſeru. Deuap' tenur' de rege. f.
T. R. f. ualeb. m. lib. 7 poſt. m. lib. 7 m. hoc ſolb.

Idē Oſfrid' ten' uagū de epō in ad. m. 7 p. i. uagū
ſe deſt. T. R. f. ualeb. x. ſol. 7 poſt. 7 m. uat. x. ſol.
Leuap' tenur' de rege. f.

Hugo de porch' ten' de epō BERſſe. p. m. uagū
ſe deſt. ſpa. ē. i. car'. In dñio. ē. cū. u. bord' 7 u. ſeru.
T. R. f. 7 poſt. ualut. x. ſolb. Mo. x. ſolb. ſolb.
Oſuārd' tenur' de rege. f.

Adā ten' de epō. cū uagū in ORE. 7 p. i. uagū
ſe deſt. ſpa. ē. i. car'. hñt. ten'. m. uilli m. ad
firmā 7 reddet. x. ſol. 7 tanc' ſep ualut. lbi p' d' d' m.
Leuap' tenur' de rege. f.

Herſfrid' ten' FANOL' m. p. m. ſolm' ſe deſt.
ſpa. ē. vii. car'. In dñio. ē. una. 7 xxi. uilli cū. v.
bord' hñt. vi. car' 7 dim'. lbi p' d' d' m. 7 v. ſeru.
Silua. x. porē. 7 m. ciuitate. m. hage. de. xxviii.
den. ap'. T. R. f. ualeb. vii. lib. 7 poſt. vi. lib.
Mo. x. lib. Unod tenur' de rege. f.

Herſfrid' tenur' de epō NORDEſlunge. ſpa. ē.
i. car'. p. dimid ſolm' ſe deſt. lbi. u. bord' reddet
m. ſolb. T. R. f. 7 poſt. ualut. x. ſol. Mo. x. ſol.
Tūgū tenur' T. R. f.
hñt. m. tenur' herbe' ſil' juoni de epō baioſi.

Rogeri filii ansechrai ten de epo t salinges p uno solm
se defd. tra. e. i. car. bi. e in dno. 7 un bonu he dimio
car. bi. eota 7 i. molin de. 20. solis. 7 ii. de tra.

Fulbe' ten' de epo eslinges. p. v. solins sedesit. T. R. E.

modo, iiii. lib. 7. tam ep'i habuit. viii. lib. S. yed. tenunt de

In dñic. e una car. / xvii uilli cū. x. bord
hñt. ii. car. / lbi ecclā 7 vi. seru. 7 dimō tiscarē de ecc

Ricard^{us} ten^{ens} de ep^{iscop}o RONGOSTONE. p^{er} uno solin se

l. a. l. / post. / m. ual. xl. solid. V l'uiet tenuit de page
In ferle ffe ffe h d.

7 pa e. i. car. 7 bi. e in dño 7 xii. iusti hnt dimid. car.

xxx. sol. Modo. c. solid. Godricus tenuit. ge. t.

7m. sequi. 7ēda. - xiii. ac pta. Silua x. porc.

Hugo de montfort ten inde qd uat. xx. solid.
Wadard' ten de epo Berchouelle. p. dimi solin

fieri. 7 un molin de xl. den. 7 x. ac pra. 7 un alnetu.
T B f = maff. ualut. ex C P M. d. xl. G. l. s.

Idē Wadard² ten de epo Cwngf. p uno solm se desd
Tra ē u car In dno ē una. 7 ur. uili cū s² bord

T.R.f. ualeb. lx. fol. 7 post: l. fol. Modo: im. lib. 7 ser

¶ uno solin se defd. tra. e. vi. cap. In dñio sum. ii.

inc siluā ⁊ pasturā qđ ualeb T.R. f. vi. lib. ⁊ post

In dmo. e una cař. 7 un. bord. 7 u. ferui. 7 una ac. pta. silua
cu. pom. De dno silua pta. 7 u. de curbejine. i. ucu.

solin 7 dimid ugu. 7 T. R. E. ualeb xl. solid. 7 post. xc. solid.
m. d. xl. sol. 7 dimid ugu. 7 T. R. E. ualeb xl. solid. 7 post. xc. solid.

puta in tribz locis. In calcheve luno.

7011. ulli cū. vii. bond' hnt. iii. car7dim'. Ibi eccl'a. 7pc. serui.

Idē Radulf^m ten^t. iii. denas que remanser^t ex^a diuisione hugonⁱ

Herzfeldt Ten^r de fruido unⁱ f^o 334 melⁱ es^o f^o 302. 22 Junⁱ 1547.

1. car. lbi. iii. serui. 7 viii. dē p̄a. T. R. E. uat. lxx. sol. 7 post.

Ibi iacet dimid solin. 7 pa. e. ii. car. In dmo. e. una car. 7 in.

diuisione sua. Godric tenuit de rege. f. cū BRADEBURNE m.

Olui pastor ten de epō palestinei. p. m. uigile defd.
Im' e u car' in dñia e un: Ten hant hant dñi car' hant

7m. sequi. 7x. ac pñ. 7 v. piscat^r de xu. den. Silua. x. porc^r.
7 B. f. 7 m. f. 7 alut^r x1. f. B. m. s. 1. v. f. 1. 8. f. p^{br}

Idē ostēten de epō xii. acs. qre. que ual p annū. iii. solid.

borſ hme. i. caſ. T. R. E. ualeb. c. ſol. 7 poſt. nichil. m. vi. lib.

Ep's baro c'lis ten' in d'no b'ls orione p m. solm'

7 x. ac pti. Silua. l. porc. 7 li. piscar. de. v. den.

denas. que remanser' ex diuisione comras de owo.

afteione. p. uno lotin le deſa. Tra. e. iii. car. In dñio. e. una.
7. x. willi cū. iii. bonā hñe. iii. car. 7 dimid. Ibi. ii. ferui.

Idē Roebt tū de epo incharc dim solin. 7 p tanto le deqd.
Tra. e. ii. cap. Ibi. xi. utli cū. ii. boqd. hnt. iii. cap. 7 piscariā

hī p̄c om̄e s̄eruatū. 7 f̄t q̄u p̄ s̄eruatō maris ab om̄i s̄uēcudinē p̄c
p̄c l̄am̄on̄. n̄acc̄ infracta. 7 f̄r̄t̄t̄l̄.

Anfrid' teni de abbe **Hernebeche** In **Hernebeche** de
p dimid solin se deſt. ſja ē. i. car. In dño ſunt. ſi. viij.
uilli hnt. i. car. 7 dimid. T. R. f. 7 poſt. ualua. ſol. In pñ ſol.
In **leſt de herne** In **leſt de herne** boni
pſe abb' teni **herne** p. xxx. ſolm ſe deſt.
ſja ē. i. m. car. In dño ſunt. iii. 7 lxx. uilli cū
xl. ii. bord' hnt. xxx. vii. car. ſbi xl. ac ſu. 7 ſilua. x.
porc. Tl
T. R. f. ualeb' q' xx. lib. Xdo pcep' xx. lib. ſi. lxx vi. lib.
De ſja uillanog' hnt cñ teni **Odeland**. i. ſolm. ſibi hnt
ii. car. cū. xi. bord'. Val. iii. lib.
De ead' ſja uillanog' teni **Gulleb'**. ii. ſolm. dimid uigū
mñ. ſibi hnt. i. car. 7 iii. uilloſ cū. i. car. Val. vi. lib.
Wadard' teni de iſto dñ. ii. ſolm. lx. ac mñ de ſja
uillanog'. 7 ſibi hnt. i. car. 7 vii. uilloſ cū. i. car. 7 ii. ſeruoſ.
Val. ix. lib. pſe ſi nullū ſeruaū reddat abbi. mñ. xxx. ſol.
quoſ pſoluit in anno.
Oſolm' teni de ead' ſja uillanog'. i. ſolm. 7 ſibi hnt. i. car.
cū. iii. bord'. Val. iii. lib.
Marcher' teni de ead' ſja uillanog' q' ual. vii. ſolb.
Oſolm' ſil' **leardi** teni dimid ſolm 7 xi. ac ſu. de ſja
uillanog'. q' ual. xxx. ſol. pſe reddat abbi. xxx. ſolb.
Rannul' de colūber' teni un uigū. Val. l. den.
Rannul' de ualbadon' teni un uigū. reddat inde l. den.
Hre ſup dñe **Odeland** teni de hoc dñ. un ſolm. 7 uigū
de eſt. ſibi hnt. ii. car. cū. x. bord'. Val. vi. lib.
Ipſe abb' teni **quandingeſch'** p duob' ſolm 7 dimid
ſe deſt. ſja ē. x. car. In hoc dñ ſja quā tenent
monachi nung. geldaure. 7 **Wadard'** teni ſibi ſja
que T. R. f. ſep geldaure. 7 illoſ q' q' an in ſolm.
Modo hnt monachi in dño. iii. car. 7 xx. bord'
cū una caſ. 7 un molin de. xxi. ſolb. 7 ſilua. iii. porc.
ſbi ecclā. T. R. f. ualeb'. xxi. lib. 7 poſt. v. lib. pari
abbis. xx. vi. lib.
Wadard' hnt in dño ſibi. i. car. 7 vii. uilloſ cū. ii.
bord' hnt. iii. car. Val' ualuit. x. lib.
Nullū ſeruaū inde reddat niſi. xx. ſolb' p annū abbi.
Ipſe abb' teni **herne** In **herne** boni
p duob' ſolm ſe deſt. ſja ē. iii. car. In dño ē una dimid.
T. R. f. ualeb'. vii. lib. Xdo pcep' xl. ſol. Modo. vi. lib.
7 tam pñ. vii. lib.
Ipſe abb' teni **plattinove** p uno ſolm ſe deſt. ſja ē
In dño nichil. ſed. iii. uilli cū. iii. bord' hnt
cap. 7 dimid. ſbi ſilua minuta. **R**adul' de carbeſpina
hnt xx. ac de hac ſja. T. R. f. 7 poſt. vi. ual. xx. ſolb.
tam appaet. xl. ſolb. eoq' ſi ad firmā. **H**erne
Ipſe abb' teni **preſteton** p. o. ſolm In **preſteton**
ſe deſt. ſja ē. vii. car. In dño ſunt. ii. car. xxv.
uilli cū. xxi. bord' hnt. ix. car. ſbi parua ſilua.

De hoc dñ teni **Verat**. i. ſolm 7 dimid uigū. ſibi hnt in dño. ii. car.
7 xxi. bord' cū dimi caſ. **T**ouā dñ. T. R. f. ualeb'. x. lib.
Xdo pcep'. vi. lib. Modo ual. xxi. lib. q' hnt abb.
De **Verat** teni. c. ſolb' ualeb'.
Anfrid' teni de abbe **Hernebeche** p dimid ſolm 7 dimid
uigū ſe deſt. ſja ē. In dño ē una caſ. iii.
uilli cū. vi. bord' in caſ.
In iſto dñ teni **Anfrid'** dimid ſolm de dño monachog'.
7 reddat inde s. **Auguſtino**. c. denar p annū.
Oſella tenuit in alodiū. 7 deſt inde s. **Auguſtino** xxx.
denar' in elemoſina. unoq' anno.
T. R. f. ualeb'. xl. ſol. 7 poſt. x. ſol. Modo. lx. ſolb.
Iſeſt' in hant de **ſeſt'** hnt s. **Auguſtino**. iii. uigū. cñ.
ſibi ē in dño. i. car. cū v. bord'. T. R. f. ualeb'. x. ſolb.
7 poſt. v. ſol. Modo. x. ſolb.
In **ſeſt'** teni. **I**n **ſeſt'** teni. **I**n **ſeſt'** teni. **I**n **ſeſt'** teni.
Gaufrid' teni **ſeſt'** de abbe. p uno ſolm ſe deſt.
ſja ē. ii. car. ſbi ſunt cū. vii. bord'. **S**ilua. xx. porc.
T. R. f. ualeb'. iii. lib. 7 poſt. xx. ſol. Modo. iii. lib.
Ipſe abb' teni in **ſeſt'** **S**ilua uill' tenuit
ii. ſolm 7 un uigū. ſja ē. vi. car. ſbi ſunt. ix. uilli cū.
iii. bord'. hnt. vi. car. ſbi. x. ac ſu. ſilua. ii. porc.
T. R. f. ualeb'. vi. lib. 7 poſt. iii. lib. Modo. xii. lib.
In **ſeſt'** teni. **I**n **ſeſt'** teni. **I**n **ſeſt'** teni. **I**n **ſeſt'** teni.
Ipſe abb' teni **ſeſt'** T. R. f. ſe deſt. p. iii. ſolm.
7 iacut in **ſeſt'** teni. ſja ē. x. car. ſbi ſunt. xxx.
uilli hnt. x. car. ſbi ecclā.
Cū hnt. iii. ſolm. hnt s. **Auguſtino**. i. uigū. q' ad omi
ſoro regno. 7 ſibi tam ſilua unde exiit de paſſagio
xl. porc. aut. l. m. denar. un obol.
Touā hoc. T. R. f. ualeb'. x. lib. 7 poſt. vii. lib. Modo.
xii. lib. 7 x. ſol. **I**n **ſeſt'** teni. **I**n **ſeſt'** teni.
Ipſe abb' teni **ſeſt'** p. ii. ſolm 7 un uigū
ſe deſt. ſja ē. xxi. car. In dño ſunt. iii. 7 xxi. uilli
cū. v. bord' hnt. x. car.
T. R. f. ualeb'. x. lib. 7 poſt. x. lib. Modo. xxx. lib.
Scyra teſtificat q' **ſeſt'** more ſunt s. **Auguſtino**
T. R. f. de illo qui cū tenet habet abb' ſaci. 7 loca.

TERRA SCA PETRI DE GAND. In **ſeſt'** teni. **I**n **ſeſt'** teni.
Anfrid' de **Gand** teni de nge **ſeſt'** de **ſeſt'**.
tenuit. ſja ē. p. ii. ſolm ſe deſt. ſja ē. xxi. car.
In dño ſunt. ii. car. 7 l. uilli cū. x. bord' hnt. xxi. car.
ſbi. iii. ſerua. 7 xi. molm. cū gable ruſtiq'. vii. lib. 7 xxi.
ſolb' reddat. de xxi. porc. xl. ſolb. lxx. ac. ac ſu.
De ſilua. l. porc. de paſſagio.
Touā dñ. T. R. f. ualeb'. xxi. lib. 7 poſt. xii. lib. Modo. xxx. lib.

TERRA hugonis DE MONTFORT.

Hugo de montfort ten' un' ad' f'oreste. q' tenet fre
dene de rege. f. 7 p' uno solin se defet. f'ra uga sunt
infra diuisione hugonis. 7 q'rai uga. e. exca. 7 e de fado q' banet.
f'ra. e. iii. car' un' tenet. In dno sunt. li. car'. v. uilli cu. v. bord
hnt. i. car'. dim. lbi. x. s'qui. 7 xii. ad' f'ra. silua
T. R. f. ualeb. lxx. sol. 7 post. xxx. sol. Modo. lxx. sol.

Ipse hugo ten' hantione. de rege. q' d' nri p'nt' tenet de rege. f.
7 p' uno solin se defet. f'ra. e. i. car'. 7 lbi. e. cu. i. uillo 7 un. bord. 7 un.
ad' f'ra. T. R. f. 7 post. mo. ual. xxx. sol.

Magno ten' de hug' seretone. b'p'it' b'at' tenet de rege. f.
7 p' dimid solin se defet. f'ra. e. i. car'. 7 lbi. e. in dno. cu. i. uillo 7 un.
bord. lbi. p'eda 7 p'br. 7 un. molin de. x. den. 7 un. ad' f'ra.
T. R. f. ualeb. xxx. sol. 7 post. xx. sol. Modo. xxx. sol.

Ide Magno ten' de hugone f'oreste. Turgis tenet de Goduino
7 p' uno solin se defet. f'ra. e. dimid car'. In dno tam. e. una car'. 7 un.
uilli hnt. i. car'. lbi. ii. s'qui. 7 un. ad' f'ra.
T. R. f. ualeb. xxx. sol. 7 do p'cep. xxx. sol. Modo. xxx. sol.

Ipse hugo ten' f'oreste. f'ra. hnt' tenet de rege. f. 7 p' uenit
quolibz cu. q'ra sui. p. iii. uenit se defet. f'ra. e. i. car'. dimid.
lbi. m. uilli cu. ii. bord. hnt. i. car'. 7 vi. ad' f'ra.
T. R. f. ualeb. xx. sol. 7 post. xx. sol. Modo. xx. sol.

Alia f'oreste. f'oreste. Magno de hugone. f'oreste. tenet
de rege. f. 7 p' uno solin se defet. f'ra. e. i. car'. In dno sunt.
7 un. uilli cu. x. bord. hnt. iii. car'. lbi. p'eda 7 p'br. 7 un. s'qui.
7 un. molin de. x. sol. 7 un. den.
T. R. f. ualeb. lxx. sol. 7 post. lxx. sol. Modo. c. sol.

Ide hugo ten' in Mare de Romend. i. uga. f'ra. e.
Mare de hug' tenet de rege. f. 7 p' uno solin se defet. f'ra. e. i. car'.
lbi. sunt. m. uilli. hnt. i. car'.
7 f'ra ualut. uat. xxi. sol.

Ide hugo ten' dimid uga. q' tenet un' f'oreste. lbi. ii. bord. sunt m.
7 f'ra app'at in f'oreste. q' illuc ajata. e. cu. dno. cap'it.
7 f'oreste. hug' 7 hugonit de doue. 7 hnt' ab'it' e. augustin.
7 f'oreste. q' d'ia f'oreste. qua calumant' canonic' maran
de doue sup' hug' de montfort. q' d' uille uilde e. tenet
in alodio. T. R. f. 7 defet se p' uno uga. 7 lbi. hnt. i. car'. in dno. 7. bord
cu. i. car'. 7 un. molin de. xx. sol. Val. 7 ualut. x. lib.

Ipse hugo ten' f'oreste. in dno. f'oreste. tenet
d'li tenet de Goduino 7 p' uno solin se defet. f'ra. e. vi. car'.
In dno sunt. iii. car'. 7 un. uilli cu. x. bord. hnt. iii. car'. lbi. viij.
silue cu. d'ia p'one f'oreste. de. xx. sol. dimid p'faria. viij.
den. Silua de. ii. p'one de p'faria. lbi. ii. p'eda.
T. R. f. 7 post. ualut. x. lib. Modo. xx. lib.

Bep'ant' ten' de hug' dimid uga 7 dimid uga. p'anto se defet.
Adelel' tenet de rege. f. f'ra. e. ad. i. car'. T. R. f. ualeb. xx. sol.
Bep'ant' ten' de hugone f'oreste. Blacheman

tenet. T. R. f. 7 p' dimid solin se defet. f'ra. e. ii. car'.
In dno sunt. lbi. 7 un. uilli cu. x. bord. cu. i. car'. lbi. p'eda
7 un. s'qui.

Ide hugo ten' in Mare de Romend un' solin dimid
uiga m. p'anto se defet. f'ra. e. iii. car'. lbi. xxiij. f'oreste
hnt. iii. car'. T. R. f. ualeb. iii. lib. 7 post. iii. lib. m. c. sol.

Rogeri ten' de hugone un' uga in Mare de Romend.
p' uno uga se defet. duo f'oreste tenet. f'ra. e. i. car'. 7 lbi. e.
cu. iii. bord. T. R. f. ualeb. xxx. sol. 7 post. xx. sol. Modo.

Rogeri ten' de hugone in ad' mare. f'oreste.
f'oreste p'ant' un' uga. 7 f'oreste tenet.
Val. 7 ualut. v. sol.

Rogeri ten' de hugone p'osting' f'oreste. f'oreste tenet.
p' duo solin dimid se defet. f'ra. e. xxiij. car'. In dno
sunt. iii. 7 xxiij. uilli cu. viij. bord. hnt. viij. car'.
lbi. ii. f'oreste. 7 un. molin de. vi. sol. 7 xl. ad' f'ra.
Silua. xl. p'eda.

T. R. f. ualeb. x. lib. 7 post. c. sol. Modo. xxiij. lib.
De isto in ten' Radul' de carbel p'one. iii. den. 7
diuisione sunt. 7 ual. xx. sol.

Ide hugo ten' dimid solin. q' d' hnt' tenet de
rege. f. sine halla. p' dimid solin se defet. f'ra. e. iii.
car'. lbi. un' uilli cu. iii. bord. man. nulla ibi car'.

7 un. molin de. xx. v. denar. 7. ad' f'ra.

Ide hugo ten' f'oreste. Turgis tenet de rege. f.
7 p' uno solin se defet. f'ra. e. In dno. e. una car'. 7 un.
uilli cu. uno bord. hnt. i. car'. lbi. iii. ad' f'ra.

he due f'oreste. T. R. f. ualeb. lxx. sol. 7 post. xxx. sol. m. lxx. sol.
Ipse hugo ten' una f'oreste. f'oreste. tenet de rege. f.
7 p' uno solin se defet. f'ra. e. v. car'. lbi. viij. uilli cu. iii. bord. hnt. i.
car'. T. R. f. 7 post. ualut. viij. lib. Modo. x. lib.

Ipse hugo ten' dimid solin in Mare de Romend.
p'anto se defet. f'ra. e. iii. car'. Duodeci f'oreste te
net. hnt. iii. car'. Val. 7 ualut. lxx. sol.

Ide hugo ten' in p'io mare. f'oreste. f'oreste. tenet
un' uga. p'anto se defet. f'ra. e. ii. car'. lbi. sunt
xii. f'oreste cu. viij. bord. hnt. i. car'.

he due f'oreste. T. R. f. ualeb. c. x. sol. 7 post. m. similit.
he Blacheman f'oreste.

Ipse hugo ten' f'oreste. f'oreste. tenet de rege. f.
7 p' uno solin se defet. f'ra. e. i. car'. In dno sunt
ii. car'. 7 xxx. uilli cu. viij. bord. hnt. viij. car'.

lbi. p'eda 7 p'br. 7 un. p'faria. de. v. sol.
7 xxx. viij. ad' f'ra. Silua. xl. p'eda.
T. R. f. ualeb. xxiij. lib. 7 post. vi. lib. Modo. viij. lib.

Ide hugo ten' dimid uga q' tenet. f'oreste. tenet
in tenet. hnt. i. car'. lbi. cu. iii. bord. Val. 7 ualut
7 temp. v. sol.

Herueus ten de hugone In estraires hō.
seolinsers. Osuand tenure de page. f. p uno
solin se deff. tpa. e. vii. cap. In dno sunt. m. cap.
7 un. uilli cū. xx. v. bord hūc. m. cap. lbi. u. ecclā.
7 un. molin de. xxx. den. 7 xxx. vi. ac. pū. 7 silua
de. vi. pore.

Alnod ten de hugone hortone. In dno sunt hō.
Leuun? tenure de page. f. p dimidio solin se
deff. tpa. e. m. cap. In dno sunt. m. cap. v.
uilli cū. vi. bord hūc. i. cap. 7 dimid. lbi. ecclā.
7 un. molin de. xxx. den. 7 xxx. m. ac. pū. Silua.
x. pore. T. h. f. ualeb. xl. sol. 7 post. xx. Modo. lx. sol.

Iple hugo ten. m. uig. 7 dimid in eod test.
qual tenuer. m. sochi de page. f.
lbi. m. un. uilli hūc dimid cap. cū. m. bord.

Wills ten de hugone. m. uig. 7 dimid uigā in
eod test. hanc tpa tenuer. xi. sochi. tpa. e. m. cap.
lbi. m. u. cap. in dno. 7 xx. uilli cū. x. bord hūc. m.
cap. 7 dim. lbi. m. cap. 7 xx. ac. pū. Silua. vi. pore.

Radulp filii Ricardi ten de hugone dimid solin
in Roching. qd leura tenure de page. f. p dimid
solin se deff. tpa. e. m. cap. lbi. m. u. uilli hūc una
cap. 7 dimid. de silua. i. pore.

Radulp ten de hug. hortone. In dno sunt hō.
duo sochi tenuer de page. f. p uno uig. dimid deff.
tpa. i. cap. 7 dim. In dno. e. una. cū. m. uilli. 7 un.
molin de. xxx. den. 7 x. ac. pū. de silua. vi. pore.

Hugo de manneulle ten de hug. In estraires hō.
seolinsers. Anod tenure de page. f. p. u. solin se
deff. tpa. e. vii. cap. In dno sunt. m. x. uilli cū
xx. v. bord hūc. v. cap. lbi. ecclā. 7 un. serui. xxx. ac.
pū. T. h. f. ualeb. x. sol. 7 post. m. sol. Modo. vii. ffb.

Ansind ten de hug. i. uigū qd tenure in eod hūc
un sochi de pag. f. p uno uig. se deff. tpa. e. i. cap.
lbi. e. cū uno uillo 7 un. bord. 7 un. molin de. xxx. den.

Rectus ten de hugone. i. uigū qd tenure un sochi
7 p tanto se deff. lbi. e. una cap. cū uno bord. 7 un. ac.
pū. T. h. f. 7 m. ual. xl. sol.

Gillert ten de hugone un uigū In langesbriac hō.
qd tenure qdā sochi de page. f. Val. 7 ualure. m. sol.
lbi. ibi fuit nec. e.

De fraxelle q. ten herbe filii uonif. qd diuisione hugon.
ten ipse hugo. xiii. ac. tix. infra sua diuisione. 7 ual. m. sol.

In estraires hō. **In beversberot hūc.**

Iple hugo de monfort ten. f. uell. f. Mollere tenure
p. m. solin se deff. 7 m. p. i. solin.
tpa. e. i. cap. lbi. e. in dno. 7 xx. bord hūc. i. cap. lbi.
ecclā. 7 un. molin de. m. lib. 7 xx. sol. 7 un. den. 7 un. ac.
pū. T. h. f. ualeb. x. lib. 7 post. m. lib. Modo. vii. lib.

Iple hugo ten. beventone. f. qd tenure de page. f.
p. u. solin se deff. t. 7 m. p uno qd alius. e. ex diuisione.
tpa. e. m. cap. 7 lbi. sunt in dno. lbi. ecclā. xxi. bord. 7 un.
serui. cū. m. cap. lbi. m. molin 7 dimid de. c. x. solid.
Totū. T. h. f. ualeb. xii. lib. 7 post. m. lib. Modo. xii. lib.

Int diuisione hanc est un sochi ten. xvi. ac. qd. 7 ipse
qd tenure de page. f.

In eod hūc ten. i. hugo una partē saoma. que medul redd
nec redd. nec ad allū. h. uacant. sed. e. mē diuisione uā. 7 pū
de dno regis.

In eod hūc ten. f. fultē de hugone un molin. redd. x. m. sol.

Herind ten de hugone portone. In dno sunt de page. f.
p uno solin se deff. tpa. e. m. cap. lbi. sunt. m. uilli 7 ecclā. diola.
T. h. f. ualeb. xl. sol. 7 post. xx. sol. m. x. sol.

In estraires hō. **In beversberot hūc.**

Iple hugo ten. beversberot. Gape de burnetura de page. f.
p. u. solin se deff. t. 7 m. p. u. solin 7 dimid. 7 dim. uig.
tpa. alia partē ex diuisione hug. e. d. ten. qd. uacant. hūc.
tpa. e. x. cap. In dno sunt. m. xxx. uilli cū. x. bord
hūc. v. cap. lbi. ecclā. 7 un. serui. m. molin de. vii. lib. d. d.
7 xx. ac. pū. Silua. de. xxx. pore.

I h. f. ualeb. x. lib. 7 post. vii. lib. Modo. xxi. lib.

In hūc de cereh ten. quedā femina de hugone. i. uigā.
quā un sochi tenure de page. f. Val. m. sol.

Iple hugo ten. dimid uigū in sependene. In blachevane hō.
qd tenure Norman de page. f. p dim uig. se deff. lbi. sunt
m. uilli cū dim. cap. Valur temp. 7 ual. c. denar.

In estraires hō. **In beversberot hūc.**

Iple hugo ten. siborne. Onar tenure de page. f. p uno
solin se deff. t. 7 m. p. u. solin 7 dimid. 7 dim. uig.
tpa. e. m. cap. In dno. e. una. 7 un. uilli
cū. m. bord hūc. i. cap. 7 un. uilli serui.

I h. f. ualeb. lx. sol. 7 post. xx. sol. Modo. m. lib.

Ide hugo hūc dimid solin seventone. tpa. e. i. cap.

Norman tenure de page. f. 7 p tanto se deff.
lbi. m. uilli hūc. i. cap. lbi. silua de. v. pore.

I h. f. ualeb. xv. sol. 7 post. xx. sol. Modo. xxx. sol.

Nagellus ten de hugone un uigū. 7 m. dia. vii. acy.

Vni sochi tenure de page. f. tpa. e. i. cap.

In dno. e. dimidia cap. 7 vi. bord. 7 un. serui. 7 v. ac. pū.

I h. f. ualeb. xx. sol. 7 post. x. sol. Modo. xiv. sol.

Will filii Grosse ten de hugone Bonington.
Norman tenure de page. f. p uno solin se deff. tpa. e.
m. cap. In dno. e. una. 7 m. uilli cū. m. bord hūc. m.

I cap.

libi ecclia 7 vin. serui / silua vin. porci.
T.R.E. ualeb. iiii. lib. / post. iiii. lib. Modor. c. solid.
H queus ten' de hugone obit' pole. Alrebot tenent
 de rege. E. 7 p uno solm se desit. 7 pa. e. vi. cap. In dñio est
 una. 7 xi. uilli cū. ii. cap. 7 an' sept. 7 x. ad pa. 7 silua
 reddit. v. denar. de pashago. l. r.
T.R.E. ualeb. l. solid. 7 post. xxx. sol. Modor. iiii. lib.
In Blacheb' v'rne bonis 7 ly newcece bonis.
H epals ten' dimid solm una unga min'
 de cochi tenuit' de rege. E. 7 p tanto se desit. 7 pa. e. vi. cap.
 In dñio sunt. xi. 7 xxi. boni hñc. iiii. cap. lbi un' septu.
T.R.E. ualeb. lx. sol. / post. xxx. sol. Modor. iiii. lib. 7 xxi. sol.
 Adhuc hñc una dena que iacut in fame manerio ada.
 lbi sunt. ii. boni. reddit. xxx. denar. Val' ualut' sep. v. sol.
I pte hugo ten' dimid solm In dñio sunt. boni.
 in bastingshe. Vno tenent de rege. E. 7 p tanto se desit.
 Modor. ten' qdā homo de hugone. 7 lbi. ii. boni. reddit.
 denar. iiii. solid. Valut' sep. ual. x. sol.
I pte hugo ten' in dñio un' uigi 7 dimid In Langebrige
 in t'egere. God tenent de rege. E. lbi. e in un' uilli
 cū. i. cap. 7 lbi. viii. ad pa.
T.R.E. ualeb. xxx. sol. 7 post. x. sol. Modor. xxx. solid.
 In eod' hñc est una unga q' in dñio sunt. quā te
 nunt un' cochi de rege. E. lbi in est un' boni. xii. denar.
 reddit. l. r. ualeb. xxx. den. / post. xxviii. Modor. iiii. solid.

TERRA COMITIS ESTRACHY.
In dimidio lest de d'vione. In ostracha bonis.
 Comes estrachius ten' de rege Ostrachiam. Godum
 tenent de rege. E. 7 p. iiii. solm se desit. 7 modo.
 7 pa. e. In dñio sunt. ii. cap. 7 xxi. uilli cū. vii.
 boni hñc xxx. cap. lbi. x. serui. 7 un' molm de. v. solid.
 7 xxi. ad pa. / de silua. c. porci.
T.R.E. ualeb. xxx. lib. Xdo recep. ad iiii. lib. Modor. xl. lib.
In lest de wyndelre. In wyndelre.
I pte comes ten' Boltope. Godum com tenent. 7 p. vii.
 solm se desit. 7 m. 7 pa. e. xxx. iiii. cap. In dñio sunt. iii.
 7 lx. vii. uilli cū. v. boni hñc xxx. cap. lbi ecclia. 7 xxi.
 serui. 7 ii. molm de. vii. solid. 7 ii. denar. 7 xxi. ad pa.
 Silua. cc. porci.
T.R.E. ualeb. xx. lib. / post. xxx. lib. Modor. xl. lib.

TERRA RICARDI GISELEI IN TOWER BONIS.
Ricard' de tonebrige ten' hallingoes. Alrebot
 tenent de rege. E. 7 m se desit. 7 p. ii. solm. 7 pa. e. xxi.
 cap. In dñio. e una 7 dimidia. 7 xxi. uilli cū. xii. boni
 hñc. vi. cap. lbi. ii. uilli. 7 xxi. serui. 7 ii. molm de. xxi. v.
 solid. 7 iii. p'carie de mille 7 sepangent anguit. 7 m.
 lbi. v. ad pa. 7 silua. c. l. porci.
T.R.E. 7 post. ualut. xxx. lib. Modor. xx. lib. eod' 7 pa.
 uastata. e a pecunia. In medestan bonis.
Ide Ricard' ten' berdelingoe. Alrebot tenent de rege. E.
 7 m se desit. 7 p uno solm se desit. 7 pa. e. iiii. cap. In dñio
 ii. cap. 7 v. uilli cū. vii. boni hñc. v. cap. lbi. xxi. serui.
 7 un' molm de. v. solid. 7 iii. ad pa. Silua. x. porci.
T.R.E. ualeb. iiii. lib. / post. c. solid. Modor. iiii. lib.

TERRA HAMONIS VICECOMITIS.
In lest de wyndelre. In wyndelre.
Hamo vicecom ten' de rege un' maner.
 qd' t. r. e. se desit. p. ii. solm 7 dimid 7 m p uno
 solm 7 iii. uilli. 7 pa. e. vii. cap. In dñio. v. boni apamel.
 7 xxi. uilli cū. xxi. boni hñc. x. cap. lbi ecclia. 7 vii. serui.
 7 un' molm de. x. solid. 7 lx. anguit. lbi. xxx. ad pa.
 7 silua. xxx. porci.
T.R.E. ualeb. x. lib. / post. vii. lib. Modor. xiii. lib. 7 vi. solid.
 De isto o' ten' hugo de monfort. iii. uiga / dim. Val. lx. sol.
 In dimidio lest de d'vione. In d'vione bonis.
 lbi hñc haimo. lx. iii. ad' q' que p' un' in h'oliz.
 Will' accipimari tenent de rege. E. lbi sunt. xi. boni
 reddit. xl. i. denar. lbi ual. iiii. lib.
In lest de elestord. In lreitel bonis.
I pte haimo ten' wyndelre. Norman tenent de rege. E.
 7 m se desit. 7 p. ii. solm se desit. 7 pa. e. x. cap. In dñio sunt. ii.
 7 xx. vii. uilli cū. xxi. boni hñc. x. cap. lbi ecclia. 7 x.
 serui. 7 ii. molm de. x. solid. 7 ii. p'car. de. ii. solid.
 lbi. xx. ad pa. 7 tant' siluz unde ceant. lx. porci de pashag.
T.R.E. ualeb. xii. lib. / post. x. lib. Modor. xxx. lib.
In lest de bogowiat. In wresaple bonis.
I pte haimo ten' blebese. Norman tenent de rege. E.
 7 m se desit. 7 p uno solm. 7 pa. e. iiii. cap. 7 xxi. uilli
 hñc lbi. ii. cap. In dñio. e una cap. lbi ecclia. 7 ii. ad pa.
 7 de pashag. lx. porci. lbi una p'car.
T.R.E. ualeb. vii. lib. / post 7 modo ual. vi. lib.

TERRA ALBERTI capellani.

An diantio test de Mildetone. In Mildetone hō-
 tiores capellan' ten de pce reuerēte.
 Sogar tenur de pagna l'edid. 7^{te} 7^m se defē
 p. vii. solus 7 dimid. 7^{te} 7^m se defē
 Terra que fuit in dno est ad firmā p. lx. solis.
 In iplo d. X. uilli cū. xl. viii. bord hñe. vi. car.
 lbi. xii. ad pñ. 7 iii. denz de silua reddit. xxx. porc.
 de pashag. Ibi una piscaria seruiens halie. 7 ii. serui.
 Siluula parua ad clausurā.
 Ad hoc dñ pñ in cantuaria ciuitate. iii. hagg. 7 ii. m.
 Roucestre. que reddit. lx. iii. denar.
 De dñ Mildetone reddit in Neuueone una quicudo
 idest. xxviii. pence cascoz. de xxviii. solus de Mildetone
 pñ in Neuueone. x. lib. 7 x. sol. de alia parte de nouē
 solus de Mildetone pñ in Natone. xxviii. pence cascoz.
 7 dimidia. 7 lvi. solis de gablo pñ nouē solus.
 De hñ. xv. solus reddit Sogar ap Mildetone auerā.
 De hoc dñ sunt foris. iii. denz. que ibi fuer. T. R. E. sicut
 hñd testificat.
 Tōt dñ T. R. E. ualeb. xl. lib. 7 post. xxx. vi. lib. Modos. xxxiii. lib.
 Archieps inde lx. vi. lib. 7 eps baio. iii. denas. 7 x. lib.
 De qñ hñ dñ ten Giffid' unū nūq. 7 ual. x. sol.
 Adā fil' hñt tantū filuz unde exeunt. xl. den' p ann.

EXTENSION.

DOUERE, Tempore regis EDWARDI,
 reddebat XVIII libras, de quibus
 denariis habebat rex E. duas partes,
 et comes Goduinus terciam. Contra hoc,
 5 habebant canonici de sancto Martino medietatem aliam.
 Burgenses dederunt XX^{li} naues ^{regi} una uice in anno ad XV
 dies, et in una quaque naui erant homines XX^{li} et unus. Hoc
 faciebant pro eo quod eis perdonauerat saccam et socam.
 Quando missatici regis ueniebant ibi, dabant pro
 10 caballo transducendo III^{ss} denarios in hieme, et II^{ss} in
 estate. Burgenses uero inueniebant stiremannum et unum
 alium adiutorem. Et si plus opus esset, de pecunia eius
 conducebatur. **A** festiuitate Sancti Michaelis usque ad
 festum Sancti Andree, ^{i.e. pax} treuua regis erat in uilla. Si quis
 15 eam infregisset, inde præpositus regis accipiebat com-
 munem emendationem. Quicumque manens in uilla
 assiduus reddebat regi consuetudinem, quietus erat
 de theloneo per totam Angliam. Omnes hæc consuetudi-
 nes erant ibi, quando Willelmus rex in Angliam uenit.
 20 **I**n ipso primo aduentu eius in Angliam, fuit ipsa uilla
 combusta, et ideo precium eius non potuit computari quantum
 ualebat quando episcopus baiocensis eam recepit. Modo
 appreciatur XL libris, et tamen præpositus inde reddit LIII^{ss}
 libras: Regi quidem XX^{li}III^{ss} libras de denariis qui sunt XX^{li} in
 25 ora, comiti uero XXX^{li} libras ad numerum.
In Douere sunt XXIX mansuræ, de quibus rex perdidit consue-
 tudinem. De his habet Robertus de romenel duas,
 Radulfus de curbespine, III. Willelmus filius Tedaldi, I.
 Willelmus filius Ogeri, I. Willelmus filius Tedoldi et Robertus
 30 niger, VI. Willelmus filius Goisfridi, III. in quibus erat
 gihalla burgensium. Hugo de montfort, I domum.
 Durandus, I. Rannulfus de columbels, I. Wadardus, VI.
 Filius Modberti unam. Et hi omnes de his domibus reuo-
 cant episcopum baiocensem ad protectorem et liberatorem.
 35 **D**e illa masura quam tenet Rannulfus de columbels quæ
 fuit cuiusdam exulis, concordant quod dimidia terra est
 regis, et Rannulfus ipse habet utrunque. ^{loripes} Hunfridus
 tenet I masuram, de qua erat forisfactura dimidia
 regis. Rogerus de Ostreham fecit quandam domum super
 40 aquam regis, et tenuit huc usque consuetudinem regis. Nec
 domus fuit ibi T. R. E. **I**n introitu portus de Douere
 est unum molendinum quod omnes pene naues confringit
 per magnam turbationem maris, et maximum damnum fa-
 cit regi et hominibus, et non fuit ibi T. R. E. De hoc dicit
 45 nepos Herberti, quod episcopus baiocensis concessit illum
 fieri auunculo suo Herberto filio Iuonis.

Has infra scriptas leges regis concordant homines
 de III^{ro} lestis: hoc est, Boruuar lest, et Estrelest,
 et Linuuartlest, et Wiuuartlest. Si quis fecerit
 sepem vel fossatum pro quo strictior fiat publica
 5 uia regis, aut arborem stantem extra uiam intra pro-
 strauerit, et inde ramum vel frondem portauerit,
 pro una quaque harum forisfacturarum soluet regi c solidos.
 Et si abierit domum non apprehensus vel diuadi-
 atus, tamen minister regis eum sequetur, et c solidis
 10 emendabit. De gribrige uero si quis eam fecerit et calum-
 niatus ^{in calle} aut diuadiatus fuerit, viii libris regi emenda-
 bit: Sin autem; quietus erit erga regem, non erga
 dominum cuius homo fuerit. De aliis forisfacturis sicuti
 de gribrige, sed per c solidos emendabit. Has forisfac-
 15 turas habet rex super omnes alodiarios totius comitatus
 de chent, et super homines ipsorum. Et quando moritur
 alodiarius, rex inde habet releuacionem terræ,
 excepta terra SANCTE TRINITATIS, et Sancti Augustini, et Sancti Mar-
 tini: et Exceptis his, Godric de Burnes, et Godric
 20 carlesone, et Alnod cilt, et Esber biga, et Siret de
 cilleham, et Turgis, et Norman, et Azor. Super istos
 habet rex forisfacturam de capitibus eorum tantummodo.
 Et de terris eorum habet releuamen, qui habent suam sacam
 et socam. Et de his terris, scilicet Goslaches, et Boche-
 25 land, et alium Bocheland, et tercium Bocheland, et Herste,
 i iugum de Ora, et i iugum de Herte,
 Schildricheham, Macheheue, Ernulfitone, Osla-
 chintone, Piria, et alia Piria, Brulege, Ospringes,
 Hortone, habet rex has forisfacturas, Handsocam,
 30 Gribrige, Foristel. De adulterio uero per totum chent
 habet rex hominem, et archiepiscopus mulierem; excepta
 terra SANCTE TRINITATIS, et Sancti Augustini, et Sancti Martini, de
 quibus rex nichil habet. De latrone qui iudicatus est ad
 mortem, habet rex medietatem pecunie eius. Et qui exulem re-
 35 ceperit sine licentia regis, inde habet rex forisfacturam.
^{cild}
 De terris supra nominatis Alnodi et similium eius, habet rex
 custodiam vi diebus, apud cantuariam, vel apud sanuic,
 et ibi habent de rege cibum et potum. Si non habuerint, sine
 forisfactura recedunt. Si fuerint premoniti ut conueniant
 40 ad sciram, ibunt usque ad pinnedennam, non longius. Et si
 non uenerint, de hac forisfactura et de aliis omnibus rex
 c solidos habebit; excepta Gribrige quæ viii libris emendatur;
 et de callibus sicut superius scriptum est.
 In Linuuartlest, in brisenuei, habet rex consuetudinem, scilicet
 45 ii caretas et ii sticas anguillarum pro uno Ineuuardo. Et in
 terra sophis habet xii denarios pro uno Ineuuardo. Et de uno jugo
 de Northburg xii denarios, aut unum Ineuuardum. Et de dena
 xiii denarios. Et de Gara unum Ineuuardum. He terre iacent in Wi.
 et homines de his terris custodiabant regem apud cantuariam,
 50 et apud Sanuic per iii dies, si rex illuc uenisset.

In lest de Sudtone, et in lest de Ailesford, habuerunt
 isti sacham et socam: Brixi cilt. Adelold de Elteham.
 Anschil de Becheham. Azor de lesneis. Aluinus.
 Wluuardus wit. Ordine de hortone. Esbern de
 cillesfelle. Leuenot de Sudtone. Eduuard de Estan.
 Vlestan et Leuric de Otrinberge. Osuuard de Nord-
 tone. Edid de Aisiholte. Alret de Ellinges.

TERRA CANONICORUM SANCTI MARTINI DE DOVRE.

In Lest de Estrede, habebant canonici de sancto
 Martino, T.R.E. xxi solin In hundredo de Cornely
 et in hundredo de Beusberge. In lest de Linuuarlet
 habebant iii solins, unum in Estret hundredo, alium in
 Belissolt hundredo, et tercium in Blacheborn hundredo.
 T.R.E. erant prebendæ communes, et reddebant lxi libras
 inter totum. Modo sunt diuissæ per singulos, per episcopum Baiocensem.

IN BEVSBERG HVNDREDO.

Radulfus de Sancto Sansone tenet i Manerium in prebenda, Cerlen-
 tone uocatur, et defendit se pro 1^o solin. Ibi habet iii uillanos
 et iii bordarios cum i caruca. Inter totum ualet lxx solidos. T.R.E.
 c solidos. Lenuinus tenuit in prebenda.
 In eadem uilla tenet Willelmus filius Ogerii i solin. Et ibi habet
 i uillanum et vii bordarios cum dimidia caruca. Et i molinum de xl solidis.
 Ibi quidam francigena habet i carucam. Isdem Willelmus tenet i monasterium
 in Douere de episcopo, et reddit ei xi solidos. Canonici calumniantur.
 Hoc totum ualet vi libras. T.R.E. xii libras. Sired tenuit.
 In Bochelande tenet Aluin i solin. Et ibi habet vi uillanos
 et x bordarios cum i caruca et dimidia. Inter totum ualet iii libras.
 T.R.E. c solidos. Iste idem tenuit in prebenda.
 In Gocistone tenet Ulric i iugum. Et ibi habet ii uillanos
 et i bordarium cum i caruca. Ad hanc terram pertinent xxv acrae terre
 in Corneli hundredo. Et ibi sunt v bordarii cum dimidia caruca.
 Inter totum ualet xx solidos. T.R.E. x solidos. Elric tenuit in
 prebenda.

IN HOC EODEM HVNDREDO IACET SANCTA MARGARITA.

Ibi habet Sired i solin. Et i carucam in dominio. Et vi bordarios.
 cum iii seruis. Valet c solidos. T.R.E. iii libras. Pater eiusdem
 Sired tenuit in prebenda.
 Ibidem tenet Radulfus i solin. Et habet i carucam in dominio.
 Et vii bordarios. Valet lx et ix solidos et ii denarios. T.R.E.
 iii libras. Alric tenuit in prebenda similiter.
 Ibidem tenet Alred i solin. Et habet in dominio i carucam.
 Et ii uillanos et ii bordarios cum dimidia caruca. Valet lx solidos. T.R.E.
 xx solidos. Pater huius tenuit in prebenda.
 Ibidem tenet Robertus niger i solin. Et habet ibi iii uillanos
 et vi bordarios cum i caruca. Valet xxx solidos. T.R.E. xx solidos.
 Esmellit tenuit, capellanus R.E.
 Ibidem tenet Walterus i solin. Et ibi habet iii uillanos et v bordarios
 cum i caruca et dimidia. Valet lx solidos. T.R.E. lxx solidos.
 Sigar tenuit in prebenda.

- I**bidem tenet Turbatus dimidium solin. Et ibi habet ii uillanos et i bordarium cum dimidia caruca. Et isdem Robertus habet dimidium solin in CORNELAI HVNDREDO. Et ibi dimidiam carucam in dominio. Et v bordarios. Inter totum ualet iii libras. T.R.E. iii libras. Goldstan tenuit.
- ⁵ **I**bidem tenet Eduuine dimidium solin, et adhuc xxy acras terræ. In dominio habet dimidiam carucam. Et i uillanum cum dimidia caruca. IN CORNELAI HVNDREDO. habet isdem Eduuinus quater xx et v acras. Et ibi i uillanum cum i caruca. Valet iii libras. T.R.E. iii libras. Ipsemet tenuit T.R.E. De hac prebenda sumpsit episcopus Baiocensis viii acras, et dedit Alan clerico suo.
- ¹⁰ Modo habet Vlric de Oxenford. IN CORNELAI HVNDREDO. **I**n Addelam, tenet ^{archidiaconus} Anschitil i solin. Et ibi habet in dominio ii carucas cum vi bordariis. Hanc terram tenuit Stigandus archiepiscopus. Huic eidem Anschitillo dedit episcopus baiocensis l acras terræ ad Delam, et alias l acras apud sanctam Margaritam, ubi habet i uillanum
- ¹⁵ et dimidiam carucam. Hæc acra erant de prebendis ut testificantur. Inter totum ualet viii libras. T.R.E. vii libras. IN BEVSBERG HVNDREDO. **I**n Sibertesuuat, tenet Willelmus pictauiensis dimidium solin et xii acras, et in Addelam dimidium solin xii acras minus. Et ibi habet ii uillanos et iii bordarios cum i caruca et dimidia. Totum hoc ualet
- ²⁰ lv solidos. T.R.E. iii libras. IN CORNELAI HVNDREDO. **I**n Addelam, tenet Adeloldus iii uirgatas. Et ibi habet iii uillanos et viii bordarios cum i caruca. Valet et ualuit semper lx solidos. Istemet tenuit T.R.E. IN BEVSBERG HVNDREDO ET IN CORNELAI HVNDREDO. **I**n Addelam, tenet abbas Sancti Augustini i solin. Et ibi habet iii uillanos
- ²⁵ et viii bordarios cum i caruca et dimidia. Valet xxx solidos. T.R.E. xl solidos. Antecessor eius tenuit in prebenda similiter. **I**n Addelam, tenet Willelmus filius Tedaldi dimidium solin et dimidium iugum. Et ibi habet in dominio i carucam. Et ii uillanos et ii bordarios. Valet
- ³⁰ lx solidos. T.R.E. xl solidos. Derinc tenuit. **I**n Sibertesuuat, tenet Sigar i iugum et dimidium. Et ibi habet in dominio dimidiam carucam. Et ii uillanos et i bordarium. Valet xxv solidos. T.R.E. xxxv solidos. Pater ipsius tenuit in prebenda. **N**igellus medicus apud sanctam Margaritam tenet i iugum et dimidium. Et ibi habet i uillanum cum ii bobus. Valet xx solidos. T.R.E.
- ³⁵ xxv solidos. Spiritus tenuit in prebenda. IN BEVSBERG HVNDREDO. **I**n Ferlingelai, tenet Willelmus filius Gaufridi i solin. Et ibi habet in dominio i carucam. Et iii uillanos cum i caruca. Valet iii libras. T.R.E. vi libras. Sired tenuit in prebenda. **I**n Hicham, tenet Balduinus i solin. Et ibi habet iii uillanos et v
- ⁴⁰ bordarios cum ii carucis. Valet iii libras. T.R.E. c solidos. Eduuinus tenuit. **I**n Bocheland tenet Godricus i solin. Et ibi habet ii carucas in dominio. Et iii uillanos et iii bordarios cum i caruca. Et una ecclesia. Valet vi libras. T.R.E. viii libras. **I**n Sibertesuuat, tenet Vlstan filius Vluuin i solin. Et ibi habet dimidiam carucam.
- ⁴⁵ et iii uillanos et ix bordarios cum i caruca. T.R.E. ualebat c solidos. Modo lx solidos. Pater eius tenuit.

- I**N CIVITATE CANTVARIA, habuit Rex EDWARDUS
 L et I burgenses reddentes gablum. Et alios CC et XII
 super quos habebat sacam et socam. Et III molendina de XL solidis.
 Modo burgenses gablum reddentes sunt XIX. De XXXII^{obas}
- 5 aliis qui fuerant; sunt nastati XI in fossato ciuitatis,
 et archiepiscopus habet ex eis VII, et abbas Sancti Augustini alios XIII
 pro excambio castelli. Et adhuc sunt CC et XII burgenses, super
 quos habet rex sacam et socam. Et molendina reddentia C et VIII solidos.
 Et theloneum reddens LXVIII solidos. Ibi VIII acra prati quae
 10 solebant esse legatorum regis, modo reddunt de censu XV solidos.
 Et mille acra silve infructuosae de qua exeunt XXXII^{ae}
 solidi. Inter totum, T.R.E. ualuit LI libras. Et tantundem quando uicecomes
 recepit. Et modo L libris appreciatur. Tamen, qui tenet nunc reddit XXX
 libras arsas et pensatas, et XXXIII libras ad numerum. Super haec omnia
 15 habet uicecomes C et X solidos.
 Duas domos duorum burgensium, unam foris, aliam intra ciuitatem, quidam
 monachus ecclesiae cantuariensis abstulit. Haec erant positae in calle
 burgenses habuerunt XLV mansuras extra ciuitatem, de quibus
 ipsi habebant gablum et consuetudinem; rex autem habebat sacam et socam.
- 20 Ipsi quoque burgenses habebant de rege XXX III acras terrae
 in gildam suam. Has domos et hanc terram tenet Rannulfus de Colum-
 bels. Habet etiam quater XX acras terrae super haec, quas tenebant
 burgenses in alodia de rege. Tenet quoque V acras terrae
 quae iuste pertinent uni ecclesiae. De his omnibus reuocat
 25 isdem Rannulfus ad protectorem episcopum Baiocensem.
 Radulfus de Curbespine habet III mansuras in ciuitate,
 quas tenuit quaedam concubina heraldi, de quibus est saca
 et soca regis, sed usque nunc non habuit.
 Isdem Radulfus tenet alias XI masuras de episcopo in ipsa ciuitate,
 30 quae fuerunt Sbern biga, et reddunt XI solidos et II denarios et I obolum.
 Per totam ciuitatem cantuariensem habet rex sacam et socam, excepta
 terra ecclesiae SANCTAE TRINITATIS, et Sancti Augustini, et Eddene reginae, et Alnod
 cild, et Esber biga, et Siret de Cilleham.
 Concordatum est de rectis callibus quae habent per ciuitatem
 35 introitum et exitum, quicumque in illis forisfecerit, regi
 emendabit. Similiter de callibus rectis extra ciuitatem,
 usque ad unam leugam et III perticas et III pedes. Si quis ergo
 infra has publicas vias intus ciuitatem vel extra foderit,
 vel palum fixerit, sequitur illum praepositus regis ubicunque abierit,
 40 et emendam accipiet ad opus regis.
 Archiepiscopus calumniatur forisfacturam in uis extra ciuitatem utraque parte
 ubi terra sua est. Quidam praepositus, Brumannus nomine, T.R.E. cepit consu-
 tudines de extraneis mercatoribus in terra SANCTAE TRINITATIS et Sancti Augustini,
 Qui, postea, T.R.W. ante archiepiscopum Lanfrancum et episcopum baiocensem recog-
 45 novit se iniuste accepisse, et, sacramento facto, iuravit quod ipsae ecclesiae
 suas consuetudines quietas habuerint R.E. tempore. Et exinde utraque ecclesiae
 in sua terra habuerunt consuetudines suas, iudicio baronum regis qui placitum tenuerunt.
 Ciuitas ROVECESTRE, T.R.E. valebat C solidos. Quando A recepit, similiter.
 Modo ualet XX libras; tamen ille qui tenet reddit XI libras.

ITEM POSSESSIO SANCTI MARTINI.

- D**E communitate Sancti MARTINI habent simul iii canonici
unum solin et xvi acras; id est Sired, Godric, et Seuuon.
In hac terra sunt iii^{re} uillani et ix bordarii cum una caruca. Reddunt
5 xxii solidos. De Lest LIMWARLET, unum solinum in Blache-
burne hundredo. Et ibi sunt ix uillani cum ii carucis. Reddunt xvi solidos
et viii denarios. In STRET hundredo iacet unum solin de Stanetdeste.
Ibi vii uillani habent ii carucas et dimidiam. Et vii borderii. Et unum pratum. reddunt
xvi solidos et viii denarios. In BILESOLD hundredo, unum solinum de
10 Stanestede. ibi sunt vii uillani et vii borderii. Et habent iii carucas.
Et reddunt xx solidos ii denariis minus. Ad ista iii^{re} solina sunt
v denæ. Et vi uillani et v borderii. Et reddunt ix solidos iii denariis
minus. habent iii carucas et dimidiam. In Brensete paululum terra.
sunt ii uillani et iii borderii, et habent dimidiam carucam. Reddunt i denarios.
15 Illa iii^{re} solina supradicta habent canonici Sancti Martini in commu-
nitate inter nemus et planum. T.R.E. ualabant x libras. modo similiter.
Terra Nordeuode et Terra Ripe, et Terra Brandet reddunt xx solidos
et vi denarios ad Sanctum Martinum, in elemosina.
In inland Sancti Martini manent vii borderii cum dimidia caruca. Reddunt
Ibi est unus rusticus
20 ix solidos ad calciamenta canonicorum. Sancta Margarita reddit viii libras.
Theloneum de doure, T.R.E. ualebat viii libras. modo xxii libras.
Tres ecclesie apud Doueram reddunt xxxvi solidos et viii denarios.
De pastura Medreclue et de hortis douere exeunt ix solidi
et iii denarii. Vna pastura in Sibertesuuat. xvi denarios reddit.
25 Sanctus Martinus habet x molendina et dimidium. reddunt vii libras. T.R.E.
tantundem reddiderunt. Modo appreciantur xii libris, sed non ad proficuum
canonicorum. Sub illis molinis manent viii homines. Apud
scortebroc una pastura. reddit ii solidos.
De hac communitate habet archiepiscopus, singulis annis, lv solidos.
31 Ibi sunt vi homines cum i caruca et dimidia.
In communi terra Sancti Martini sunt cccc^{re} acrae et dimidia, quæ
fiunt ii solinos et dimidium. Hæc terra nunquam reddidit aliquid consue-
tudinis vel scoti, quia xxxiii solini hæc omnia adquietant.
Apud Ripam sunt c acrae quæ se adquietant ubi T.R.E. se
35 adquietabant. Apud Nordeude sunt l acrae, et c apud Brand,
quæ adquietant se ubi et superiora. In hac terra sunt iii uillani
et ix borderii. habent i carucam et dimidiam. Hæc omnia, si canonici ha-
berent sicuti ius esset, ualerent illis lx libras singulis annis;
modo non habent nisi xlvii libras et vi solidos, et iii denarios.
40 Rannulfus de Columbels aufert eis unum pratum. Rotbertus de rome-
nel aufert eis, singulis annis, xx denarios, et unam salinam, et unam
piscariam. Herbertus filius luonis dedit episcopo baiocensi markam auri
molinum molinum
pro uno molino eorum, nolentibus illis. LANBERTUS unum. WADARD unum.
Radulfus de curbespine unum.
45 ^{cild}Amo^d, per uolentiam Heraldii, abstulit Sancto Martino Merclesham
et Hanochesten, pro quibus dedit canonicis iniquam commutationem.
Modo tenet Robertus de Romenel quod ei canonici calum-
niantur semper.

HIC ANNOTANTUR TENENTES TERRAS IN CHENT.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 50 I. Rex Willelmus. | VIII. Abbatia de Gand. |
| II. Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, | IX. Hugo de Montford. |
| III. et Monachi et homines eius. | X. Comes Eustachius. |
| IV. Episcopus Rofecestrensis. | XI. Ricardus de Tonbrige. |
| V. Episcopus Baiocensis. | XII. Haimo uiccomes. |
| 55 VI. Abbatia de Batailge. | XIII. Albertus capellanus. |
| VII. Abbatia Sancti Augustini. | |

TERRA REGIS.

IN DIMIDIO LEST DE SVDTONE IN ACHESTAN HVNDREDO.

REX WILLELMVS tenet TARENTEFORT.
 Pro uno solino et dimidio se defendit. Terra est XL
 carucarum. In dominio sunt II carucæ. Et CXLII uillani
 cum x bordariis habent LIII carucas. Ibi sunt III servi. Et I molendinum.
 Prati XXII acræ. Pasture XL acræ. De silua VIII denæ
 parue, et III magnæ. Ibi II hedæ, id est II^o portus.
 T.R.E. ualuit LX libras, et tantundem quando Haimo recepit.
 Modo appreciatur ab anglis LX libris; præpositus uero francigena,
 qui tenet ad firmam, dicit quia ualet quater XX^{ti} libras et x libras.
 Ipse tamen reddit de isto manerio LXX libras pensatas, et CXI
 solidos de denariis XX^{ti} in ora, et VII libras et XXVI denarios ad numerum.
 Super hæc reddit uicecomiti c solidos.

HOMINES de hundredo testificantur, quod de isto Manerio regis
 ablatum est unum pratum, et unum alnetum, et unum molendinum, et XX^{ti} acræ
 terræ, et adhuc tantum prati quantum pertinet ad x acras terræ,
 que omnia erant in firma regis E. dum uiueret. Hæc ualent XX^{ti}
 solidos. Dicunt autem quod Osnuard tunc uicecomes præstitit ea
 Alestan præposito Lundoniæ. Et modo tenent heltus dapifer et nepos.
Testantur quoque quod HAGELEI de isto manerio ablata est,
 quæ se defendit pro dimidio solin. Hanc terram tenebat uicecomes,
 et quando uicecomitatum amittebat, in firma regis remanebat.
 Ita permansit et post mortem R.E. Modo tenet Hugo de
 port cum LIII acris terræ plus. Totum hoc ualet xv libras.
 De eodem Manerio regis adhuc sunt ablatae VI acræ terræ,
 et quædam silua, quas isdem Osnuardus posuit extra Manerium
 per quoddam uadimonium XL solidorum.
 Ecclesiam huius Manerii tenet episcopus de Rouecestre, et ualet LX solidos.
 Extra hanc sunt adhuc ibi III ecclesiolæ.

IN LEST DE ELESFORD. IN LAVROCHESFEL HVNDREDO.

REX W. tenet ELESFORD. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra
 est xv carucarum. In dominio sunt III carucæ. Et XL uillani cum
 v bordariis habent xv carucas. Ibi VIII serui. Et I molendinum XL
 denariorum. Et XLIII acræ prati. Silua LXX porcorum.
 Inter totum ualebat. T.R.E. xv libras. Et tantundem quando Haimo recepit.
 modo ualet xx libras. Tamen reddit xxxi libras. Et uicecomes inde habet
 III libras. De hoc Manerio tenet Ansgotus iuxta rouecestre
 tantum terræ quod appreciatur VII libris.
 Episcopus etiam de Rouecestre, pro excambio terre in qua castellum
 sedet, tantum de hac terra tenet quod XVII^{mi} solidos et III^{mi} denarios ualet.

dimidio
 IN LEST DE MIDDELTVNE IN MIDDELTVN HVNDREDO.

REX W. tenet MIDDELTVNE. Pro quater XX^{ti} solins se
 defendit. Extra hos, sunt in dominio III solins. Et ibi III
 carucæ in dominio. In hoc Manerio CCC^{ti} et IX uillani cum LXXIII bordariis.
 habent CLXVII carucas. Ibi sunt VI molendina de XXX solidis.
 Et XVII^{mi} acræ prati. Ibi XXVII saline de XXVII solidis.

Ibi xxxii piscariæ de xxii solidis et viii denariis. De theloneo
xl solidi. De pastura xiii solidi et iii denarii. Silua cccx porcorum.
Et homines de Walto reddunt l solidos pro Ineuuardo et aueris.
In hoc Manerio sunt x servi. Inter totum. T.R.E. ualebat cc libras

ad numerum. Et tantundem quando Haimo recepit. Et modo similiter.
De hoc Manerio tenet Hugo de port viii solius et unum ingum,
qui T.R.E. erant, cum aliis solius, in consuetudine. Ibi habet iii carucas
in dominio.

Hæc terra quam tenet Hugo de port ualet xx libras quæ computantur in cc^{is} libris
totius Manerii MIDDELTUN. qui tenet reddit cxi libras ad ignem
et ad pensam, et insuper xv libras et vi solidos ii denariis minus ad nu-

merum. Haimoni dat præpositus xii libras.

De silua regis habet Wadardus tantum quod reddit xvi denarios per annum.

Et dimidiam denam tenet quam T.R.E. quidam uillanus tenuit. Et Alnold

cild duas partes cuidam uillano per uim abstulit.

Æcclesias et decimas hujus Manerii tenet abbas Sancti Augustini. Et xl
solidi de iii solius regis exeunt ei.

IN LEST DE WIWARLET. IN FAVRESHANT HVNDREDO.

Rex W. tenet FAVRESHANT. Pro vii solius se defendit. Terra est
xvii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^æ. Ibi xxx uillani cum xl bordariis
habent xxiiii carucas. Ibi v servi. Et i molinus de xx solidis. Et ii^æ acrae
prati. Silua c porcorum. Et de pastura siluæ xxxi solidi et ii denarii.
Mercatum de iii libris. Et ii^æ salinæ de iii solidis et ii denariis. Et in

cantuarua ciuitate ii^æ hagæ^a ad hoc Manerium pertinent. In totis ualentis.

T.R.E. ualebat lx libras v solidis minus. Et post, lx libras. Modo ualet
quater xx^{is} lioras.

TERRA ARCHIEPISCOPI CANTVARIENSIS.

- I**N CIVITATE CANTVARIA habet archiepiscopus xii burgenses. Et xxxii mansuras quas tenent clerici de uilla in gildam suam. Et reddunt xxxv solidos. Et unum molendinum de v solidis.
- ⁵ **S**ANDWICE iacet in suo proprio HUNDREDO. Hoc burgum tenet archiepiscopus, et est de uestitu monachorum, et reddit simile seruitium regi sicut DOVERE. Et hoc testificantur homines de isto burgo. quod antequam rex EDWARDUS dedisset illum SANCTÆ TRINITATI.
- reddebat regi xv libras. Tempore ^{mortis} _A R.E. non erat ad firmam.
- ¹⁰ Quando recepit archiepiscopus, reddebat xl libras de firma et xl milia ^{de} _A allecibus ad uictum monachorum. In anno quo facta est hæc descriptio, reddidit ^{sanuic} _A i libram de firma, et alleces sicut prius. T.R.E. erant ibi ccc et vii mansuræ hospitale. modo sunt plus lxxvi. id est, simul ccc lxxxiii.

IN ACHESTAN HVNDREDO.

- ¹⁵ **A**rchiepiscopus cantuariensis tenet in dominio TARENT. Pro ii solins se defendit. Terra est. In dominio est una caruca. Et xxii uillani cum vii cotariis habent vii carucas. Ibi vii serui. Et ii molendina de l solidis. Ad hoc Manerium pertinent v burgenses in roucestre. reddunt vi solidos et viii denarios.
- ²⁰ Ibi viii acræ prati. Silua xx porcorum. In totis ualentis. T.R.E. ualuit xiiii libras. Quando recepit, x libras. modo xv libras et x solidos. Tamen qui tenet Manerium reddit xviii libras.
- I**pse archiepiscopus tenet OTEFORT in dominio. Pro viii ^{solins} _A se defendit. Terra est xlii carucarum. In dominio sunt vi carucæ. Ibi c et unus uillans cum xviii bordariis habent xlv carucas. Ibi viii serui. Et vi molini de lxxii solidis. Et l acræ prati. Silua cl porcorum.
- De hoc Manerio tenent iii teigni i solin et dimidium. Et ibi habent in dominio iii carucas. Et xvi uillanos cum xi bordariis habentes iii carucas. Ibi v serui. Et ii molendina de xxiiii solidis. Et xxviii acras prati. Silua xxx porcorum.
- ²⁵ In totis ualentis. T.R.E., et post, ualebat ^{Modo} appreciatur dominium archiepiscopi lx libris. Teignorum xii libris. Ricardus de Tonebrige quod in sua lingua tenet appreciatur x libris.
- I**pse archiepiscopus tenet SONDRESSE. Pro uno solin et dimidio se defendit. Terra est. In dominio sunt iii carucæ. Et xxvii uillani cum ix bordariis habent viii carucas. Ibi viii serui. Et iii molendina et dimidium de ^{i.e. vi⁴} xiii solidis et dimidio. Ibi viii acræ prati. Silua lx porcorum. Ibi ecclesia. In totis ualentis. T.R.E. ualebat xii libras. Quando recepit, xvi libras. Et modo xviii libras. Tamen reddit xxiii libras, et unum militem in seruitio archiepiscopi.

IN HELMESTREI HVNDREDO.

- ⁴⁰ **I**pse archiepiscopus tenet BIX. Pro iii^{bus} solins se defendebat T.R.E. et modo pro ii^{ebus}. Terra est. In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et xli uillani cum xv bordariis habent x carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et iii molendina de xlviii solidis. Et viii acræ prati. Silua c porcorum. In totis ualentis. T.R.E., et post, ualebat xii libras. Et modo xx libras. Et tamen reddit xxx libras, et viii solidos.

IN LITELAI HVNDREDO.

- ⁴⁵ **I**pse archiepiscopus tenet ERHEDE. Pro iii solins se defendit. Terra est vii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^{us}. Et xxvii uillani cum ii bordariis habent viii carucas.

Ibi ecclesia. Et iii molendina de l solidis et vi denariis. Ibi v serui.
Et x acra prati. Silua xl porcorum. In totis ualentis. T.R.E. ualebat
xii libras. Et tantundem quando recepit. Modo xvi libras. Et tamen reddit
xxi libras.

5 IN LEST DE ELESFORT. IN LAVROCHESFEL HVNDREDO.

Ipsa archiepiscopus tenet in dominio METLINGES. Pro ii solins
se defendit. Terra est vii carucarum. In dominio sunt iii carucae. Et xxxviii
uillani cum xii bordariis habent v carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et v serui. Et ii
molendina de x solidis. Et xxi acra prati. Silua lx porcorum. In totis
ualentis. T.R.E. ualebat ix libras. Similiter quando recepit. Et modo tantundem.
10 Et tamen reddit xv libras.

IN TOLLENTREV HVNDREDO.

Ipsa archiepiscopus tenet in dominio NORFLVET. Pro vi solins
defendebat se T.R.E. Et modo pro v. Terra est xiiii carucarum. In dominio sunt
ii. Et xxxvi uillani habent x carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et vii serui.
15 Et i molinus de x solidis, cum una piscaria. Et xx acra prati. Silua
xx porcorum. In totis ualentis. T.R.E. ualebat x libras. Quando recepit,
xii libras. Et modo xxvii libras. Et tamen reddit xxxvii libras et x solidos.
Ricardus de tonebrige quod tenet in sua leuga de hoc Manerio ualet
xxx solidos.

IN BROTEHAM HVNDREDO.

18 Ipsa archiepiscopus tenet BROTEHAM. Pro viii solins se defendit.
Terra est xx carucarum. In dominio sunt iii carucae. Et lxxvi uillani
cum xviii bordariis habent xiiii carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et x serui.
Et iii molendina de xv solidis. Et ix^{ta} acra prati. Silua, quando fructificat,
quingentorum porcorum.
25 De hoc Manerio tenet Willelmus dispensator i solia. Et ibi habet i carucam
in dominio. Et ii uillanos cum dimidia caruca.
De eodem Manerio tenet Goisfridus de archiepiscopo i solin. Et ibi habet i carucam.
Et vi uillanos cum i bordario habentes ii carucas.
De ipso Manerio tenet Farman i iugum et dimidium de archiepiscopo. Et ibi habet
30 iii carucas. Et vi uillanos cum xii cotariis habentes ii carucas. Ibi x serui.
In totis ualentis. T.R.E. ualebat hoc Manerium xv libras. Et post, xvi
libras. Modo appreciatur dominium archiepiscopi xxiiii libris. Et tamen reddit
xxxv libras. Militum, xi libris. Ricardus de Tonebrige
quod tenet in sua leuga appreciatur xv libris.

35 IN MEDDESTAN HVNDREDO.

Ipsa archiepiscopus tenet MEDDESTANE. Pro x solins se defendit.
Terra est xxx carucarum. In dominio sunt iii carucae. Et xxv uillani cum
xxi bordariis habent xxv carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et x serui. Et v molini
de xxxvi solidis et viii denariis. Ibi ii piscarie de cclxx anguillis.
40 Ibi x acra prati. Silua xxx porcorum.
De hoc Manerio tenet de archiepiscopo iii milites iiii solins. Et ibi
habent iii carucas et dimidiam in dominio. Et xxxii uillanos cum x bordariis
habentes vi carucas. Et x seruos. Et habent i molinum de v solidis. Et xiii
acras prati. Et ii piscarias et dimidiam de clxxx anguillis. Et ii salinas.
45 Siluam xxiii porcorum.
In totis ualentis. T.R.E. ualebat hoc Manerium xiiii libras. Quando recepit.
xii libras. Et modo dominium archiepiscopi ualet xx libras. Militum, xv
libras et x solidos. Monachi cantuarienses habent omni anno de
duobus hominibus huius Manerii xx solidos.

IN CETEHAM HVNDREDO.

I^pse archiepiscopus tenet GELINGEHAM. Pro vi solins se defendit.
Terra est xv carucarum. In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et xlii uillani cum
xvi bordariis habent xv carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et iii serui. Et iii pis-
5 carie de xlii solidis et viii denariis. Et i molinus de xvi
solidis et viii denariis. Et xlii acæ prati. Silua xx porcorum.
De hoc Manerio tenet quidam francigena terram ad i carucam. Et ibi habet
ii bordarios. In totis ualentis. T.R.E. ualebat hoc Manerium xv libras.
Quando recepit, xii libras. Et modo xxiii libras. Et tamen reddit
10 xxvi libras xii denariis minus. Quod tenet francigena xl solidos.

IN ROCVLF HVNDREDO.

I^pse archiepiscopus tenet ROCVLF. Pro viii solins se
defendit. Terra est xxx carucarum. In dominio sunt iii carucæ.
Et quater xxⁱⁱ et x uillani cum xxv bordariis habent xxvii carucas.
15 Ibi æcclesia. Et i molinus de xxv denariis. Et xxxiii acæ prati.
Silua xx porcorum. Et v salinæ de lxiii denariis. Et una
piscaria. In totis ualentis. T.R.E. ualuit hoc Manerium xiiii
libras. Quando recepit, similiter. Et modo xxxv libras. Super hæc
habet archiepiscopus vii libras et vii solidos.
20 I^pse archiepiscopus tenet NORTONE in dominio. Pro xiii so-
lins se defendit. Terra est xxvi carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^o
carucæ. Et quater xxⁱⁱ et xii uillani cum xl bordariis habent lxx
carucas et dimidium. Ibi æcclesia. Et x acæ prati. Silua l porcorum.
In totis ualentis. T.R.E. ualuit hoc Manerium xxiiii libras
25 et v solidos. Et post, tantundem. Et modo reddit archiepiscopo l libras
et xiiii solidos et ii denarios. Et archidiacono xx solidos.
De hoc Manerio tenet Vitalis de archiepiscopo iii solins
et unum iugum et xii acras terræ. Et ibi habet v carucas. Et xxix
bordarios. Et v seruos. Et vii salinas de xxv solidis et iii denariis.
30 Ibi est æcclesia. Et una parua dena siluæ. Inter totum ualet
xiiii libras et vi solidos et vi denarios.

IN BOROWARTLEST. IN PITEHAM HVNDREDO.

I^pse archiepiscopus tenet PITEHAM. Pro vii solins se defendit.
Terra est ad xx carucas. In dominio sunt iii carucæ. Et xxxii
35 uillani cum xxi bordariis habent xix carucas. Ibi ii æcclesie.
Ibi ii^o serui. Et xiii acæ prati. Silua xx porcorum.
In totis ualentis. T.R.E. ualuit hoc Manerium xvii libras
et vi solidos et iii denarios. Et post, tantundem. Et modo ualet xx libras.
De hoc Manerio tenent Godefridus et Nigellus de archiepiscopo
40 unum solin et dimidium et iugum. Et ibi habent iii carucas.
Et iii uillanos cum viii bordariis habentes iii carucas. Inter totum
ualet ix libras. De his habent monachi viii solidos per annum.

IN ESTVRSETE HVNDREDO.

I^pse archiepiscopus tenet ESTVRSETE in dominio. Pro vii so-
45 lins se defendit. Terra est xx carucarum. In dominio sunt iii carucæ.
Et xvii uillani cum quater xxⁱⁱ et iii bordariis habent xvi carucas.
Æcclesia. Et
Ibi xii molins de iii libris et v solidis. Et c acæ prati. Silua
l porcorum. Ad hoc Manerium pertinerunt T.R.E. in ciuitate
lii masuræ. Et modo non sunt nisi xxv, quia alie
50 sunt destructæ i noua hospitacione archiepiscopi.

In totis ualentis: T.R.E., et post, ualebat xxiii libras et xii solidos, et vi denarios. Modo, ualet xl libras.

De hoc Manerio habent v homines archiepiscopi unum solin et vi iuga.

Et ibi habent v carucas et dimidiam in dominio. Et viii uillanos cum xxvi

bordariis habentes ii carucas. Et iii molendina. Et xxiiii acras prati. Silua x porcorum. Inter totum, ualet ix libras.

De ipso Manerio tenet Haimo uicecomes dimidium solin de archiepiscopo. Et ibi habet

ii carucas. cum v bordariis. Et uno seruo. Et ii molendina de xv solidis. Valet $\frac{7}{8}$ c solidos.

IN BERHAM HVNDREDO.

10 Ipse archiepiscopus tenet in dominio BURNES. Pro vi solins se defendit.

Terra est l carucarum. In dominio sunt v carucæ. Et lxiii uillani cum lvi^{bus}

bordariis habent xxx carucas et dimidiam. Ibi æcclesia. Et ii molendina de viii solidis

et vi denariis. Et xx acræ prati. Silua xv porcorum. De herbagio xxvii

denarii. In totis ualentis: T.R.E., et post, ualebat xx^a libras. modo, xxx libras.

IN BOLTVN HVNDREDO.

15 Ipse archiepiscopus tenet in dominio BOLTVNE. Pro v solins et dimidio

se defendit. Terra est In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et xxxi uillanus

cum xxxi bordariis habentes xv carucas. Ibi iii acræ prati. Et piscaria

de x denariis. Salina de xvi denariis. Silua xlv porcorum. In

20 totis ualentis: T.R.E., et post, ualebat xv libras et xvi solidos et iii denarios

et i obolum. Modo, ualet xxx libras et xvi solidos et iii denarios et i obolum.

IN CALE HELLE HVNDREDO.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet in dominio CHERINGES. Pro viii solins se defendit.

Terra est xl carucarum. In dominio est unum solin. Et ibi iii carucæ et dimidia. Ibi xxvi

25 uillani cum xxvii bordariis habent xxvii carucas. Ibi xii serui. Et unus

molinus de xl denariis. Ibi xxv acræ prati. Silua xxvi porcorum.

In totis ualentis: T.R.E. ualebat xxiii libras. Quando recepit, tantundem.

Modo, appreciatur xxxiii libris. Et tamen reddit lx libras.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet in dominio PLVCHELEI. Pro uno solin se defendit.

30 Terra est xii carucarum. In dominio ii carucæ et dimidia. Et xvi uillani cum vii

bordariis habent xi carucas. Ibi viii serui. Et xii acræ prati et dimidia. Silua

cxl porcorum. Inter totum: T.R.E. ualebat xii libras. Quando recepit,

viii libras. Et modo, xv libras. Et tamen reddit xx libras.

IN LEST DE ESTREL. IN WINGEHAM HVNDREDO.

35 Ipse archiepiscopus tenet WINGEHAM in dominio. Pro xl solins se

defendebat T.R.E. Et modo pro xxxv. Terra est In dominio sunt

viii carucæ. Et quater xx^{ti} et v uillani cum xx bordariis habentes lvii

carucas. Ibi viii serui. Et ii molendina de xxxiii solidis. Silua v

porcorum. Et ii^{te} siluulæ ad clausuram. In totis ualentis: T.R.E. ualebat

40 lxxvii libras. Quando recepit, similiter. Et modo, c libras.

De hoc Manerio tenet Willelmus de arcis i solin In Fletes. Et ibi habet in

dominio i carucam. Et iii uillanos. Et unum militem. cum i caruca. Et unam piscariam.

cum salina de xxx denariis. Totum ualet xl solidos.

De ipso Manerio tenent v homines archiepiscopi v solins et dimidium et iii^{te} iuga.

45 Et ibi habent in dominio viii carucas. Et xxii bordarios. Et viii seruos. Inter totum,

ualet xxi libras.

IN LINGEBRIGE HVNDREDO.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet in dominio MERSEHAM. Pro vi solins se defendebat

T.R.E. Et modo pro iii. Terra est xii carucarum. In dominio sunt iii carucæ.

50 Et xxxix uillani cum ix bordariis habentes xvi carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et ii molendina

de v solidis. Et ii salinæ de v solidis. Et xiii acræ prati. Silua xxx porcorum.

In totis ualentis: T.R.E. ualebat, et post, x libras. Modo, xx libras.

IN LIMOWART LEST. IN BELICOLT HVNDREDO.

Ipsē archiepiscopus tenet ALDINTONE in dominio. Pro xxi solin se defendebat T.R.E. Et modo, pro xv solins. Terra c carucarum. In dominio sunt xiii carucæ. Et ducenti uillani, x minus, cum l bordariis habent lxx carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et xiii serui. Et iii molendina de xvi solidis. Et iii piscarie de xxi denariis. Ibi clxx acræ prati. Silua lx porcorum. In totis ualentis: T.R.E. ualebat lxii libras. Et tantundem quando recepit. Modo, reddit c libras et xx solidos.

Ipsē archiepiscopus tenet uillam quæ uocatur Sanctus Martinus, et pertinet ad Estursete, et iacet in ipso hundredo, et defendit se pro uno solin et dimidio. Terra est In dominio sunt ii carucæ et xxxvi bordarii. Ad hanc terram pertinent vii burgenses in cantuaria, redditens vii solidos et iii denarios. Ibi v molendina de xx solidis. Et parua silua. In hac uilla tenet Radulfus dimidium solin de archiepiscopo. Et ibi habet ii carucas in dominio. Et v uillanos cum iii bordariis habentes ii carucas et dimidiam. T.R.E. ualebat vii libras. dimidium solin Sancti Martini, et aliud dimidium solin, ualebant semper iii libras.

In ROMENEL sunt quater xx et v burgenses qui pertinent ad ALDINTON, Manerium archiepiscopi, et ualuerunt, et modo ualent domino, vi libras.

De ipso Manerio Aldinton iacet in Limes dimidium ingum et dimidia uirga. Archiepiscopus tenet in dominio. Et ibi habet i carucam. Et unum uillanum cum xviii bordariis habentes i carucam et dimidiam. Ibi sunt vii presbyteri qui reddunt vii libras et v solidos. Terra est ii carucarum. Ualet et ualuit xii libras. Et tamen reddit xv libras.

De eodem manerio tenet comes de Ow Estotinghes pro i Manerio. Pro uno solin et dimidio se defendebat T.R.E. Et modo, pro uno solin tantum. Terra est viii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii. Et xxvii uillani cum xiii bordariis habentes vii carucas. Et i molinum de xxv denariis. Ibi æcclesia. Et xx acræ prati. Silua x porcorum. Et viii serui. T.R.E., et post, ualebat viii libras. Modo, x libras.

IN MONIBERGE HVNDREDO.

Ipsē archiepiscopus tenet in dominio LEMINGES. Pro vii solins se defendit. Terra est lx carucarum. In dominio sunt iii. Et c et unus uillanus cum xvi bordariis habentes lv carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et x serui. Et i molinus de xxx denariis. Et i piscaria de xl anguillis. Et xxx acræ prati. Silua c porcorum. Ibi pertinent vi burgenses in HEDE. T.R.E. ualebat xxiiii libras. Et postea, xl libras. Et modo, similiter. Et tamen reddit lx libras. De hoc Manerio tenent iii homines archiepiscopi ii solins et dimidium, et dimidium ingum. Et ibi habent v carucas in dominio. Et xx uillanos cum xvi bordariis habentes v carucas et dimidiam. Et i seruum. Et ii molinos de vii solidis et vi denariis. Et xl acras prati. Silua xi porcorum. Ibi ii æcclesie. Inter totum, ualet xi libras.

IN SELEBRIST HVNDREDO.

Ipsē archiepiscopus tenet NEWEDENE. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est Ibi sunt xxv uillani cum iii bordariis habentes v carucas. Ibi est mercatum de xl solidis, v denariis minus. Silua xl porcorum. Inter totum: T.R.E. ualebat c solidos. Quando recepit, xii libras. Et modo, x libras. Et tamen præpositus reddit xviii libras et x solidos.

TERRA MILITVM EIUS. IN ACHESTAN HVNDREDO.

Ansgotus tenet de archiepiscopo FORNINGEHAM.

Pro uno solino se defendit. Terra est . In dominio sunt
 11^o carucæ. Et xiii uillani cum v bordariis habentes iii carucas et dimidiam
 1 Ibi vi acra prati. Silua xx porcorum. Et Ricardus de Tonebrige
 de eadem silua tantundem habet in sua leuua. T.R.E. ualebat
 hoc Manerium vii libras. Et modo, xi libras. De his habent monachi
 cantuarienses iii libras ad uestitum suum, et

Radulfus filius Vnspac tenet ELESFORD de archiepiscopo.

10 Pro vi solins se defendit. Terra est . In dominio sunt
 v carucæ. Et xxix uillani cum ix bordariis habent xv carucas. Ibi
 ii æcclesiæ. Et ix serui. Et ii molendina de xlii solidis. Et xxix acra
 prati. Silua xx porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat xvi libras. Et modo, ualet
 xx libras. De hoc Manerio tenet Ricardus de Tonebrige tantum
 15 siluæ unde exire possunt xx porci. Et i molinum de v solidis.
 Et unam piscariam, in sua leuua.

Malgerius tenet de archiepiscopo iii iuga in Orpinton.

Et pro tanto se defendebat extra Orpinton. T.R.E. Modo sunt
 ii iuga intra Orpinton, et tercium extra. Terra est . In dominio
 20 i caruca. Et iii uillani cum i bordario, et iii seruis, et dimidia caruca. Et iii
 acra prati. Et silua xi porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat xl solidos. Quando
 recepit, xx solidos. Et modo, i solidos.

Haimo uicecomes tenet de archiepiscopo BRIESTEDE. Pro uno

solin et dimidio se defendit. Terra est x carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^o.
 25 Et xxiii uillani cum xvi bordariis habent xii carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et xv
 serui. Et ii molendina de xxiii solidis. Silua quater xx porcorum. Et de
 herbagio ix solidi et vi denarii. Inter totum: T.R.E. ualebat
 x libras. Et tantundem quando recepit. Et modo, xvii libras. Hoc Manerium tenuit
 Alnod abbas de archiepiscopo cantuariensi.

30 Comes de Ow tenet de archiepiscopo OLECVMBE. Pro ii
 et dimidio

solins se defendebat T.R.E. Et modo, pro ii tantum. Terra est ix carucarum. In dominio
 sunt ii carucæ. Et xxiii uillani cum viii bordariis habent vii carucas.
 Ibi æcclesia. Et unum molendinum de iii solidis. Et viii acra prati. Silua
 quater xx porcorum. Inter totum: T.R.E. ualebat x libras. Quando recepit,
 35 viii libras. Modo, xi libras. Hoc Manerium tenuit Alfer de archiepiscopo.

IN HAIBORNE HVNDREDO.

Radulfus filius turaldi tenet BOLTONE de archiepiscopo.

Pro dimidio solin se defendit, et iacet in vi solins de Holinge-
 borne. Terra est i carucæ et dimidia. In dominio est una caruca. Et iii uillani
 40 cum ii bordariis habent i carucam. Ibi æcclesia. Et ii acra prati. Et silua
 xvi porcorum. Inter totum, ualet et ualuit semper xl solidos.

IN FAVERSHANT HVNDREDO.

Ricardus homo archiepiscopi tenet de eo LEVELANT. Pro uno solin

se defendit. Terra est . In dominio i caruca. Et ii uillani cum i bordario
 45 habent i carucam. Silua v porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualebat xxx solidos.

Isdem Ricardus tenet de archiepiscopo. IN BOLTONE HVNDREDO

GRAVENEL. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est .

In dominio est i caruca. Et viii uillani cum x bordariis habent ii carucas.

Ibi v serui. Et x acra prati. Et iii saline de iii solidis. T.R.E.,
 50 et post, ualuit c solidos. modo, vi libras. De his habent monachi cantuarienses

xx solidos.

IN CALEHELLE HVNDREDO.

Godefridus dapifer tenet de archiepiscopo LERHAM. Pro ii solin se defendit. Terra est In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et xv uillani cum ii bordariis habent iii carucas. Ibi iii serui. Et vi acree prati. Et i molinus de vii solidis. Et silua de x porcis. Inter totum, ualet viii libras. Et tamen reddit xii libras et x solidos.

IN THERHAM HVNDREDO.

Isdem Godefridus tenet de archiepiscopo, in SCAPE, dimidium solin. Terra est In dominio i caruca cum ii bordariis. Et iii serui. T.R.E., et post, ualuit xxx solidos. Modo, iii libras. Et tamen reddit c solidos.

IN ESTREI HVNDREDO.

Osbernus filius Letardi tenet i iugum de archiepiscopo in BOCOLAND. Et ibi habet in dominio i carucam. Et ualet x solidos.

⌘

Willelmus folet tenet de archiepiscopo FLENGUESSAM. Pro dimidio solin se defendit. Ibi habet vi uillanos cum i caruca et dimidia.

Isdem Willelmus tenet Estenberge de archiepiscopo. Et pro dimidio solin se defendit. Et ibi habet xii uillanos cum i caruca et dimidia. xxx solidos. He terre ualebant, T.R.E. xl solidos. Quando archiepiscopus recepit, x solidos. Modo,

IN HEN HVNDREDO.

²⁰ Hugo de Montfort tenet de archiepiscopo SALTEODE. Pro vii solins se defendebat T.R.E. Et modo, pro iii solins. Terra est xv carucarum. In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et xxxiii uillani cum xii bordariis habentes ix carucas et dimidiam. Ibi æcclesia. Et ii serui. Et ix molendina de xx solidis. Et xxxiii acree prati. Silua quater xx^a porcorum. ²⁵ Ad hoc Manerium pertinent cccxxv burgenses in Burgo hedæ. Inter burgum et Manerium ualebat T.R.E. xvi libras. Quando recepit, viii libras. Modo, inter totum, xxix libras et vi solidos et iii denarios.

IN ESTRAITES HVNDREDO

Willelmus de Eddesham tenet de archiepiscopo BEREWIC pro uno Manerio. ³⁰ Pro dimidio solin se defendit. Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii. Et ix uillani cum ix bordariis habent i carucam et dimidiam. Ibi xviii acree prati. Et Silua xx porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, vii libras. Et tamen reddit xi libras.

IN LAMPORT HVNDREDO.

³⁵ Robertus de Romenel tenet de archiepiscopo LAMPORT. Pro uno solin et dimidio se defendit. Terra est vi carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^m. Et xxix uillani cum ix bordariis habent ix carucas. Ibi vii salinae de viii solidis et ix denariis. Ad hoc Manerium pertinent xxi burgenses qui sunt in Romenel, de quibus habet archiepiscopus iii forisfacturas. latrocinium, pacem fractam, foristellum. Rex uero habet omne seruitium ab eis. Et ipsi habent omnes consuetudines, et alias forisfacturas pro seruitio maris, et sunt in mana regis. T.R.E., et post, ualuit x libras. Et modo, xvi libras.

⌘

Willelmus tenet de archiepiscopo TILEMANESTONE. Pro uno solin se ⁴⁵ se defendit. In dominio sunt ii carucæ, et v bordarii. Olim xx solidos. modo, ualet xxx solidos.

TERRA MONACHORUM ARCHIEPISCOPI. IN HELMESTREI HVNDREDO.

III. **A**rchiepiscopus cantuariensis tenet ORPENTVN. Pro III solins se defendebat T.R.E. Et modo, pro II solins et dimidio. Terra est In dominio sunt II^o carucæ. Et XLVI uillani cum XXV bordariis habentes XXIII carucas. Ibi III molendina de XVI solidis et III denariis. Et x acræ prati. Et v^o denæ siluæ de L porcis. In totis ualentis: T.R.E. ualebat xv libras. Quando recepit, viii libras. Et modo, xxv libras. Et tamen reddit xxviii libras. Ibi sunt II^o æcclesie.

IN LEST DE ELESFORD. IN LITEFELLE HVNDREDO.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet PECHEHAM. Pro VI solins se defendebat T.R.E. Et modo, pro V solins et uno iugo. Terra est x carucarum. In dominio sunt II^o. Et XVI uillani æcclesia. Et cum XIII bordariis habent III carucas et dimidiam. Ibi ^A x serui. Et I molendinum. Et VI acræ prati. Silua x porcorum. De terra huius Manerii tenet unus homo archiepiscopi dimidium solin. Et cum his VI solins geldabat T.R.E. quamuis non pertineret Manerio, nisi de scoto, quia libera terra erat. De eadem Manerio tenet Ricardus de Tonebrige II solins et unum iugum. Et ibi habet xxvii uillanos habentes VII carucas. Et siluam x porcorum. Et totum ualet III libras. T.R.E. ualebat Manerium XII libras. Quando recepit archiepiscopus, viii libras. Et modo, quod habet ualet viii libras.

IN AIHORDE HVNDREDO.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet HOLINGEBORDE. Pro VI solins se defendit. Terra est 20 xxiii carucarum. In dominio sunt II^o. Et LXI uillanus cum XVI bordariis habent XXIII carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et XII serui. Et II molendina. Et VIII acræ prati. Silua XL porcorum. Inter totum: T.R.E., et post, ualebat xx libras. Et modo, ualet xxx libras. Huic Manerio adiacet dimidius solin, quidem nunquam reddidit scot. Hunc tenet episcopus baiocensis de archiepiscopo ad gablum.

IN TOLLENTREV HVNDREDO.

25 **I**pse archiepiscopus tenet MEPEHAM. Pro x solins se defendebat T.R.E. modo, pro VII. Terra est xxx carucarum. In dominio sunt III. Et XXV uillani cum LXXI bordariis habent XXV carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et XVII serui. Et XVI acræ prati. Silua x porcorum. In totis ualentis: T.R.E. ualebat xv libras et x solidos. Quando recepit, xv libras. Modo, xxvi libras. Ricardus de Tonebrige habet 30 in sua leuga quod ualet XVIII solidos et VI denarios. Siluam xx porcorum.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet FERLAGA. IN MEDESTAN HVNDREDO.

Pro VI solins se defendit. Terra est xxvi carucarum. In dominio sunt III. Et xxxⁱⁱ v uillani cum LVI bordariis habent xxx carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et III molendina de xxvii solidis et VIII denariis. Ibi VIII serui. Et VI piscarie de mille 35 cc anguillis. Ibi XII acræ prati. Silua cxv porcorum. De terra huius Manerii tenet Godefridus in feuo dimidium solin. Et ibi habet II carucas. Et VII uillanos cum x bordariis habentes III carucas. Et III seruos. Et I molendinum de xx denariis. Et III acras prati. Et Siluam xxx porcorum. Totum Manerium, T.R.E. ualebat xvi libras. Et post, tantundem. Et modo, xxi libras. 40 Quod abel modo tenet, vi libras. Quod Godefridus, ix libras. Quod Ricardus in sua leuga, III libras.

IN ESSAMELS HVNDREDO.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet CLIVE. Pro III solins et dimidio se defendit. Terra est VI carucarum. In dominio est una caruca et dimidia. Et XX uillani cum XVII bordariis habent V carucas et dimidiam. Ibi æcclesia. Et II serui. Et xxxvi acræ prati. 45 Silua de XII denariis. T.R.E. ualebat totum Manerium VI libras. Et post, VII libras.

IN BOROWART LEST. IN TANET HVNDREDO. ⁵Et modo xvi libras.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet MONOCSTVNE. T.R.E. pro XX solins se defendebat. Et modo, pro xviii. Terra est xxxi carucarum. In dominio sunt III. Et quater xx^{ti} et IX uillani cum XXI bordariis habent xxvii carucas. Ibi 50 II æcclesie. Et unum molendinum de x solidis. Ibi noua piscaria. Et una

salina de xv denariis. Silua x porcorum.

In totis ualentis: ualebat, T.R.E., et post, xx libras. Et modo, xl libras.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet GECHAM. IN DVNEHAMFORT HVNDREDO

Pro iii solins se defendit. Terra est xii carucarum. In dominio sunt iii.

5 Et xxix uillani, cum lx cotariis, habent xvi carucas et dimidiam. Ibi ecclesia.

Et iii molendina de c solidis. Et xxxv acra prati. Et Silua xxx porcorum.

Totum Manerium ualebat: T.R.E., et post, xxii libras. Modo, xxxii libras.

De terra huius Manerii tenet Willelmus homo suus tantum quod ualet vii libras.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet NORDEVDE. IN CANTVARIE HVNDREDO.

10 Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est In dominio i caruca et dimidia.

Et vii uillani cum xxvi bordariis habent ii carucas. Huic Manerio pertinent

in ciuitate cantuaria c burgenses iii minus, redditentes

viii libras et iii solidos. Ibi viii molendina de lxxi solidis. Et xxiiii

acra prati. Silua xxx porcorum. Inter totum ualet, et ualuit xvii libras.

15 **I**n eodem BOROWART LEST iacet paruum burgum nomine

SESELTRE, quod proprie pertinet coquinae archiepiscopi. Quidam nomine

Blize tenet de monachis. In dominio est una caruca. Et xlviii

bordarii cum i caruca. Ibi ecclesia. Et viii piscariae de xxv solidis.

Silua x porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualuit xxv solidos. Et modo c solidos

20 IN WIWARLET LEST. IN FAVRESHANT HVNDREDO.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet PRESTETONE. Pro uno solin se defendit.

Terra est vi carucarum. In dominio sunt iii. Et xiii uillani cum xiiii bordariis

habent iii carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et i seruus. Et i molendinum sine censu. Et una

piscaria de ccl anguillis. Ibi ii acra prati. Silua v porcorum.

25 T.R.E., et post, ualuit x libras. Modo, xv libras.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet CERTEHAM. IN FELEBERG HVNDREDO.

Pro iii solins se defendit. Terra est xiiii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii.

Et lx uillani, cum xv cotariis, habent xv carucas et dimidiam. Ibi ecclesia. Et i seruus.

Et v molendina et dimidium de lxx solidis. Et xxx acra prati. Et silua xxv

30 porcorum. T.R.E., et quando recepit, ualuit xii libras, Modo, xxv libras.

Et tamen reddit xxx libras.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet GODMERSHAM. Pro viii solins se defendit.

Terra est xii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii. Et lx uillani, cum viii cotariis,

habent xvii carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et ii serui. Et i molendinum de xxv solidis.

35 Et xii acra prati. Silua xl porcorum. T.R.E., et quando recepit, ualuit

xii libras. Modo, xx libras. Et tamen reddit xxx libras.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet CERTH. Pro iii solins IN CERT HVNDREDO.

se defendit. Terra est xii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii. Et xxxvi uillani, cum

xi cotariis, habent xxii carucas et dimidiam. Ibi v serui. Et ii molendina de vi

40 solidis. Et salina de vi denariis. Et xxvii acra prati. Et silua c porcorum.

T.R.E., et quando recepit, ualuit xii libras. Modo, xx libras. Et tamen reddit

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet. IN CALEHELLE HVNDREDO. Et xxvii libras.

LITELCERT. T.R.E. se defendebat pro iii solins. Et modo, pro ii hidis et dimidia.

Terra est In dominio sunt ii. Et xix uillani cum v bordariis habent

45 vii carucas. Ibi ii molendina de v solidis et x denariis. Et xi acra prati. Et silua

xv porcorum.

De terra huius Manerii tenet Willelmus, de archiepiscopo, dimidium solin, et ibi habet

in dominio i carucam, cum iii seruis. Et x acras prati. Et siluam xx porcorum.

Totum Manerium ualebat, T.R.E., et post, c solidos. Modo, viii libras et viii solidos

50 et iii denarios. Quod Willelmus tenet, appreciatur xl solidis.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet WELLE. T.R.E. se defendebat pro vii solins.
 Et modo, pro v. Terra est xviii carucarum. In dominio sunt iiii. Et quater xx^o
 et unus uillanus cum v bordariis habent xii carucas et dimidiam. Ibi vii serui.
 Et unum molendinum de xxx denariis. Et xx acræ prati. Silua quater xx porcorum.
 5 T.R.E. ualebat xvii libras et xi solidos et iiii denarios. Quando recepit,
 tantundem. Modo, xxiiii libras et iiii denarios. Et tamen reddit xl libras.

IN LEST DE ESTREIA. IN ESTREI HVNDREDO.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet ESTREL. Pro vii solins se defendit.
 Terra est In dominio sunt iiii carucæ. Et lxxii uillani
 10 cum xxii bordariis habent xxiiii carucas. Ibi i molinus et dimidius
 de xxx solidis. Et iii salinæ de iiii solidis. Et xviii acræ prati.
 Silua x porcorum.
 Et in Getinge tenent monachi cantuarienses dimidium solin,
 et unum iugum, et v acras. Et ibi habent vi uillanos cum ii carucis et dimidia.
 15 Inter totum: T.R.E., et post, ualebat xxvi libras et x solidos
 et iiii denarios et i ferding. Modo, xxxvi libras et x solidos
 et iiii denarios et i ferding.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet EDESHAM. Pro xvii solins se defendit.
 Terra est In dominio ii carucæ sunt et dimidia. Et c uillani cum
 20 xiiii bordariis habent xxxvi carucas. Ibi xiii acræ prati. Et iii serui.
 Silua ad clausuram.
 De terra huius Manerii tenent ii milites de archiepiscopo iii solins. Et ibi
 habent in dominio iiii carucas. Et xviii uillani cum v bordariis habent i carucam.
 Totum Manerium, T.R.E. ualebat xl libras. Quando recepit, similiter.
 25 Modo, reddit xlv libras et xxvi solidos et iiii denarios. Et archiepiscopo
 c solidos de Garsumne.
 Quod milites tenent ualet xi libras. Et tamen reddunt xii libras.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet WERAHORNE. IN HAME HVNDREDO.
 Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. In dominio est i caruca.
 30 Et vi uillani cum iii bordariis habent i carucam. Ibi xii acræ prati. Et silua
 vi porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualebat xx solidos. Et modo, lx solidos.

IN LIMOWART LEST. IN BLACHEBORNE HVNDREDO.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet APELDRES. T.R.E. se defendebat pro ii solins.
 Et modo, pro uno. Terra est viii carucarum. In dominio sunt iiii carucæ. Et xxxvii
 35 uillani cum xli bordariis habent xi carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et vi piscariæ
 de iii solidis et iiii denariis. Ibi ii acræ prati. Et silua vi porcorum.
 T.R.E., et post, ualebat vi libras. Modo, xvi libras et xvii solidos.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet IN HVNDREDO DE WI. [℥]et vi denarios.
 unum Manerium quod se defendebat pro uno solin. T.R.E., et modo, pro dimidio.
 40 Terra ii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et iii uillani cum iiii bordariis habent
 ii carucas et dimidiam. Ibi ecclesia. Et i molinus de ii solidis. Et ii serui.
 Et vii acræ prati. Silua x porcorum. T.R.E., et post, l solidos. modo iiii libras.

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet ASMESLANT. IN MARESCO DE ROMENEL.
 Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est iiii carucarum. Ibi sunt xxi uillanus
 45 habentes vii carucas. Valet et ualuit semper liii solidos.
 De hac terra habet Willelmus folet i iugum. Et ualet ei per annum x solidos.

SANDWIC, suprascriptum est, pertinet ad dominium monachorum.

TERRA EPISCOPI ROVECESTRE.

III.

Episcopus Rofensis tenet SVDLETA. Pro vi solins se defendit. Terra est xiii carucarum. In dominio est una caruca. Et xxv uillani cum ix bordariis habentes xii carucas. Ibi vii serui. Et xx acræ prati.

5 Silua x porcorum. Modo se defendit pro v solins. Ibi est æcclesia. T.R.E., et post, ualuit xi libras. Modo, xxi libras. Et tamen reddit xxiiii libras, et unciam auri. ^{appreciatur} xx solidis.

De isto Manerio est in Tonebrige tantum de silua et de terra quod

Isdem episcopus tenet ESTANES. T.R.E. se defendebat pro vi solins. Et modo, pro iii solins. Terra est xi carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^o. Et xx uillani cum xii bordariis habent xi carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et iii serui. Et lxxii^o acræ prati. Et unum molendinum de vi solidis et viii denariis. Et una piscaria de iii solidis et iii denariis. Silua lx porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualebat xii libras. Et modo, xvi libras. Et tamen reddit xx libras,

15 et unam unciam auri, et unum Marsum. Ricardus de Tonebrige tenet de isto Manerio tantum siluæ quod ualet xv solidos.

Isdem episcopus tenet FACHESLAM. Pro ii solins se defendit. Terra est In dominio est una caruca. Et xv uillani cum iii bordariis habent iii carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et iii serui. Et ii molini de xv solidis. Et iii acræ prati. Silua xxx porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualebat vii libras. Modo, viii libras.

Isdem episcopus tenet LANGAFEL, et Anschitillus de eo. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est In dominio est una caruca. Et ix uillani cum vii bordariis habent ii carucas. Valuit lxx solidos. Et modo, c solidos.

Isdem episcopus tenet BRONLEI. Pro vi ^{presbyter} IN BRONLEI HVNDREDO. solins se defendebat. T.R.E. Et modo, pro tribus. Terra est xiii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^o carucæ. Et xxx uillani cum xxvi bordariis habent xi carucas. Ibi i molendinum de iii solidis. Et ii acræ prati. Silua c porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualuit xii libras et x solidos. Modo, xviii

30 libras. Et tamen reddit xxi libras ii^o solidos minus.

Isdem episcopus tenet OLDEHAM. Pro vi solins se defendebat. T.R.E. Et modo, pro tribus. Terra est v carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^o. Et xviii uillani cum xvi bordariis habent vi carucas. Ibi vi serui. Et i piscaria. Et lx acræ prati. Silua xx porcorum. Ibi æcclesia. T.R.E., et post,

35 ualuit viii libras. Modo, xii libras.

Isdem episcopus tenet MELLINGETES. Pro iii solins se defendebat T.R.E. Et modo, pro uno et dimidio. Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et v uillani cum vi bordariis habent ii carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et unum molendinum de ii solidis. Silua xx porcorum. T.R.E., et post,

40 ualuit xl solidos. Et modo, iii libras.

Isdem episcopus tenet TOTESCLIVE. T.R.E. pro iii solins se defendebat. Et modo, pro uno solin. Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio est unum solin. Et una caruca ibi. Et x uillani cum ii carucis. Ibi æcclesia. Et i seruus. Et ii^o acræ prati. Et Silua x porcorum. T.R.E., et post,

45 ualuit lx solidos. Et modo, vii libras.

Isdem episcopus tenet ESNOLAND. T.R.E. se defendebat pro vi solins. Et modo, pro iii^o. Terra est vi carucarum. In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et x uillani cum vi bordariis habent vi carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et v serui. Et iii^o molendini de xl solidis. Et xxx acræ prati. Silua iii porcorum.

50 T.R.E., et post, ualebat vi libras. modo, ix libras.

Isdem episcopus tenet COCLESTANE.

IN ESSAMELE HVNDREDO.

Pro ii solins et dimidio se defendebat T.R.E. Et modo, pro ii^{bus} tantum. Terra est vi carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^{ae}. Et xv uillani cum ix bordariis habent v carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et ii serui. Et i molinus de xxx denariis. Et xx acræ prati.

T.R.E., et post, ualebat iii libras et x solidos. Et modo, x libras et x solidos.

Isdem episcopus tenet DANITONE.

Pro ii solins se defendebat T.R.E. Et modo, pro dimidio solin. Terra est ii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et vi uillani habent ibi i carucam. Ibi æcclesia. Et iii serui. Et iii acræ prati. Silua xv porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualebat c solidos. Et modo, vii libras et xv solidos.

Isdem episcopus tenet HALLINGES. T.R.E. se defendebat pro vi solins. Et modo, pro ii^{bus} et dimidio. Terra est vii carucarum. In dominio sunt iii carucæ. Et xv uillani cum ix bordariis habent vi carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et ii serui. Et xxx^{is} acræ prati.

Et silua v porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualebat vii libras. Modo, xvi libras. Quod Ricardus tenet in sua leuua ualet vii solidos.

Isdem episcopus tenet FRANDESBERIE. Pro x solins se defendebat T.R.E.

Et modo, pro vii. Terra est xv carucarum. In dominio sunt v carucæ. Et xl uillani cum xxviii bordariis habent xi carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et ix serui. Et unus molinus de xii solidis. Et xl acræ prati. Silua v porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualebat viii libras. Et modo, xxv libras. Quod Ricardus tenet in sua leuua ualet x solidos.

Isdem episcopus tenet BORCHETELLE.

IN HVNDREDO DE ROVECESTRE.

T.R.E. pro ii solins se defendebat. Et modo, pro uno solin et dimidio. Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^{ae} carucæ. Et vi uillani cum iii carucis. Ibi l acræ prati. Et ii molini de xx^{ti} solidis. T.R.E., et post, ualebat vi libras. Et modo, x libras.

In ROVECESTRE habuit episcopus, et habet adhuc, quater xx^b mansuras terre, quæ pertinent ad Frandesberie et Borestele, propria eius maneria. T.R.E., et post, ualebant iii libras. modo, ualent viii libras. Et tamen per annum reddunt xi libras et xiii solidos et iii denarios.

Isdem episcopus tenet ESTOCHES.

IN HOW HVNDREDO.

pro v solins. Et modo, pro tribus. Terra est v carucarum. In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et x uillani cum v bordariis habent iii carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et iii^{ae} serui. Et iii acræ prati. T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet viii libras et xx^b denarios. Et tamen reddit qui tenet xiii libras et xx denarios.

Hoc Manerium fuit, et est, de episcopatu rofensi; sed Goduinus comes, T.R.E. emit illud de duobus hominibus qui eum tenebant de episcopo, et, eo ignorante, facta est hæc uenditio. Postmodum, uero, regnante W. rege, diratiocinavit illud Lanfrancus archiepiscopus contra baiocensem episcopum; et inde est modo saisita rofensis æcclesia.

TERRA EPISCOPI BAIOCENSIS.

IN LEST DE SVDTONE. IN ACHESTAN HVNDREDO.

- V. **D**e episcopo Baiocensi tenet Hugo de Porth HAGELEI.
 Pro dimidio solin se defendit. Terra est In dominio sunt ii
 5 carucæ. Et xiiii uillani cum iii bordariis habent iii carucas. Ibi iii serui. Et xii
 acre prati. Et unum molendinum de xx solidis. Et una dena silvæ de v porcis.
 Totum Manerium ualet modo xv libras de xx^o in ora.
 In hoc Manerio tenet unus homo xx^o acras terræ ualentes per annum v solidos, Vluret
 uocatur, nec pertinet ad illum Manerium, neque potuit habere dominum præter regem.
- 10 **H**elto tenet SVINESCAMP de episcopo. Pro x solins se defendit.
 Terra est xiiii carucarum. In dominio sunt iii. Et xxxiii uillani cum iii bordariis
 habent xiiii carucas. Ibi unus miles. Et x serui. Et xl acre prati. Silua
 iii porcorum. Et v piscariæ de xxx denariis. Et vi^o que seruit ad hallam.
 Et una Heda de v solidis et iii denariis. De silua huius Manerii tenet
- 15 Ricardus in sua leuua quod ualet iii solidos.
 Totum Manerium ualebat xx libras. Et modo, ualet xxxii libras.
- R**adulfus filius Turaldi tenet de episcopo ERCLEI. Pro uno solin se
 defendit. Terra est In dominio sunt ii^o carucæ. Et ix uillani, cum vi
 cotariis, habent iii carucas. Ibi iii serui. Et silua x porcorum.
- 20 Totum Manerium ualebat iii libras. Et modo, c solidos. Quædam mulier tenuit.
- R**adulfus tenet de episcopo EDDINTONE. Pro dimidio solin.
 Terra est i carucæ. Et ibi est, cum iii bordariis, et ii seruis. Et ibi i molin
 de xxiii solidis. Totum Manerium appreciatur iii libris. T.R.E. parum ualebat.
 Lestan tenuit de rege E. Et, post mortem eius uertit se ad
 25 Almod. Et modo est in calumpnia.
- A**nsotus de Rouecestre tenet de episcopo, MAPLEDESCAM. Pro di-
 midio solin. Terra est In dominio est i caruca. cum uno uillano et iii
 bordariis, et iii seruis. Ibi una acra prati. Et silua viii porcorum, et xvi
 denariorum plus. Valuit iii libras. Et modo, cx solidos.
- 30 Eustan tenuit de rege E.
- A**dram filius Huberti tenet de episcopo REDLEGE. Pro uno solin se
 defendit. Terra est In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et vi uillani cum v bordariis
 habent ii carucas. Ibi v serui. Et dimidia acra prati. Et una dena silvæ
 Manerium
 quam tenet Ricardus de Tonebrige. Valuit i libras. Et modo, iii libras
 35 et x solidos. Siuuard tenuit de rege E.
- H**ugo de Port tenet de episcopo EISSE. Pro tribus solins se defendit.
 Terra est In dominio est una caruca. Et xii uillani cum viii bordariis
 habent iii carucas. Ibi quidam miles habens viii inter seruos et ancillas.
 Et terram ad unam carucam. Præter hoc, habet Hugo duos homines tenentes
 40 dimidium solin, qui poterant T.R.E. ire quolibet sine licentia.
- Vna terra vocatur Didele, et alia Soninges. Terra est ibi ad unam carucam.
 Et appreciatur xx solidis. Totum Manerium appreciatur vii libris. Et modo, similiter.
 Quod Ricardus tenet de Tonebrige xl solidis appreciatur. Rex habet
 inde ii^o denas que appreciantur viii solidis. Godric tenuit
 45 de rege E.
- G**oisfridus de Ros tenet LOLINGSTONE. Pro uno solin se defendit.
 Terra est In dominio est una caruca. Et iii uillani, cum uno cotario, habent
 ii carucas. Ibi vii serui. Et vi acre pasturæ. Silua xx porcorum.
 Quando recepit, ualebat ix solidos. Et modo, c solidos. Rex habet in manu sua
 50 quod ualet x solidos. Brixie cilt tenuit de rege E.

De episcopo tenet Malgerius *LOLINGESTONE*. Pro dimidio solin
se defendit. Terra est In dominio est una caruca. Et iii uillani
cum vi bordariis habent i carucam. Ibi v acra prati.
Totum Manerium ualebat lx solidos. modo, lxx solidos. De isto Manerio habet
5 Rex quod ualet x solidos. Bruning tenuit de rege E.

Isdem Malgerius tenet in *FERLINGEHAM* dimidium iugum terre.
Terra est iii boum. Ibi sunt ii boues, cum uno bordario. Et ii acra prati.
Valuit et ualet xv solidos. Brunesne tenuit, et potuit
cum terra sua uertere se quo uoluit. De hoc Manerio tenet rex
10 quod ualet viii solidos.

Isdem Malgerius tenet in *PINNEDENE* dimidium solin de episcopo.
Terra est vii boum. Ibi est una caruca, cum vi uillanis. Et vi acra prati.
Valuit et ualet xvi solidos. Aluret tenuit T.R.E., et potuit
se uertere quo uoluit.

15 Osbernus pastforeire tenet in *Lolingeston* dimidium solin
de episcopo. Terra est In dominio est i caruca. Et iii uillani cum i bordario,
et i seruo, habent i carucam. Ibi v acra prati. Silua v porcorum. Et unus
molinus de xv solidis, et cl. anguillis. Rex habet siluam pro nouo
dono episcopi, et ualet iii solidos. Totum Manerium ualebat lx solidos. Modo,
20 lxxvii solidos. Seunart sot tenuit T.R.E., et potuit se
uertere cum terra sua quo uoluit.

Wadardus tenet de episcopo dimidium solin in *FERNINGEHAM*.
Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^{re} caruca. cum uno uillano, et ii cotariis,
et v seruis. Ibi dimidium molendinum de v solins. Et iii acra prati. Silua
25 v porcorum. Excepto isto dimidio solin tenet Wadardus dimidium iugum
in eadem uilla quod nunquam se quietauit apud regem. Inter
totum: ualuit iii libras. Et modo, vi libras. Estan tenuit T.R.E.
et potuit se uertere quo uoluit.

Isdem Wadardus tenet de episcopo *MAPLESCAMP*. Pro dimidio solin se
30 defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. Ibi sunt, cum i uillano et iii bordariis, et v
seruis. Et una acra et dimidia prati. Silua viii porcorum, et xvi denariorum.
Valuit iii libras. Et modo, vi libras. Vltanus tenuit sub Heraldo.

Ermulfus de Hesding tenet *FERNINGEHAM*. Pro iii iugis
se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. Ibi sunt modo vi boues, cum ii uillanis
35 et iii bordariis. Ibi unum molendinum de x solidis. Et viii acra prati. Pastura
c ouibus. Silua x porcorum et xiiii denariorum. Rex habet de silua
huius Manerii quod ualet viii solidos. Totum Manerium ualuit iii libras. Et modo,
xl solidos. Dering tenuit, et potuit se uertere quo uoluit.

Anschitillus de ros tenet *TARENT* de episcopo. Pro dimidio solin
40 se defendit. Terra est i caruca et dimidia. In dominio est una. Et iii uillani
cum iii bordariis habent i carucam. Ibi iii acra prati. Et ii molini de xviii
solidis. Silua iii porcorum. Rex habet de isto Manerio, pro nouo dono episcopi,
quod ualet x denarios. Totum Manerium ualuit et ualet c solidos. Aluric
tenuit de rege E.

45 In eadem uilla habet isdem A i manerium de episcopo. Pro dimidio
solin se defendit. Terra est i caruca et dimidia. Ibi v uillani et v bordarii.
Et unum molendinum de xx solidis. Ibi iii acra prati. Et i seruus.
Totum Manerium ualuit lx solidos. Et modo, lxx solidos. Osiert
tenuit de rege E.

50 Isdem Anschitillus tenet de episcopo *HORTUNE*. Pro uno solin se
defendit.

Terra est iii carucarum. Et ibi sunt iii bordarii. Et unum molendinum de v solidis. Et vi acre prati. Ibi ecclesia est. Et silua iii porcorum. Rex habet pro nouo dono episcopi tantum silue de isto Manerio quod ualet v solidos. Totum Manerium ualuit iii libras. Et modo, vi libras. Godel de Brixi tenuit,
 5 et potuit se uertere cum hac terra quo uoluit.

Isdem Anschtillus tenet de episcopo in eodem Manerio dimidium solin. Terra est unius caruce. Et ibi est in dominio. Et viii uillani cum vi bordariis habent i carucam. Ibi i molinus de xv solidis. Et ix acre prati. Silua v porcorum.
 10 Totum Manerium ualuit xl solidos. Et modo, lx ^{solidos.} _A Ording tenuit de rege.

Isdem Anschtillus tenet de episcopo in eodem Manerio unum solin. Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio est una caruca. Et viii uillani cum ii carucis. Ibi unus seruus. Et viii acre prati. Et dimidium molendinum de v solidis. Silua xv porcorum. Totum Manerium ualuit iii libras. Et modo, c solidos. Aluuardus tenuit de heraldo. Hæc iii^{or} maneria
 15 sunt modo pro uno Manerio.

IN LITELAI HVNDREDO.

Robertus Latin tenet de episcopo LOISNES. Terra est xvi carucarum. In dominio est una. Et lx uillani cum iii bordariis habent xv carucas. Ibi ii serui. Et iii cotarii. Et iii piscarias de iii solidis. Et xxx acre prati. Silua xx porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat xc libras.
 20 Quando episcopus recepit, xviii libras. Et modo, xxii libras. Et tamen qui tenet reddit xxx libras. Hoc Manerium se defendebat T.R.E. pro x solins. Et modo, pro iii solins. Azor tenuit.

Ansgotus tenet de episcopo Hov, quod se defendit pro uno solin. Terra est In dominio est una caruca. Et v uillani cum i caruca
 25 et dimidia. Et unum molendinum de x solidis. Ibi ii cotarii. Et unus seruus. Et xii acre prati. Silua iii porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Quando recepit, tantundem. Et modo, iii libras. Anschil de rege E. tenuit.

Abbas Sancti Augustini tenet de episcopo baiocensi PLUMESTEDE. Pro ii solins et uno iugo se defendit. Terra v carucarum. In dominio est una caruca. Et xvii uillani cum iii bordariis habent iii carucas. Ibi
 30 silua v porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat x libras. Quando recepit, viii libras. Et modo, tantundem. Et tamen qui tenet reddit xii libras. Brixi cilt tenuit de rege E.

IN HELMESTREI HVNDREDO

Malgerius tenet de episcopo ROCHELEL. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est In dominio est una caruca et dimidia. Et x uillani
 35 cum x bordariis habent ii carucas et dimidiam. Ibi i molinus de xii solidis. Silua iii porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat iii libras. Quando recepit, iii libras. Et modo, c solidos. Aluuard tenuit de rege E.

Ernulfus de hesding tenet de episcopo CIRESFEL. Pro ii solins se defendit. Terra est In dominio sunt ii caruce. Et xx uillani cum iii bordariis habent viii carucas. Ibi iii serui.
 40 Et unus molinus de x solidis. Et x acre prati. Et silua x porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat xvi libras. Et post, xii libras. Et modo, xxv libras. Et tamen qui tenet reddit xxxv libras. Tochi tenuit de rege E.

Adam filius huberti tenet de episcopo SUDCRAL. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est In dominio sunt ii caruce. Et xiii uillani
 45 cum i bordario habent iii carucas. Ibi vi serui. Et x acre prati. Silua x porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat vi libras. Et post, iii libras. Et modo, x libras. Toli tenuit de rege E.

Isdem Adam tenet de episcopo WICHEHAM. Pro uno solin se defendit.

Terra est In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et xxiiii uillani habent iiii carucas.
Ibi xiii serui. Et una ecclesia. Et unus molinus de xx denariis. Et una silua
de x porcis. T.R.E. ualebat viii libras. Et post, vi libras. Et modo, xiii libras.
filius carle
Godric tenuit de rege E.

5 G^{oisfridus} de ros tenet de episcopo LASELA. Pro vii solins se defendit.
Terra est In dominio sunt iiii carucæ. Et xxxi uillanus cum xiiii bordariis
habent xvi carucas. Ibi x serui. Et una piscaria de quater xx^{li} anguillis, et x.
Silua lxxv porcorum. Totum Manerium ualebat T.R.E. xxx libras. Quando recepit,
xvi libras. Et modo, xxiiii libras, quod G^{oisfridus} tenet. Ricardus de Tone-
10 brige quod tenet in leuua sua, appreciatur vi libris. Quod rex tenet
de hoc manerio, xxii solidis. Brixi cilt tenuit de rege E.

A^{nschitil} de ros tenet de episcopo CRAIE. Pro dimidio solin se defendit.
Terra est In dominio est i caruca. Et vii uillani cum vi bordariis habent
unam carucam. Ibi ecclesia. Et una acra prati. Et iii acræ pasture.
15 T.R.E., et post, ualebat iiii libras. Et modo iii libras. Leuric tenuit de rege E.

I^{sdem} Anschitillus tenet de episcopo aliam CRAIE. Pro dimidio solin se defendit.
Terra est In dominio est una caruca. Et vii uillani cum v bordariis
habent i carucam. Ibi i molinus de xlii denariis. Et v serui. Silua vii porcorum.
T.R.E., et post, ualuit iiii libras. Et modo, iii libras. ^{de Almod cilt.}
20 Hæ due terræ fuerunt ii Maneria T.R.E. Et modo sunt in uno Manerio. Aluinus tenuit

IN DIMIDIO LEST DE SVDTONE. IN GRENVIZ HVNDREDO.

E^{piscopus} Lisiacensis tenet de episcopo baiocensi, GRENVIZ. Pro ii solins
se defendit. Terra est In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et xxiiii uillani habent
iiii carucas. Et iiii bordarii. Et i cotarius. Et v serui. Ibi iiii molendina de lxx solidis.
25 Et xxii acræ prati. Et xl acræ pasture. Et Silua x porcorum.
Hi ii solins. T.R.E. fuerunt ii Maneria. Unum tenuit Heroldus; et alium
simul
Brixi. Et modo sunt in uno. T.R.E., et post, ^{comes} ualebant viii libras.
Et modo, appreciantur xii libris.

uicecomes
H^{aimo} tenet de episcopo ALTEHAM. Pro uno solin et dimidio se defendit. Terra
30 est xii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et xlii uillani cum xii bordariis
habent xi carucas. Ibi ix serui. Et xxii acræ prati. Silua l porcorum.
T.R.E. ualebat xvi libras. Quando recepit, xii libras. Et modo, xx libras.
Aluoldus tenuit de rege.

F^{ilius} Turaldi de Rouecestre tenet de episcopo WITENEMERS. Pro uno
35 solin se defendit. Terra est iiii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^{re} carucæ. Et xi uillani,
cum ii cotariis, habent ii carucas. Ibi iiii acræ prati. Silua xv porcorum.
T.R.E. ualebat c solidos. Quando recepit, iiii libras. Et modo c solidos. Anschil
tenuit de rege E.

W^{alterius} de Douuai tenet de episcopo LEE. Pro dimidio solin se defendit.
40 Terra est iiii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et xi uillani, cum ii cotariis,
habent ii carucas. Ibi ii serui. Et v acræ prati. Silua x porcorum. ^{de rege.}
T.R.E., et quando episcopus recepit, ualebat iii libras. Modo c solidos. Aluinus tenuit

W^{illelmus} filius Ogerii tenet de episcopo CERLESTONE. Pro uno solin
se defendit. Terra est v carucarum. In dominio est i caruca. Et xiii uillani habent iii
45 carucas. Ibi ii serui. Et viii acræ prati. Silua v porcorum.
T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet vii libras. Hanc terram tenuerunt
de rege ii fratres pro ii^{re} maneriis. Goduin et Aluuard.

I^{sdem} Willelmus tenet de episcopo CRAI. IN HELMESTREI HVNDREDO.
Pro dimidio solin se defendit. Terra est In dominio est una caruca.
50 Et viii uillani cum i caruca et dimidia. Et iiii cotarii. Et i molinus de x solidis.

Ibi unus seruus. Et silua vi porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat iiii libras. Et post,
iii libras. ^{soc} Modo, iiii libras. Goduinus tenuit de rege E.

Anschitillus tenet de episcopo CROCTUNE. Pro uno solin et uno iugo
se defendit. Terra est In dominio nichil est. sed iii uillani et iiii bordarii
ibi sunt.

T.R.E., et post, ualebat c solidos. Et modo, vi libras. Aluinus tenuit
hanc terram de rege E. pro duobus Maneriis.

Gislebertus maninot tenet de episcopo CODEHAM. Pro iiii solins se defendit.
Terra est x carucarum. In dominio sunt iiii. Et xv uillani cum vi bordariis habent
vi carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et xi serui. Et ii molini de xiii solidis et ii
denariis. Silua xl porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat xx libras. Et post, xvi
libras. Modo, xxiii libras.

Isdem Gislebertus tenet de episcopo CHESTAN. Pro dimidio solin se defendit.
Terra est In dominio est i caruca. Et iiii uillani cum i caruca. Ibi silua
v porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualebat lx solidos. Modo, xl solidos.
Sberne biga tenuit de rege E.

Hugo nepos herberti tenet de episcopo SENTLINGE. Pro uno solin
et dimidio se defendit. Terra est In dominio sunt ii caruce. Et xx uillani
cum ii carucis. Ibi ecclesia. Et ix serui. Et vi acra prati. Et xx acra pasture.
Silua viii porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat viii libras. Et post, vi libras.
Modo, viii libras. Bonde tenuit de archiepiscopo.

Ansgotus de Rouecestre tenet de episcopo BACHEHAM. IN BRVNLEI HVNDREDO.
Pro ii solins se defendit. Terra est viii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii. Et xxii
uillani cum viii bordariis habent viii carucas et dimidiam. Ibi xii acra prati.
Et iiii serui. Et unum molendinum. Et silua lx porcorum. ^{de rege E.}
T.R.E., et post, ualebat ix libras. Modo, xii libras. Anschil tenuit

IN LEST DE ELESFORD.

IN LAVROCHESFEL HVNDREDO.

Adam tenet de episcopo LELEBURNE. Pro ii solins se defendit. Terra est
In dominio sunt iii caruce. Et xvi uillani cum ii bordariis
habent vii carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et x serui. Et unus molinus de vii solidis.
Et xii acra prati. Silua l porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat viii libras.
Quando recepit, vii libras. Modo, viii libras. Ricardus de Tonebrige
tenet in sua leuua quod ualet xxiii solidos. Rex tenet, pro nouo
dono episcopi, quod ualet xxiii solidos et ii denarios. Hoc Manerium tenuit
Turgis de Goduino comite.

Anschitil tenet de episcopo ELENTUN. Pro uno solin se defendit.
Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii. Et xv uillani cum ii bordariis habent
i carucam et dimidiam. Ibi ecclesia. Et ii serui. Et dimidius molinus. Et una
dena de xv solidis. Silua viii porcorum. Et una acra prati.
T.R.E. ualebat c solidos. Quando recepit, lx solidos. Modo, c solidos.
Vlric tenuit de Alnod cilt.

uiercomes

Haimo tenet de episcopo DICTVNE. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est
iii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii. Et xx uillani cum v bordariis habent iii carucas.
Ibi ecclesia. Et vi serui. Et unus molinus de x solidis. Et viii acra prati.
Et xxxv acra pasture. Silua vi porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat viii
libras. Quando recepit, c solidos. Modo, viii libras. Sbern tenuit
de rege E.

Vitalis tenet de episcopo SIFLETONE. Pro iii iugis se defendit.
Terra est i caruca. In dominio i caruca et dimidia. Et vi uillani cum uno
bordario habent dimidiam carucam. Ibi vi serui. Et i molinus de x
solidis.

Ibi x acrae prati, et xxx acrae pasture.

T.R.E. ualebat xl solidos. Quando recepit, iiii libras. Modo,
terram
c solidos. Hanc ^A tenuerunt T.R.E. duo homines in para-
gio. Leuinus et Vluinus; et potuerunt cum terra sua
se uertere quo uoluerunt.

Radulfus filius Tuoldi tenet de episcopo AIGLESSA. Pro iiii ingis
se defendit. Terra est In dominio est i caruca. Et vii uillani cum xiiii
bordariis habent i carucam. Ibi i seruus. Et xi acrae prati. Silua x porcorum.
T.R.E., et post, ualebat iiii libras. Modo, iiii libras.

¹⁰ Ricardus quod tenet in sua leuua, xv denarios. Rex, vi solidos
et v denarios, pro nouo dono episcopi. Et in ROUECESTRE habuit episcopus
iii domos de xxxi denariis, quas cepit de isto Manerio in ^{sua} manu.
Hoc Manerium tenuit Alnod cilt.

Hugo de port tenet de episcopo PELLERORDE. Pro dimidio
solin se defendit. Terra est In dominio est i caruca. Et unus uillanus
cum iiii bordariis habent iiii boues. Ibi ecclesia. Et ii serui.
Et v acrae prati. Et una acra pasture. T.R.E. ualebat xx solidos.
Quando recepit, xxx solidos. Modo, xl solidos.
Godric tenuit de rege E.

²⁰ **I**sdem Hugo tenet de episcopo RIESCE. Pro ii solins et dimidio
se defendit. Terra est v carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^m. Et x uillani cum
ii bordariis habent iiii carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et x serui. Et i molinus
de x solidis. Et ix acrae prati. Silua v porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat
viii libras. Quando recepit, c solidos. Modo, vi libras. Aluric
tenuit de rege E.

²⁵ **I**sdem Hugo tenet de episcopo OFEHAM. Pro uno solin se defendit.
Terra est iiii carucarum. In dominio nichil. Ibi vi uillani cum i bordario
habent ii carucas. Ibi i molinus de l denariis. Et iiii serui. Et iiii
acrae prati. Silua x porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat xl solidos. Quando
recepit, xx solidos. Modo, xxx solidos. Godric tenuit de rege E.

Rannulfus de columbels tenet de episcopo ESSEDENE.
Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est In dominio est una caruca.
Et xix uillani cum iiii bordariis habent iiii carucas. Ibi iiii serui.
Et vii acrae prati. T.R.E. ualebat iiii libras. Quando recepit, iiii libras.
Modo, v libras. Leuinus tenuit.

³⁰ **R**obertus latinus tenet ad firmam de rege TOTINTUNE,
de nouo dono episcopi baiocensis. Pro dimidio solin se defendit. Terra est
unius caruce et dimidia. In dominio est una. Et iiii^m uillani cum ix bordariis
habent dimidiam carucam. Ibi iiii serui. Et v acrae prati. Silua ii porcorum.
T.R.E. ualebat xxx solidos. Quando recepit, xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos.
Vinod tenuit de rege E.

Isdem Robertus tenet in Totintune, ad firmam de rege, i iugum;
et istud est de nouo dono episcopi baiocensis. Et ibi nil est nisi ii^m acrae
prati. Valet et valuit semper x solidos. Goduinus tenuit de rege E.

³⁵ **R**adulfus filius Turaldi tenet de episcopo EDDINTUNE. Pro ii solins
et dimidio.
se defendit ^A. Terra est v carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^m. Et vi uillani cum
ix bordariis habent i carucam. Ibi ecclesia. Et x serui. Et ii molini
de xi solidis et ii denariis. Et xii acrae prati. Silua x porcorum.
T.R.E. ualebat viii libras. Quando recepit, c solidos. Modo, vi libras.
⁴⁰ Agelred tenuit de rege E.

Radulfus filius Tuoldi tenet de episcopo IN TOLLENTREV HVNDREDO.
MELETVNE. Pro uno solin et iii iugis se defendit. Terra est iii
carucarum. In dominio est una. Et xxi uillanus cum ii bordariis habent ii carucas.
Ibi æcclesia. Et i molinus de XLIX denariis. Et heda de xx solidis.
Et iii serui. T.R.E. ualebat iii libras, et post, iii libras. Modo,
vi libras. Ricardus quod tenet in sua leuua, v solidos in una silua.

Isdem Radulfus tenet de episcopo Leuinus comes tenuit.
LEDESIVNE. Pro ii solins et dimidio et dimidio iugo se defendit.
Terra est vi carucarum. In dominio sunt ii. Et xvii uillani cum iii bordariis
habent v carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et i seruus. Et iii acæ prati et dimidia.
Silua xxⁱⁱ porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat vi libras. Et post, c solidos.
Modo, viii libras. Ricardus quod habet in sua leuua, xx denarios.
Episcopus tenet in sua manu intra ciuitatem Rouecestre iii
domos ad hoc Manerium pertinentes, de quibus habet ix solidos et x denarios.

Herbertus filius Iuonis tenet de episcopo GRAVENHAM. Leuinus comes tenet.
Pro ii solins et uno iugo se defendit. Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio
est una. Et iii uillani cum viii seruis habent ii boues. Ibi æcclesia.
Et i heda. T.R.E. ualebat x libras. Quando recepit, tantundem. Modo,
xi libras. Hoc Manerium fuerat iii^a Maneria. T.R.E. Leuric, et Viuinus,
et Goduinus tenuerunt. Nunc est in unum.

Wadardus tenet de episcopo NOTESTEDE. Pro ii solins se
defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et ibi iii bordarii. Et æcclesia.
Et iii serui. Silua iii porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat iii libras.
Quando recepit, iii libras. Modo, v libras. Vltan tenuit de rege E.

Anschitillus tenet de episcopo OFEHAM. IN LAVROCHESFEL HVNDREDO.
Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est In dominio est i caruca. Et vi
uillani cum ii bordariis habent i carucam. Ibi iii serui. Et i molinus
de x solidis. Et vii acæ prati. Silua x porcorum. Et in ciuitate
Rouecestre i domus reddens xxx denarios. T.R.E. ualebat Manerium
c solidos. Quando recepit, iii libras. Modo, iii libras et ix solidos.
Ricardus de Tonebrige quod tenet xi solidos ualet. Vhuric
tenuit de Alnod cilt.

Radulfus de Curbespine tenet de episcopo BERLINGE.
Pro vi solins se defendit. Terra est In dominio est una caruca.
Et x uillani cum xiiii bordariis habent vi carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et vi
serui. Et i molinus de x solidis, et ccc et xxx anguillis. Et piscaria
de lx anguillis. Ibi xii acæ prati. Et pastura l animalibus.
Silua xl porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat xii libras. Quando recepit,
vi libras. Modo xii libras. Sbern biga tenuit de rege E.

Isdem Radulfus tenet de episcopo BORHAM. Pro vi solins se
defendit. Terra est viii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii. Et xv uillani cum
xx bordariis habent vi carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et vii serui. Et i molinus
de vi solidis. Et x acæ prati. Silua xx porcorum.
T.R.E. ualebat x libras. Et quando recepit, tantundem. Modo, xii libras.
Episcopus de Rouecestre habet domos de hoc Manerio; et ualent vii solidos.
Hoc Manerium tenuit Leuinus.

IN LITEFELLE HVNDREDO.
Corbinus tenet de episcopo PECHEHAM. Pro ii solins se defendit.
Terra est vi carucarum. In dominio est una. Et xii uillani habent v carucas.
Et viii bordarii. Et v serui. Et iii acæ prati. Silua x porcorum. T.R.E.,
et post, ualebat xii libras. Modo, viii libras. Rex habet de hoc Manerio
et tamen reddit xii libras.

tres denas, ubi manent **III** uillani, et ualent **XL** solidos. ^{comes} Leuinus tenuit.

Ricardus de Tonebrige tenet de episcopo HASLOW. Pro vi solins se defendit. Terra est xii carucarum. In dominio sunt iii. Et xlviii uillani cum xv bordariis habent xv carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et x serui. Et ii molini de xi solidis. Et xii piscarias de vii solidis et vii denariis. Et xii acree prati. Silua lx porcorum. T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet xxx libras. Eddue tenuit de rege E.

Radulfus filius Turoldi tenet de episcopo dimidium solm in ESTOCHINGE-
BERGE. T.R.E. tenuerunt ii liberi homines. Et modo, similiter. Et ualeat xx solidos.

IN LEST DE ELESFORD.

IN WACHELESTAN HVNDREDO.

¹⁰ Ricardus de Tonebrige tenet de episcopo TIVEDELE. Pro uno iugo se
defendit. Terra est i carucae. Et ibi est in dominio. Et ecclesia. Et Silua n porcorum.
Valet et ualuit semper xv solidos. Eddeua tenuit de rege.

Hugo nepos Herberti tenet de episcopo IN AIHORDE IIVNDREDO.

16 HARIARDESHAM. Pro ii solins se defendit. Terra est vi carucarum. In dominio
xviii uillani cum x bordariis habent iii carucas. Ibi ecclesia.
Et xi serui. Et ii molini de xi solidis et vi denariis. Et vii acre prati.
Silua xv pcorum. T.R.E. ualebat x libras. Quando recepit, viii libras.
Modo, x libras. Osuardus tenuit de rege E.

Isdem Hugo tenet de episcopo FEREBVRNE. Pro uno solin se defendit.

20 Terra est ii carucarum. In dominio ^{comite} iiii uillani cum i caruca et dimidia.
Et ii molini de xl denariis. T.R.E. ualebat iiii libras. Post, et modo, iiii libras.
Aluwinus tenuit de Goduino.

Isdem Hugo tenet de episcopo i iugum liberæ terræ in SELESBVRNE.

25 Valet et ualuit semper xx solidos. Aluuinus tenuit de Goduino comite.

Isdem Hugo, et Adeloldus camerarius, tenent de episcopo FREDENESTEDE.

Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est in carucarum. In dominio in uillani
habent vii boues. Ibi ecclesia. Et ii acra prati et dimidia. Et silua ii porcorum.
Valet et ualuit semper xx solidos. Leuinus tenuit de rege E.

50 Ad elod tenet de episcopo ESELEDES. Pro III solins se defendit. Terra est
XII carucarum. In dominio sunt II caruca. Et XXVIII uillani cum VIII bordariis
habent VII carucas. Tui æcclesia. Et XVII serui. Ibi II arpendi uineæ.
Et VIII acra prati. Silua XX porcorum. Et v molini uillanorum.
T.R.E. ualebat VIII libras. Similiter, quando recipit. Modo, XX libras.

35 Et tamen reddit xxv libras. Leuinus tenuit.
De hoc Manerio habet abbas Sancti Augustini dimidium solin, quod ualet x solidos,
pro exambio parchi episcopi baiocensis. Comes de Ow habet iiii denas
de isto Manerio, quæ ualet x solidos.

Ansgotus de Roucestre tenet de episcopo APOSTOLICE. Pro ii solins
 40 se defendit. Terra est iii carucarum et dimidie. In dominio sunt ii^r. Et vii uillani cum v
 bordariis habent i carucam et dimidiam. Ibi ecclesia. Et iii serui. Et vi acre prati. Et i molinus
 de iii solidis et ii denariis. Silua x porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualuit iii libras.
 Modo, vii libras. Goduinus et Aluinus tenerunt de rege E. pro ii^{is} Maneriis.

Isdem Ansgot tenet de episcopo STOCHINGEBERGE. Pro II solins se defendit.

15 Terra est In dominio est i caruca. Et v uillani cum ix bordariis habent ii
carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et ii serui. Et i molinus de lxiii denariis. Silua xv porcorum.
T.R.E. et post, ualuit iii libras. Modo, vi libras. Elueua tenuit de rege E.

Hugo de Port tenet ALNOITONE. Pro III solins se defendit. Terra est
VIII carucarum. In dominio sunt II carucæ. Et XVIIII uillani cum VI bordariis habent
50 VI carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et VIII serui. Et II molini et dimidius de XVII
£ solidis.

Ibi v acre prati. Silua xl porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat ix libras. Et tantundem quando recepit. Modo, x libras. Et tamen reddit xii libras.
Huic Manerio adiacent iii mansiones terre in Roucestre,
et reddunt v solidos per annum. Osuuardus tenuit de rege E.

5 Adam filius Huberti tenet de episcopo SVDTONE. Pro iii solins se defendit.
Terra est vii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^o. Et xviii uillani cum v bordariis
habent iii carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et iii acre prati. Et i molinus.
Silua l porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat xii libras. Quando recepit, x libras.
Modo, xiiii libras. Et tamen reddit xviii libras. ^{comes}Leuinus tenuit.

10 Isdem Adam tenet de episcopo CERTH. Pro iii solins se defendit. Terra est
viii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et xx uillani cum v bordariis habent
vi carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et vii serui. Et vi acre prati. Silua l porcorum.
Ibi iii arpendi uineæ. Et parcus siluaticarum bestiarum.
T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet xii libras. ^{clit}Alnod tenuit.

15 Isdem Adam tenet de episcopo SUDTONE. Pro uno solin et dimidio
se defendit. Terra est vii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^o. Et xv uillani
cum ix bordariis habent iii carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et x serui. Et viii acre
prati. Silua l porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualebat x libras.
Modo, xii libras. Et tamen reddit xviii libras. ^{de rege E.}Leuenot tenuit

20 Isdem Adam tenet de episcopo BOGELEL. Pro ii solins se defendit.
Terra est ii carucarum et dimidiæ. In dominio est una caruca. Et ii uillani cum
ii bordariis habent dimidiam carucam. Ibi ecclesia. Et iii serui. Et i molinus
de v solidis. Et vi acre prati. Silua xx porcorum.
De isto Manerio habet unus homo Adam unum solin, et uocatur Merlea.
25 Et ibi habet i carucam. Et iii uillanos cum i caruca. Et ecclesiam. Et ii
seruos. Et siluam iii porcorum. ^{de rege E.}Turgis tenuit de rege E.
Totum Manerium T.R.E. ualebat vi libras. Et post, tantundem. Modo, vii libras.

Isdem Adam tenet de episcopo LANGVELEL. Pro uno solin et dimidio
se defendit. Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^o. Et vii uillani cum
30 v bordariis habent iii carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et vii serui. Et iii acre prati.
Silua xxv porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Quando recepit,
l solidos. Modo, ix solidos. Turgis tenuit de rege E.

Isdem Adam tenet de episcopo OTRINGEDENE. Pro dimidio solin
se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et ii uillani cum iii
35 bordariis habent dimidiam carucam. Ibi ii serui. Et una agra prati. Silua
v porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualuit x solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.
Huic Manerio pertinent ii mansure terre in cantuaria de xii
denariis. Alnuardus tenuit de rege E. hoc Manerium.

Isdem Adam tenet de episcopo EST SELVE. Pro dimidio solin se
40 defendit. Terra est i caruca. Et ibi est in dominio. cum uno uillano et uno
bordario. Et v seruis. Ibi iii acre prati. Silua iii porcorum.
T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet xx solidos. Godric tenuit

^{de rege E.}Willelmus filius Roberti tenet de episcopo

WEST SELVE. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est iii carucarum
45 et dimidiæ. In dominio sunt ii^o. Et quidam Francigena, cum x uillanis
et i bordario habent i carucam et dimidiam. Ibi v serui. Et i agra prati.
Et unus molinus de xv denariis. Silua xv porcorum.
T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet iii libras. Eddid tenuit
de rege E. Huic Manerio pertinebat in cantuaria, T.R.E.,
50 una domus reddens xxv denarios

Hugo nepos Herberti tenet de episcopo BOLTONE. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. In dominio nichil. sed v uillani habent i carucam ibi. Et ii acras prati. Silua xx porcorum. Ibi ecclesia. T.R.E., et post, ualebat viii libras. Modo, vi libras

6 Aluinus tenuit de Goduino.

Isdem Hugo tenet de episcopo GODESELLE. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et v uillani habent i carucam et dimidiam. Ibi ecclesia. Et ii serui. Et ii acre prati. Et silua x porcorum. T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet iii libras. Eduuinus tenuit

10 de rege E.; et potuit ire cum terra sua quo uoluit.

Isdem Hugo tenet de episcopo WINCHELESHERE.

Pro dimidio solin se defendit. Terra est i caruce. Et ibi est in dominio. cum iii seruis. Et ecclesia. Et silua v porcorum. Et, T.R.E., in cantuaria iii domus pertinebant huic manerio, reddentes xl denarios.

15 Totum: T.R.E. ualebat c solidos. Et post, et modo, xl solidos.

Vluet tenuit de rege E.; et potuit ire quo libuit.

Isdem Hugo tenet de episcopo ESTSELVE. Pro dimidio solin se defendit. Terra est i caruce. Et ibi est in dominio. cum i uillano et uno bordario. Et ii seruis. Ibi iii acre prati. Et silua iii porcorum.

20 T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet xl solidos. Vluet tenuit de rege E.

Goisfridus de Ros tenet de episcopo OTEHAM. Pro uno solin et uno iugo se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum et dimidie. In dominio est una. Et ix uillani cum iii bordariis habent i carucam. Ibi ecclesia. Et ii serui. Et i molinus de v solidis.

25 Et iii acre prati. Silua viii porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat iii libras. Quando recepit, iii libras. Modo, iii libras. Aluinus tenuit de rege E.

Rotbertus Latinus tenet ad firmam HERBRETITOV. Adeloldus

tenuit de episcopo. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est In dominio est una caruca. Et ii uillani cum i bordario habent ii animalia. Et ibi iii acre et modo,

prati. T.R.E., et post, ^{comite} ualet lx solidos. Et tamen est ad firmam pro iii libris.

30 Aluricus tenuit de Goduino.

Isdem Rotbertus tenet ad firmam BRUNFELLE. Adeloldus tenuit de episcopo.

Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est In dominio sunt ii^{re} caruce. Et v uillani cum x bordariis habent i carucam et dimidiam. Ibi i molinus de vi solidis et viii denariis. Et pastura de xv solidis. Ibi xii serui. Et viii acre

35 prati. Silua xx porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualuit iii libras. Modo, c solidos.

Aluinus tenuit de Goduino. Huic Manerio pertinet quedam libera terra ad iii boues. et ualet v solidos.

Radulfus curbespine tenet de episcopo TURNHAM. Pro iii solins

se defendit. Terra est viii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et xvi uillani cum xviii bordariis habent iii carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et vi serui. Et i molinus de vi solidis. Et iii acre prati. Silua xl porcorum.

T.R.E., et post, ualebat x libras. Modo, xii libras. Et tamen reddit xiii.

Sbern biga tenuit de rege E.

Isdem Radulfus tenet de episcopo FEREBVNE. Pro uno solin se defendit.

45 Terra est In dominio est una caruca. Et ii uillani cum i bordario. Et ii serui. Et una acra prati et dimidia. Silua vi porcorum. T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet xxx solidos. Sbern biga tenuit de rege E.

Odo tenet de episcopo GELINGELAM. Pro dimidio solin se defendit.

Terra est i caruce. In dominio sunt ii^{re}. Et vi bordarii habent dimidiam carucam.

50 Ibi i molinus de xvi solidis et vii denariis. Et xiii acre prati. Et viii acre ^{pastura}.

T.R.E. ualebat xl solidos. Quando recepit, xxx solidos. Modo, lx solidos.

Robertus Latinus tenet ad firmam de episcopo IN CETEHAM HVNDREDO.
 CETEHAM. Pro vi solins se defendit. Terra est xvi carucarum. In dominio
 sunt iii. Et xxxiii uillani cum iii bordariis habent x carucas. Ibi
 5 æcclesia. Et xv serui. Et i molinus de xxxii denariis. Et xx acæ prati.
 Et piscariæ vi de xii denariis. Silua i porci.
 T.R.E., et post, ualuit xii libras. Modo, xv libras. Et tamen reddit
 xxxv libras. ^{comes} Goduinus tenuit.

IN LEST DE EILESFORD.

IN ROVECESTRE HVNDREDO.

10 **F**ilius Willelmi tatum tenet de episcopo DELCE. Pro uno solin
 et uno ingo se defendit. Terra est. In dominio est una caruca.
 Et v uillani habent ii carucas. Ibi xii acæ prati. Silua i porci.
 T.R.E., et post, ualuit iii libras. Et modo, lxx solidos.
 Godricus tenuit de rege E.

15 **A**nsgotus de Roucestre tenet de episcopo DELCE. Pro uno solin
 se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. Et ibi sunt in dominio. Et cum uno uillano
 et v bordariis. Et vi seruis. Ibi xii acæ prati. Et lx acæ pasture.
 T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet c solidos. Osuardus tenet de rege E.

Isdem Ansgotus tenet de episcopo STOCHES. IN HOV HVNDREDO.
 20 Pro ii solins se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. Et ibi sunt in dominio. cum
 vii bordariis. Ibi una piscaria de ii solidis. T.R.E., et post,
 ualuit c solidos. Modo, cx solidos. Anschil tenuit de rege E.

Ipse episcopus Baiocensis tenet in dominio HOV.
 Pro L solins se defendebat T.R.E. Et modo, pro xxxiii^{bus}. Terra est L carucarum.
 25 In dominio sunt iii. Et c uillani, iii minus, cum lxi cotariis, habent
 xliii carucas. Ibi vi æcclesie. Et xii serui. Et xxxii acæ prati.
 Silua xxx porcorum.
 Totum Manerium, T.R.E., ualebat lx libras. Quando episcopus recepit, similiter.
 Et modo, tantundem. Et tamen qui cum tenet reddit c et xii libras.
 30 Huic Manerio pertinebant ix domus in Roucestre ciuitate, et vi solidos
 reddebant, nec ablata sunt. Hoc Manerium tenuit Goduinus comes.

De hoc Manerio tenet Ricardus de Tonebrige dimidium solin.
 Et siluam xx porcorum. T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet xl solidos.

Adam filius Huberti tenet de eodem Manerio unum solin et unum iugum, de episcopo.
 35 Et ibi habet unus homo eius in dominio dimidiam carucam. Et iii uillanos cum dimidia caruca.
 Et uno cotario. Valet et ualuit xxx solidos.

Anschitil de Ros tenet de ipso Manerio iii solins. Et ibi habet in dominio
 i carucam. Et v uillani, cum xii cotariis, habent i carucam et dimidiam. Ibi v serui.
 Et unus molinus de x solidis. Et xii acæ prati. Et ii piscariæ de v solidis.
 40 T.R.E., et post, ualebat vi libras. Modo, vi libras et v solidos.

Adam tenet de episcopo i iugum in PINPA. IN TVIFERDE HVNDREDO.
 Terra est. Ibi habet dimidiam carucam cum ii seruis. Et iiii acras prati.
 Et dimidiam piscariam sine censu. Silua vi porcorum. xx solidos.
 T.R.E. ualebat vi solidos. Et post, v solidos. Modo, x solidos. Et tamen reddit
 45 Godricus tenuit de rege E.

Rannulfus de Columbels tenet de episcopo FERLAGA. Pro uno solin
 se defendit. Terra est iii carucarum. Rannulfus non tenet nisi iii iuga. Et ibi
 habet in dominio i carucam. Et x uillanos, cum iii cotariis. habent iii carucas.
 Ibi æcclesia. Et vii serui. Et i molinus de v solidis. Et x acæ prati. Silua
 50 xv porcorum. T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet vii libras. Alnodus tenuit
 De isto solin tenet Raynerus i iugum, de episcopo, in Manerio PINPE.

Et ibi habet i carucam. cum ix seruis. Et iii acras prati. Siluam iii porcorum.

et post, ^{cult}
T.R.E., ^A ualebat xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos. Alnod tenuit de rege E.

Haimo tenet de episcopo NEDESTEDE. Pro iii solins se defendit. Terra est vi carucarum. In dominio est una. Et xiiii uillani habent v carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et xiiii serui. Et ii molini de xiiii solidis. Et piscaria de ii solidis. Et vii acra prati. Silua xxxv porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat viii libras. Et post, vi libras. Modo, viii libras et v solidos. Norman tenuit de rege E. De isto Manerio habet episcopus xxx solidos, pro ii hagas.

Radulfus filius Turaldi tenet OTRINGEBERGE. Pro ii^{mo} solins se defendit. Terra est v carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^o. Et vi uillani cum viii bordariis habent iii carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et ii molini de iii solidis. Et ii^o acra prati. Et piscaria de xxx anguillis. Silua ii porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualuit xl solidos. Modo, vi libras. Leueua tenuit de rege E. Huic Manerio adjacent iii hage in ciuitate reddentes iii solidos.

Hugo de Braiboue tenet de episcopo OTRINBERGE. Pro ii solins se defendit. Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et ix uillani cum iii bordariis habent ii carucas. Ibi serui. Et i molinus de xvi denariis. Et iii acra prati. Silua ii porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualuit iii libras. Modo, c solidos. Godil tenuit de rege E.

Adoldus tenuit de episcopo TESTAN. Et Robertus modo tenet ad firmam. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est In dominio sunt ii^o carucæ et dimidia. Et vii uillani cum iii bordariis habent i carucam. Ibi xii serui. Et i molinus de iii solidis. Et viii acra prati. Silua xx porcorum. de rege E. T.R.E. ualebat c solidos. Et post, lx solidos. Modo, c solidos. Eduardus tenuit Hanc terram tenuerunt iii fratres T.R.E. pro tribus Maneriis. Nunc est in unum.

Idem Adoldus tenuit de episcopo BENEDESTEDE. Et Robertus tenet ad firmam. Pro uno iugo se defendit. Terra est In dominio est i caruca. cum v seruis. Et una acra prati. Silua vi porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualuit xx solidos.

^{cult}
Modo, xl solidos. Godricus tenuit de Alnodo

IN MEDESTAN HVNDREDO.

Rannulfus de columbels tenet de episcopo BERMELIE. Pro uno iugo se defendit. Terra est In dominio est una caruca. cum v seruis. Et iii acra prati. Silua iii porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat xv solidos. Quando recepit, xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos.

^{Pro vii solins se defendebat T.R.E. Modo, pro v sol. is.}
Rothbertus Latinus tenet ad firmam BOSLEVA. Terra est xx carucarum. In dominio sunt iii carucæ. Et xlvii uillani cum xi bordariis habent xvi carucas. Ibi iii molini de xxxvi solidis et viii denariis. Et xvi serui. Et xx acra prati. Silua l porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualuit xxv libras.

^{cult}
Modo, xxx libras. Et tamen Robertus reddit lv libras. Alnod tenuit. De hoc Manerio tenet Helto dimidium solin. Et ibi habet i carucam. cum uno bordario. Et i franc. Et ii acras prati. Et siluam vi porcorum. Et ualet xl solidos.

Radulfus filius Turaldi tenet de episcopo LITELBROTELAM. Pro uno solin et dimidio se defendit. Terra est In dominio est i caruca. Et iiii uillani cum iii bordariis habent ii carucas. Ibi ii serui. Et ii molini de iii solidis. Et ii acra prati. Silua v porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualuit xl solidos. Modo, lx solidos et liiii denarios. Ricardus de Tonebrige habet in sua leuua quod ualet xiii solidos. Et Siluam l porcorum. Et Rex habet de eodem Manerio quod ualet xvi denarios. Hanc terram T.R.E. tenuerunt Goduinus et Eduinus pro ii^{mo} Maneriis.

Adam tenet de episcopo CELCA. Pro iii solins se defendit. Terra est vii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^o. Et xiiii uillani cum vi bordariis habent v carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et iii serui. Et unus molinus de v solidis. Et xvi acra prati. T.R.E. ualebat vii libras. Et post, c solidos.

tenet
Modo, x libras. Et tamen qui ^A reddit xiiii libras.
De hoc Manerio est in manu regis quod ualet vii solidos, de nouo dono episcopi.

In manu sua retinuit episcopus, in Ciuitate Rouecestre, iii
hagas quæ ualent l denarios.

In Exesse est una hida que iuste ad hoc Manerium pertinet.
Goduin filius Dudeman tenuit. Modo tenet Rannulfus peurel.

Isdem Adam tenet de episcopo ^CHEHAM. Pro v solins se defendit.
Terra est xii carucarum. In dominio sunt iii carucæ. Et xiiii uillani cum
xii bordariis habent vi carucas et dimidiam. Ibi xx serui. Et xxx acræ
prati. Ibi ecclesia. Et i molinus de x solidis. Et piscaria de iii solidis.
Et, in Exesse, pastura co ouibus. T.R.E. ualebat xii libras.
Et post, vi libras. Modo, xv libras.

Hanc terram tenuerunt T.R.E. Goduin filius carli, et Toli, pro ii Maneriis.

Isdem Adam tenet de episcopo, ⁱⁿ COLINGE, i solin et dimidium. Terra est
i carucæ et dimidiæ. In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et v uillani habent
dimidiam carucam. Ibi iii serui. Et vii acræ prati. Silua x porcorum.
T.R.E., et post, ualuit xl solidos. Modo, iii libras.

Ricardus de Tonebrige quod habet in sua leuua ualet vii solidos.

Vluuinus tenuit de Leuino comite.

Isdem Adam tenet de episcopo BICHELEL. Pro dimidio solin se defendit.
Terra est dimidiæ carucæ. In dominio est dimidia caruca. Et unus uillanus cum dimidia caruca.

Et ii bordarii. Ibi i molinus de v solidis. ^{Leuino comite.}
T.R.E., et post, ualuit x solidos. Modo, xv solidos. Vluuinus tenuit de

IN ESSAMELE HVNDREDO.

Radulfus filius Turaldi tenet de episcopo ARCLEL. Pro uno solin se
defendit. Terra est dimidiæ carucæ. Et ibidem sunt adhuc xxx acræ terræ.
In dominio est una caruca. Et vi uillani habent dimidiam carucam. Ibi xii
acræ prati. T.R.E., et post, ualuit xl solidos. Modo, iii libras.

Hvnef tenuit de ^{comite} Heraldo.

Ansgotus de Rouecestre tenet HANEHEST. Pro dimidio solin
se defendit. Terra est i carucæ. In dominio est una caruca. Et ii uillani. cum iii
seruis. T.R.E. ualebat xx solidos. Quando recepit, xxx solidos. Modo,
xl solidos. Goduinus tenuit de ^{comite} Goduino.

Ernulfus de Hesding tenet de episcopo CLIVE. Pro dimidio solin
se defendit. Terra est In dominio dimidia caruca. Et ii uillani. Et x
acræ prati. Et pastura c ouium. T.R.E., et post, ualuit xxx solidos.
Duo fratres tenuerunt de rege E, Aluric et Ordric.

Isdem Ernulfus tenet de episcopo HADONE. Pro iii iugis se
defendit. Terra est i carucæ. Et ibi est in dominio. Et vi uillani cum i bordario
habent i carucam. Ibi vi acræ prati. T.R.E., et post, ualuit l solidos.
Modo, lx solidos. Osnuardus tenuit de rege E.

Odo tenet de episcopo, in eadem HADONE, i iugum. Terra est dimidiæ
carucæ. In dominio nichil est. T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet xx solidos.

Isdem Odo tenet de episcopo COLINGES. Pro dimidio solin se defendit.
Terra est dimidiæ carucæ. Ibi est. cum uno bordario. Et iii acræ prati.
T.R.E., et post, ualuit xx solidos. Modo, xxx solidos. ^{God} tenuit de rege ^{E.}

Helto tenet de episcopo MELESTVN. Pro dimidio solin
se defendit. Terra est i carucæ. Et ibi est. cum v uillanis. Et i acra prati.
T.R.E., et post, ualuit x solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.

Vluuardus tenuit de rege E.

IN DIMIDIO LEST DE MIDDELTONE.

IN MILDETONE HVNDREDO.

Hugo de port tenet de episcopo TVNESTELLE. Pro III solins et dimidio se defendit. Terra est IIII carucarum. In dominio sunt II carucæ. Et IX uillani cum I caruca. Et IX serui. Silua x porcorum. Et salina de XII denariis. T.R.E., et post, ualebat VII libras. Modo, VIII libras.

5 Osuuard tenuit de rege E.

Isdem Hugo tenet de episcopo CERCE. Pro II solins se defendit. Terra est II carucarum. In dominio est una. Et cum V bordariis. Et uno seruo. Et uno molino de VI libras VI solidis et VIII denariis. Valet XXX solidos. Osuuardus tenuit.

10 Isdem Hugo tenet de episcopo TANGAS. Pro II solins se defendit. Terra est IIII carucarum. In dominio sunt II^æ. Et V uillani cum I caruca. Ibi æcclesia. Et IIII serui. Et unus molinus de VIII solidis. Silua IIII porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualuit VII libras. Modo, X libras et X solidos. Osuuardus De istis solins quos Hugo de port habet, tenuit Osuuardus V ad gablum; Et III solins, et unum iugum et dimidium, quos abstulit

15 uillanis regis.

IN BORWART LEST. IN BRIGE HVNDREDO.

Ricardus filius Willelmi tenet de episcopo BORNE. Pro VI solins se defendit. Terra est VIII carucarum. In dominio sunt III carucæ. Et XLIII uillani cum III bordariis habent X carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et unus seruus. Et III molini de XVI solidis et VIII denariis. Piscaria de VI denariis. Pastura unde araverunt extranei homines VI acras terræ. Silua IIII porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat XVIII libras. Quando recepit, X libras. Modo, XIX libras.

20 Ipse episcopus Baiocensis tenet in dominio HARDES. Pro II solins se defendit. Terra est IIII carucarum. In dominio est una. Et IX uillani cum II carucis. Ibi æcclesia. Et V serui. Silua XX porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat VII libras. Et post, C solidos. Modo, VII libras. Et tamen reddit X libras. Eduinus tenuit de rege E.

Isdem episcopus tenet in dominio STELLINGS. Pro uno iugo se defendit. Terra I caruca et dimidia. In dominio nichil est nisi I bordarius. Ibi æcclesia. Silua II porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat IX solidos. Et post, et modo, XL solidos. Alret tenuit de rege E.

25 Isdem episcopus tenet in dominio BYRNES. Pro II solins se defendit. Terra est VI carucarum. In dominio sunt II^æ. Et XXV uillani cum IIII bordariis habent VII carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et VI serui. Et I molinus de XXXVIII denariis. Et una salina de XXX denariis. Et dimidia piscaria IIII denariorum. De pastura XL denarii. Silua VI porcorum et dimidia. Leuinc tenuit de rege E. T.R.E. ualebat XII libras. Et post, VII libras. Modo, XII libras. Et tamen reddit XVII libras. Quando Hugo de monfort tenuit, ualebat V solidos. Hæc III^a maneria episcopi Baiocensis tenet Rannulfus ad firmam.

Rannulfus de columbels tenet de episcopo HARDES. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est IIII carucarum. In dominio est dimidia caruca. Et IX uillani habent II carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et VIII serui. Et XIII acra prati. Silua IIII porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat VI libras. Et post, III libras. Modo, C solidos. Azor tenuit de rege E.

IN DONAMESFORD HVNDREDO.

30 Ipse episcopus tenet in dominio WICHEHAM. Pro III solins se defendit. Terra est XI carucarum. In dominio sunt II^æ carucæ. Et XXXVI uillani, cum XXXII cotariis, habent IX carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et unus presbyter qui dat XL solidos per annum. Ibi unus parvus. Et II molini de I solidis. Et II^æ saline de XXXII denariis. Et III piscarie de III solidis. Et XXXII acra prati. Pastura ad CCC oues, et ad XXXI animalia. Silua quater XX^æ porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat XXV libras. Quando recepit, XX libras. Modo, XXX libras. Huic Manerio pertinent in cantuaria III masurae, redditentes

to biga
VI solidos et VIII denarios. Hoc Manerium tenuit Aluredus... de rege E. Adhuc iacet ad hunc Manerium dimidium solin liberæ terræ.

Isdem II. tenet de episcopo
STURDON. Osuuard
tenebat T.R.E. Et tunc se defendebat
pro I solin, dimidio iugo minus.
Terra est II carucarum. In dominio est
cum I seruo. Et V bordariis.
Valet XXX solidos.

quam Sired tenuit de Alured biga. Et modo tenet Goisfridus
filius malæ terræ de episcopo baiocensi. Et ualet et semper ualuit LX solidos.

IN HUNDRET et in Ciuitate cantuariensi habet Adam
filius huberti, de episcopo, III domos, et II^{as} foris ciuitatem
6 quæ reddunt VIII solidos.

IN EODEM HVNDREDO

Haimo Vicecomes tenet de episcopo LATINTONE. Pro dimidio solin
se defendit. Terra est I carucæ et dimidia. In dominio est una caruca. cum II bordariis.
Ibi paruū nemus de XII acris pasture. T.R.E., et post, et modo,
ualet III libras.

10 Isdem Haimo tenet de episcopo dimidium solin. Et est terra III carucarum.
In dominio sunt II^{as} carucæ. Et XI bordarii cum III carucis. Et XVI acra siluæ
minute. T.R.E. ualebat C solidos. Et post, VI libras. Et modo, IX libras.
Has terras T.R.E. tenuerunt burgenses cantuarie, et usque ad episcopum
baiocensem, qui ab eis cepit.

IN LIMOWART LEST.

IN FVLCHESTAN HVNDREDO.

Willelmus de Arcis tenet FVLCHESTAN.

T.R.E. se defendebat pro XL solins. Et modo, pro XXXIX.

Terra est C et XX^{II} carucarum. In dominio sunt XIII carucæ. Et C^{VI} et IX^{III}
uillani. Et quater XX et III bordarii. Inter omnes habent XLV carucas.

29 Ibi V ecclesie, de quibus habet Archiepiscopus IV solidos. Ibi III
serui. Et VII molini de IX libris et XII solidis. Ibi C acra
 prati. Silua XL porcorum. Hoc Manerium tenuit Goduinus comes.

De hoc manerio tenet Hugo filius Willelmi IX solins de terra
uillanorum. Et ibi habet in dominio III carucas et dimidiam. Et XXX
25 VIII uillanos cum XVII bordariis qui habent XVI carucas. Ibi
III ecclesie. Et unus molinus et dimidius de XVI solidis et V denariis.
Et una salina de XXX denariis. Silua VI porcorum. Valet XX libras.

Walterus de Appenile tenet de hoc Manerio III iuga et XII acras terræ.
Et ibi habet I carucam in dominio. Et III uillanos cum I bordario. Valet XXX solidos.

11 Aluredus tenet I solinum, et XL acras terræ. Et ibi habet in dominio II carucas.
cum VI bordariis. Et XII acras prati. Valet III libras.

Walterus filius Engelberti tenet dimidium solin, et XL acras. Et ibi habet
in dominio I carucam. cum VII bordariis. Et V acras prati. Valet XXX solidos.

15 Wesman tenet I solin. Et ibi habet in dominio I carucam. Et II uillanos cum
VII bordariis habentes I carucam et dimidiam. Valet III libras.

Aluredus dapifer tenet I solin et I iugum, et VI acras terræ. Et ibi habet
in dominio I carucam. cum XI bordariis. Valet L solidos.

Eudo tenet dimidium solin. Et ibi habet in dominio I carucam. cum III
bordariis. Et III acras prati. Valet XX solidos.

4 Bernardus de Sancto Audoeno III solins. Et ibi habet in dominio III
carucas. Et VI uillani cum XI bordariis habent II carucas. Ibi III serui.
Et II molini de XXIII solidis. Et XX acra prati. Silua II porcorum.
De una dena, et de terra quæ data est ab his solins ad firmam,
exunt III libræ. Inter totum, ualet IX libras.

45 Baldricus tenet dimidium solin. Et ibi habet I carucam. Et II uillanos
cum VI bordariis habent I carucam. Et unum molinum de XXX denariis. Valet XXX solidos.

Ricardus tenet LVIII acras terræ. Et ibi habet I carucam. cum V bordariis. Valet X solidos.

Totum Fulchestan, T.R.E., ualebat C et X libras. Quando recepit, XL
libras. Modo, quod habet in dominio ualet C libras. Quod milites tenent supradicti
simul ualet XLV libras
et X solidos.

IN HONINBERG HVNDREDO.

Episcopus baiocensis tenet in dominio ALHAM. Pro vi solins se defendit. Terra est xxxiii carucarum. In dominio sunt v caruæ. Et xli uillanus cum viii bordariis habent xviii carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et viii serui.
 5 Et ii molini de vi solidis. Et xxviii acræ prati. Silua c porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualuit xxx libras. Modo, xl. Et tamen reddit l libras. Hoc manerium tenuit Edericus de rege E.

IN ROVINDEN HVNDREDO.

Adam filius huberti tenet de episcopo i denam de dimidio iugo, quæ remansit extra diuisionem hugonis de montfort, et iacuit in
 10 Belice. Ibi habet ii uillanos, cum dimidia caruca. Valet et ualuit hoc semper x solidos.

Ansfrius tenet de episcopo, In Bochelende, IN STOTINGES HVNDREDO. dimidium solin. Et ibi habet in dominio i carucam. cum uno uillano. Terra est ii carucarum. T.R.E. ualebat xx solidos. Quando recepit, xxx solidos. Modo, xl solidos.

IN ESTREA LEST.

IN ESTRE HVNDREDO.

15 Radulfus de curbespine tenet de episcopo unum iugum in Berfrestone. Ibi una pauperula mulier reddens iii denarios et unam obolum. Valet et ualuit semper x solidos hoc iugum.

Rannulfus de Columbels tenet ibi unum iugum, quod in Hardes escotavit, et nunc usque scotum regis non scotavit.

20 Adeldus tenuit de episcopo ESWALT. Pro iii solins se defendit. Terra est In dominio est una caruca. Et vi uillani cum ii bordariis habent iii carucas. Ibi ii serui. Et siluula ad clausuram. T.R.E. ualebat ix libras. Modo, xv. Alnod cit tenuit de rege E.

Osbernus filius Letardi tenet de episcopo i solin in SELINGE. Ibi habet unum villanum reddentem ii solidos. T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Et post, et modo, xxx solidos. Aluinus tenuit T.R.E.

Isdem Osbernus tenet de episcopo POPESELLE. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est In dominio sunt ii caruæ. Et unus uillanus cum iii bordariis habent dimidiam carucam. Hanc terram tenuerunt ii^o liberi homines de rege E.
 30 Quidam miles eius tenet dimidium iugum. Et ibi habet i carucam in dominio. Totum: T.R.E. ualuit lx solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, c solidos.

Radulfus de Curbespine tenet IN BEVSBERGE HVNDREDO. dimidium iugum in Popessale. Et ibi habet iii boues. T.R.E., et post, ualuit iii solidos. modo, viii solidos. Vluric tenuit de rege E.

35 Fulbertus tenuit de episcopo BERHAM. Pro vi solins se defendit. Terra est xxxii carucarum. In dominio sunt iii caruæ. Et lii uillani cum xx cotariis habent xviii carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et unus molinus de xx solidos et iii denariis. Ibi xxv piscariæ de xxxv solidis, iii denariis minus. De auera, id est seruitium, lx solidi. De herbagio xxvi solidi. Et xx acræ prati. De pasnagio cl porci. De isto Manerio dedit episcopus unam bereuicham Herbertin filio Inonis, quæ uocatur HUHAM. Et ibi habet i carucam in dominio. Et xii uillanos cum ix carucis. Et xx acras prati. De eodem quoque Manerio dedit episcopus Osberno paisforere i solin. Et ii molinos de l solidis. Et ibi est in dominio i caruca. Et iii uillani cum i caruca.
 45 Totum BERHAM, T.R.E. ualebat xl libras. Quando episcopus recepit, similiter. Et tamen reddebat ei c libras.

Modo, per se, BERHAM ualet xl libras. Et Hucham, x libras. Et hoc quod Osbernus habet, vi libras. Et terra cuiusdam Rannulfi militis ualet xl solidos.

50 Hoc manerium tenuit Stigandus archiepiscopus; sed non erat de archiepiscopatu;

sed fuit de dominica firma regis E.

Vitalis de episcopo tenet SOANECLIVE. IN WITENESTAPLE HVNDREDO.

Pro dimidio solin se defendit. Terra est i carucæ et dimidiæ. In dominio est i caruca. cum vii cotariis qui reddunt iiii solidos et vi denarios. Silua xx porcorum.

T.R.E. ualebat xxi solidos. Quando vitalis recepit, xii solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.

^{Snoth}
5 EDUARDUS tenuit de rege E.

Isdem Vitalis tenet de episcopo i iugum in eodem hundredo. Et ibi habet dimidiam carucam in dominio. cum iiii bordariis redditibus vi solidos. Terra est dimidiæ carucæ. Silua x porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualuit x solidos. Modo, xx solidos. Vlsi tenuit de rege E.

IN LESTA DE WIWARLET. IN FAVRESHANT HVNDREDO.

10 Adam tenet de episcopo ORE. Pro ii solins se defendit. Terra est iiii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et x uillani et x bordariis habent ii carucas. Ibi dimidia æcclesia. Et unus molinus de xxii solidis. Et ii^m piscariæ sine censu. Et i salina de xxviii denariis. Silua vi porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat iiii libras. Et post, lx solidos. Modo, c solidos. Turgis tenuit de rege E.

15 Isdem adam tenet de episcopo STANEFELLE. Pro ii solins se defendit. Terra est iiii carucarum. In dominio est i caruca. Et x uillani habent ii carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et vi serui. Et ii acræ prati. Silua lx porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Et post, xl solidos. Modo, c solidos. Turgis tenuit de ^{comite} GODWINO.

Hugo de porth tenet de episcopo NORTONE. Pro iiii solins se defendit.

20 Terra est iiii carucarum. In dominio sunt iiii carucæ. Et xviii uillani cum vi bordariis habent v carucas. Ibi iii æcclesie. Et iii molini sine censu. Et ii piscariæ de xii denariis. Silua xl porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat viii libras. Et post, vi libras. Modo, xii libras.

Osuwardus tenuit de rege E.

IN FELEBERGE HVNDREDO.

25 Fulbertus tenet de episcopo CILLEHAM. Pro v solins se defendit. Terra est xx carucarum. In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et xxxviii uillani, cum xii cotariis, habent xii carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et vi molini ^{et dimidiis} de vi libris et viii solidis. Et ii^m piscariæ de xvii denariis. Et pastura de xviii solidis et vii denariis. In cantuaria ciuitate xiii masure pertinent huic Manerio, reddentes xv solidos. Et ix acræ prati. Silua quater xx porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat xl libras. Et post, xxx libras. Modo, xxx libras similiter. Et tamen reddebat episcopo baiocensi quater xx libras et xl solidos. Sired tenuit de rege E.

IN FAVRESHANT HVNDREDO.

30 Hugo nepos Herberti tenet de episcopo OSFRINGES. Pro vii solins et dimidio se defendit. Terra est xx carucarum. In dominio non sunt carucæ. Ibi xxix uillani cum vi bordariis habent xi carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et i molinus de xi solidis et viii denariis. Et piscaria de x denariis. Et salina de iiii denariis. Et xiii acræ prati. Silua de quater xx porcis. De terra huius Manerii tenet Herbertus dimidium solin et iii uirgas. Et ibi habet in dominio i carucam. Et i uillanum cum x bordariis habentes i carucam.

Ricardus de maris tenet dimidium solin de hoc Manerio. Et ibi habet vi uillanos et i bordarium cum i caruca. Et quidam Turstinus tenet i iugum quod reddit v solidos. Totum Manerium, T.R.E., ualebat xx libras. Quando herbertus recepit, xv libras. Modo, xx libras. Huic Manerio pertinet in cantuaria i masura

45 de xxx denariis. Hoc manerium tenuit.

Ansfrius tenet de episcopo CHILDRESHAM. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est iiii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et iiii uillani cum ii bordariis habent i carucam et dimidiam. Ibi v serui. Et ii acræ prati. Silua est; sed nil reddit.

De hoc manerio tenet quidam miles terram ad i carucam. Inter totum: T.R.E.

50 ualebat lx solidos. Et post, xl solidos. Modo, iiii libras.

Isdem Ansfridus tenet de episcopo ERNOLTUN. Pro uno solin se defendit.
Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et viii uillani cum ii carucis
et dimidia. Ibi ii salinae.
Et in civitate cantuaria i masura de xxi denariis.

- 5 T.R.E. ualebat iii libras. Et post, xl solidos. Modo, c solidos. Hoc Manerium
Burnod de rege E. tenuit. De isto Manerio tenet Rannulfus
x acras, que iacent iuxta civitatem, et reddebant xlii denarios T.R.E.

Isdem Ansfridus tenet de episcopo MACHEHEVET. Pro uno iugo se
defendit. Terra est dimidia carucæ. Ibi sunt ii uillani reddentes l denarios.
10 T.R.E., ualebat l denarios. Modo, ualet lx denarios. Seuold tenuit T.R.E.

Isdem Ansfridus tenet de episcopo BADLESMERE. Pro uno solin
se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum et dimidia. In dominio est una. Et x uillani
habent i carucam et dimidium. Ibi æcclesia. Et ii serui. Et piscaria de xii
denariis. Silua iii porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Et post, lx solidos.
15 Modo, iii libras. Hoc Manerium reclamant abbas Sancti Augustini,
quia habuit T.R.E. Et hundredum attestantur ei: Sed filius hominis dicit
patrem suum se posse uertere ubi uoluerit: et hoc non annunt monachi.

Isdem Ansfridus tenet de episcopo PERIE. Pro uno iugo se defendebat.
Ibi est unus bordarius reddens v denarios. T.R.E. et post, et modo, ualet xvi solidos.
20 Wlui tenuit de rege E.

Isdem Ansfridus tenet de episcopo PERIE. Pro dimidio solin se defendit.
Terra est i carucæ. Ibi iii bordarii. Et una masura in civitate de xvi
denariis. T.R.E. et post, et modo, ualet xxiii solidos. ^{de rege E.} Vluena tenuit

- 25 Osbernus tenet de episcopo BOCHIELAND. Pro iii iugis se defendit.
Terra est i carucæ. In dominio est una. Et iii uillani cum ii bordariis habent
dimidium carucam. Ibi viii serui. ^{de rege E.} Seuuardus tenuit de rege E.
T.R.E. ualebat iii libras. Et post, iii libras. Et modo, lxx solidos.

Isdem Osbernus tenet unum iugum de episcopo in eodem Manerio. Et pro i iugo
30 se defendit. T.R.E. ualebat xx solidos. Et post, et modo, ualet x solidos.
Leunardus tenuit de rege E.

- Hugo de porth tenet de episcopo HERSTE. Pro iii^{bas} iugis
se defendit. Terra est i carucæ. In dominio est. cum ii bordariis et ii seruis.
T.R.E., et post, ualuit x solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.
35 Osuuardus tenuit de rege E.

Adam tenet de episcopo unum iugum in ORE. Et pro i iugo
se defendit. Terra est i carucæ. Hanc tenent iii uillani modo ad
firmam. Et reddunt xx solidos. Et tantundem semper ualuit. Ibi æcclesia est.
Leuuold tenuit de rege E.

- 40 Herfridus tenet TREVELAI. Pro iii solins se defendit.
Terra est viii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et xxiii uillani cum v
bordariis habent vi carucas et dimidium. Ibi æcclesia. Et v serui.
Silua xx porcorum. Et in civitate, iii hage de xxxii
denariis. T.R.E. ualebat vii libras. Et post, vi libras.
45 Modo, viii libras. Vlmod tenuit de rege E.

Herbertus tenuit de episcopo NORDESLINGE. Terra est
i carucæ. Pro dimidio solin se defendit. Ibi ii bordarii reddunt
ii solidos. T.R.E., et post, ualuit xx solidos. Modo, xxv solidos.
Turgod tenuit T.R.E.

- 50 Hæc ii^o Maneria tenuit Herbertus filius Iuonis de episcopo Baiocensi.

Turstinus de girunde tenet, in Bochelande, i iugum, de episcopo. Et pro i iugo se defendit. Ibi est unus uillanus reddens vi solidos. Valet et ualuit semper xii solidos. Turgot tenuit de rege E.

Rogerus filius Anschitil tenet de episcopo ESLINGES. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est i carucæ. Ibi est in dominio. Et unus bordarius habet dimidiam carucam. Ibi ecclesia. Et i molinus de x solidis. Et ii acræ prati. T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos. Vnlot tenuit de rege E.; et potuit ire quo uoluit cum terra.

Fulbertus tenet de episcopo ESLINGES. Pro v solins se defendebat T.R.E. Et modo, pro ii^{bus}. Et sic fecit postquam episcopus dedit Manerium hugoni filio fulberti. Terra est vi carucarum. In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et xxx^{ta} uillani habent iii carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et xxviii serui. Et i molinus de x solidis. Silua xxx porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat x libras. Et quando recepit, vi libras. Modo, iiii libras. Et tamen episcopus habuit viii libras. Sired tenuit de rege E.

Isdem Fulbertus tenet de episcopo DODEHAM. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est. In dominio est una caruca. Et xvii uillani cum x bordariis habent ii carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et vi serui. Et dimidia piscaria de ccc allecibus. Et in cantuaria ciuitate y hagræ de vii solidis et x denariis. T.R.E. ualebat x libras. Episcopus misit ad firmam pro x libris. Quando fulbertus recepit, vi libras. Et modo, similiter. Sired tenuit de rege E.

Ricardus tenet de episcopo RONGOSTONE. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est. Ibi ii uillani habent ii carucas. Et reddunt vi solidos. T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet xl solidos. Vluet tenuit de rege E.

IN FERLEBERGE HVNDREDO.

Ansfridus tenet de episcopo HORTONE. Pro dimidio solin se defendit. Terra est i carucæ. Ibi est in dominio. Et xii uillani habent dimidiam carucam. Ibi i seruus. Et ii molini de una marka argenti. Et viii acræ prati. Et c acræ siluæ minutæ. T.R.E. ualebat xl xxx solidos. Modo, c solidos. Godricus tenu ge E.

Adam tenet de episcopo FANNE. Pro dimidio solin se defendit. Terra est i carucæ et dimidiæ. In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et iii uillani. Et iii serui. Et ecclesia. Et xiii acræ prati. Silua x porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat iiii libras. post, xx solidos. Modo, iiii libras. Hugo de Montfort tenet inde quod ualet xx solidos.

Wadardus tenet de episcopo BERCHVELLE. Pro dimidio solin se defendit. Terra est i carucæ. Ibi est in dominio. Et iii uillani. Et iii serui. Et unus molinus de xl denariis. Et x acræ prati. Et unum alnetum. T.R.E., et post, ualuit xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos. Werelin tenuit de rege.

Isdem Wadardus tenet de episcopo CYMBE. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et ix uillani cum v bordariis habent i carucam et dimidiam. Ibi xiii acræ prati. Silua v porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Et post, l solidos. Modo, iiii libras, et seruitium unius militis. Leuret de rochingæ tenuit de rege E.

Radulfus de curbespine tenet de episcopo BETMONTESTVN. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est vi carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^{ta}. Et xii uillani cum i bordario habent iii carucas. Ibi xxxiii acræ prati. Et silua xl porcorum. De isto Manerio tenet Hugo de montfort, inter siluam et pasturam, quod ualebat T.R.E. vi libras. Et post, et modo, tantundem. Ailricus tenuit de rege E.

Adeloldus tenuit de episcopo DENE. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. In dominio est una caruca. Et iii bordarii. Et ii serui. Et una acra prati. Et silua vii porcorum. De isto solino tenet Radulfus de curbespine i iugum et dimidium, quod ualet et ualuit semper x solidos. Adeloldus habuit dimidium solin et dimidium iugum. Et, T.R.E., ualebat xl solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos. Hæc terra est in manu regis. Hanc terram tenuerunt Vlnod, et Waua, et Aluuard, et Vlucron, de rege E. Et erat dispartita in tribus locis.

IN CALEHEVE HVNDREDO.

Radulfus de curbespine tenet PIVENTONE de feudo episcopi; et Hugo de eo. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est v carucarum. In dominio est una et dimidia. Et vii uillani cum vii bordariis habent iii carucas et dimidiam. Ibi æcclesia. Et ix serui. Et unus molinus de lv denariis. Et xx acræ prati. Silua lx porcorum.

T.R.E. ualebat viii libras. Et post, c solidos. Modo, vi libras. Sbern tenuit de rege E.

Isdem Radulfus tenet iii denas, quæ remanserunt extra diuisionem Hugonis de montfort, de pistinges Manerio. Et ibi est unum iugum terræ, et una uirga. Et ibi sunt iii uillani. Valet et ualuit semper xv solidos.

IN FERLIBERG HVNDREDO.

Herfridus tenet de feudo episcopi ESSAMELESFORD. Pro dimidio solin se defendit. Terra est i carucæ. In dominio est i caruca. Et iii uillani cum i bordario habent i carucam. Ibi iii serui. Et viii acræ prati. T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Et post, xl solidos. Modo, lx solidos. Alrec tenuit de rege E.

Osbertus tenet de Willelmo filio Taum ALDELOSE. IN BILISSOLD HVNDREDO. Ibi iacet dimidium solin. Terra est ii carucarum. In dominio est una caruca. Et iii uillani habent dimidiam carucam. T.R.E. ualebat xxx solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos. Hæc terra est de feudo episcopi baiocensis; et remansit foris diuisionem suam. Godric tenuit de rege E. cum BRADEBYRNE Manerio.

IN LIMOWART LEST.

IN OXENAI HVNDREDO.

Osbernus paisforer tenet de episcopo PALESTREL. Pro iii iugis se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et ix bordarii habent dimidiam carucam. Ibi æcclesia. Et ii serui. Et x acræ prati. Et v piscariæ de xii denariis. Silua x porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualuit xl solidos. Modo, lx solidos. Eduui tenuit de rege E.

IN LEST DE ESTREL

IN BEVSBERGE HVNDREDO.

Isdem Osbernus tenet de episcopo xii acras terræ, quæ ualent per annum iii solidos.

Hugo de porth tenet de episcopo PESINGES et PIHAM. Pro ii solins se defendunt. Terra est In dominio ii carucæ et dimidia. Et vi uillani cum xiii bordariis habent i carucam. T.R.E. ualebant c solidos. Et post, nichil. Modo, vi libras. Lefstan, et Leuin, et Eluret, et Sired, et alii ii, tenuerunt T.R.E.; et poterant ire quolibet cum terris suis.

IN LIMOWART LEST. IN NEVCERCE.

Episcopus Baiocensis tenet in dominio BILSVITONE. Pro iii solins se defendit. Terra est xv carucarum. In dominio sunt v. Et xlvii uillani cum xxvii bordariis habent xiii carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et x salinæ de c denariis. Et x acræ prati. Silua l porcorum. Et n^o piscariæ de v denariis. T.R.E. ualebat x libras. Et post, xxx libras. Modo, l libras. Et tamen reddit de firma lxx libras. Alnold tenuit. In hoc Manerio misit episcopus iii^{us} denas quæ remanserunt extra diuisionem comitis de Ow.

Rotbertus de Romanel tenet de episcopo IN LANTPORT HVNDREDO. AFETVNE. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et ix uillani cum iii bordariis habent iii carucas et dimidiam. Ibi ii serui. T.R.E. ualebat c solidos. Et post, l solidos. Modo, iii libras.

Isdem Rotbertus tenet de episcopo in Maresco dimidium solin, et pro tanto se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. Ibi xi uillani cum ii bordariis habent iii carucas. Et piscariam

de ii solidis.

Isdem Robertus habet l burgenses in burgo de Romanel. Et de eis habet rex omne seruitium. Et sunt quieti, pro seruitio maris, ab omni consuetudine præter tribus, latrocinio, pace infracta et forstel.

T.R.E., et post, ualuit XL solidos. Modo, L solidos. ^{comite.} ^{de Goduno} Alsi tenuit.

Isdem Robertus tenet de episcopo dimidium solin in Maresco. Et pro tanto se defendit. Terra est II carucarum. In dominio est dimidia caruca. Et XV uillani cum II bordariis habent III carucas et dimidiam. T.R.E., et post, ualebat XXX solidos. Modo, XL solidos.

Sex sochmanni tenuerunt T.R.E.

IN ROVINDENE HVNDREDO.

Isdem Rotbertus tenet de episcopo BENINDENE. Pro dimidio solin se defendit. Terra est II carucarum. In dominio est una caruca. Et III uillani cum IX bordariis habent II carucas. Ibi silua v porcorum. Et una ecclesia. T.R.E., et post, ualuit XL solidos. Modo, L solidos. Osier tenuit de rege E.

IN ADILOVTESBRIGE HVNDREDO.

Isdem Rotbertus tenet de episcopo dimidium iugum, et pro tanto se defendit. Ibi una uidua manet reddens XIII^{den} denarios per annum. Valet et ualuit semper X solidos. Duo sochmanni tenuerunt T.R.E. sine aulis et dominiis.

Isdem Rotbertus tenet de episcopo dimidiam denam de Manerio TITENTONE, quod tenet HUGO DE MONTFORT. Et ibi habet terram ad dimidiam carucam. Et unum uillanum cum III bordariis et dimidia caruca. Et II^m piscarias de v solidis. Valet hoc totum, et ualuit, XV solidos. Hæc terra est extra diuisionem HUGONIS.

IN LEST DE ESTREL.

IN ESTREI HVNDREDO.

Herbertus tenet, ad firmam de rege, RINGETONE. De feudo est episcopi. Terra est . In dominio sunt II^m carucæ. Et III uillani cum VII bordariis habent II carucas et dimidiam. Ibi unus molinus de XL solidis. T.R.E. ualebat VIII libras. Quando recepit, c solidos. Modo, VIII libras. Et tamen reddit XII libras. Eduuardus tenuit de rege E.

Adam tenet, de feudo episcopi, in HAMOLDE, dimidium iugum. Riculfus tenet de Adam. Et aliud dimidium iugum de AIMOLDE tenet Herbertus, de hugone nepote Herberti. Hoc utrunque ualet XX solidos.

Hugo tenet EWELLE de episcopo. Pro III solins se defendit. Terra est . In dominio est I caruca. Et XV uillani cum XII bordariis habent II carucas. Ibi II molini de XLVI solidis. Et III acra prati. Silua III porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat XII libras. Et post, c solidos. Modo, X libras. Et tamen reddit XII libras et XII solidos. Edricus de Alham tenuit de rege E. De isto Manerio tenet Hugo de Montfort XVII acras terre, et unam denam et dimidiam, quod appreciatur VII solidis.

Isdem Hugo tenet de episcopo WESOLIVE. Pro II solins se defendit. Terra est . In dominio est I caruca. Et XVII uillani habent II carucas. T.R.E. ualebat VIII libras. Quando recepit, VI libras. Modo, VII libras. De hoc Manerio tenet Hugo de montfort II molinos de XXVIII solidis. Edricus tenuit de rege E.

Hugo Isdem tenet SOLTONE de episcopo. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est . In dominio est una caruca. Et III uillani cum uno bordario reddunt III solidos et VII denarios. T.R.E. ualebat XV libras. Et post, et modo, XXX solidos. In hoc Manerio mansit Godricus. Et tenuit XX^{ac} acras de alodio suo.

Idem Hugo tenet in DOVERE unum molinum, qui reddit XLVIII ferlingels de frumento, et non pertinet ulli Manerio.

Ansfrius tenet de feudo episcopi in Leueberge dimidium iugum. Et ibi habet I uillanum et I bordarium. Valet v solidos. Leuinus tenuit de rege E.

Ibidem mansit quidam Altet, qui tenuit de rege E. II^m acras in alodium; et tenuit eas de Ansfrido. Et appreciatur VI solidis.

Radulfus de curbespine tenet COLRET de episcopo. Terra est . In dominio I caruca et dimidia. Et VI uillani cum VII bordariis habent II carucas. Ibi II serui. Et III acra prati. Pro II solins se defendit. T.R.E. ualebat VIII libras. Et post, XX solidos. Modo, VI libras. Molleue tenuit de rege E.

Isdem Radulfus tenet EWELLE. Pro III solins se defendit. Terra est . In dominio est una caruca. Et v uillani cum III bordariis habent II carucas. Ibi silua x porcorum. De hoc Manerio tenet quidam miles I solin de Radulfo. Et ibi habet I carucam. ^{cum III bordariis.}

Totum Manerium, T.R.E., ualebat xii libras. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos. Et, tamen, quod Radulfus habet, reddit iiii libras. Hugo de montfort habet caput manerii. Et ibi v molini et dimidius de vi libris.

☞ Molleue tenuit de rege E.

Isdem Radulfus tenet de episcopo SVANETONE.

Pro ii solins se defendit. Terra est In dominio i caruca. Et ii bordarii cum dimidia caruca.

De hac terra tenet Robertus de barbes i solin. Et ibi habet iii uillanos cum dimidia caruca. Et quidam Hugo tenet i solin. Et habet ibi i carucam in dominio. Et unum bordarium. T.R.E. ualebat x libras. Quando recepit, xxx solidos.

10 Modo, xl solidos. Et tamen reddit iiii libras. Coloen tenuit de rege E.

Isdem Radulfus tenet de episcopo APLETONE. Pro uno solin se defendit.

Terra est In dominio sunt ii carucæ. cum vi bordariis.

T.R.E. ualebat c solidos. Et post, x solidos. Modo, xl solidos.

Ascored tenuit de rege E.

15 Herfridus tenet de hugone BROCHESTELE, et est de feudo episcopi. T.R.E.

Pro uno solin se defendebat. Terra est In dominio est i caruca. Et ii serui.

T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Et post, lx. Modo, xl. Quando herbertus recepit, iii iuga. Modo ii iuga. Vinod tenuit de rege E.

Turstinus tinel, et uxor eius, tenent ad firmam de rege W., in leue-

20 berge, i iugum et v acras. Et ibi sunt ii uillani cum ii bordariis.

Valet et ualuit semper viii solidos. Boche tenuit de rege E.

IN LEST DE ESTREI.

IN ESTREI HVNDREDO.

Ansfridus tenet de episcopo GOLLESBERGE. Pro ii solins et iii iugis se defendit. Terra est In dominio sunt ii^{re} carucæ. Et xxiii^{re} uillani.

2 T.R.E. ualebat xii libras. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, ix libras.

In SANDUIC habet archiepiscopus xxxii masuras ad hoc Manerium pertinentes. Et reddunt xlii solidos et viii denarios. Et Adelnoldus habet i iugum quod ualet x solidos.

30 Hoc Manerium tenuerunt teigni de rege E.; et iii^{re} manebant ibi assidui tenebant inde ii^{re} solins in paragio; sed non m nt ibi. Quando Ansfridus recepit, fecit unum Manerium.

Turstinus tenet de episcopo CHENOLTONE. Pro uno solin se defendit.

Terra est In dominio sunt ii carucæ. cum ii bordariis. T.R.E., et post,

35 iii libras. Modo, vii libras. Et tamen reddit viii libras. Eduardus

☞ tenuit de rege E.

Osebertus filius letardi tenet de episcopo BEDESHAM.

Pro uno iugo et dimidio se defendit. Terra est In dominio est una caruca.

cum uno uillano et iii bordariis. T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Et post, xxx solidos.

Modo, i solidos. Godesa tenuit de rege E.

40 In eodem Manerio tenent de ipso osberno x teigni unum solin et dimidium iugum. Et ibi habent ipsi iii carucas et dimidiam. T.R.E. ualebat c solidos. Et post, xxx solidos. Modo, lx solidos.

Ansfridus tenet de episcopo SOLES. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est

In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et viii uillani cum dimidia caruca.

45 T.R.E. ualebat c solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, vi libras. Elmer tenuit de rege E.

Radulfus filius Roberti tenet de episcopo HERTANGE. Pro uno solin

se defendit. Terra est In dominio est una caruca. Et v uillani cum ii bordariis

habent ii carucas. T.R.E. ualebat xl solidos. Et post, x solidos. Modo, lx solidos.

50 Eddid tenuit de rege E.

Osbernus tenet de episcopo i iugum et dimidium in eodem hundredo.

ibi habet vii bordarios.

T.R.E. ualuit x libras. Et post, x solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.

Ernold tenuit de rege E.

IN BEVSBERGE HVNDREDO.

Hugo de montfort tenet de episcopo i solin uacue terre extra diuisionem suam, et adiacuit NEVENTONE Manerium, quod habet intra suam diuisionem. Et ibi habet i bordarium. Valet et ualuit semper lx solidos.

Wibertus tenet dimidium iugum, IN ESTREI HVNDREDO. quod iacuit in gildam de DOVERE. Et modo defendit se cum terra Osberti filii Letardi. Et ualet per annum iiii solidos.

Osbernus filius Letardi tenet de episcopo HAMA. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est. In dominio est i caruca. cum uno uillano et ii bordariis. Et ii seruis. T.R.E. ualebat l solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, lx solidos. Tres teigni tenuerunt de rege E.

Isdem osbernus tenet de episcopo CILLEDENE. Pro uno solin et uno iugo et x acris se defendit. Terra est. In dominio nichil modo. sed ix uillani habent ibi ii carucas et dimidiam. T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Et post, xxx solidos. Modo, xl solidos. Goduinus tenuit de rege E. Et alii v teigni. Osbernus misit terras eorum in unum Manerium.

Aluredus tenet de episcopo MIDELEA. Pro iii iugis et xii acris se defendit. Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio est una caruca et dimidia. Et v uillani cum ix bordariis habent i carucam. Ibi ecclesia. Et x acra prati. Silua x porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Et post, xl solidos. Modo, lx solidos. Godricus tenuit de rege E.

IN SVMMERDENE HVNDREDO.

Robertus Latinus tenet vi acras terre. Et ibi habet dimidiam carucam. Hanc terram tenuit unus sochmannus. Et de nouo dono episcopi, habet, in manu regis, de Ricardo filio GISEBERTI, x uillanos cum iii carucis. Et siluam L porcorum. Et inde reddit ROTBERTUS de firma vi libras.

Turstinus tenet de episcopo TICHETESTE. Pro uno solin et dimidio se defendit. Terra est. In dominio est i caruca. cum iiii bordariis. et Et parua siluula. T.R.E. ualebat iiii libras. Et post, xl solidos. Modo, c solidos. Edricus de Alham tenuit de rege E.

Isdem Turstinus tenet de episcopo i iugum in WANESBERGE. Et ibi sunt ii bordarii. Tochi tenuit de rege E.

Isdem Turstinus tenet de episcopo i iugum in ECE. Et ibi sunt iiii bordarii. Hec iiii iuga, T.R.E., ualebant xv solidos. Et post, x solidos. Modo, xx solidos.

Osbertus tenet de episcopo i iugum et x acras in MASSEBERGE. Et ibi sunt ii uillani cum dimidia caruca. Goduinus tenuit de rege E.

Isdem osbertus tenet de episcopo xv acras in ESMETONE. Et ibi manet unus presbyter. Hoc utrunque T.R.E. ualebat xxx solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, xxx solidos. Sired tenuit de rege E.

IN ESTREI HVNDREDO.

Radulfus de curbespine tenet de episcopo ii solins in WALWALESEKE. Terra est. In dominio i caruca et dimidia. Et xiiii uillani cum ii carucis et dimidia. De hac terra habet Robertus dimidium solin. Et unam carucam ibi. T.R.E. ualebat iiii libras et x solidos. Et post, l solidos. Modo, vii libras. Wluuard tenuit de rege E.

Osbertus filius Letardi tenet de episcopo i iugum in EOE. Et ibi sunt iii uillani. T.R.E. ualebat xii solidos. Et post, vi solidos. Modo, xvi solidos. Bernoltus tenuit de rege E.

Radulfus de curbespine tenet de episcopo ESSEWELLE. Pro iii solins se defendit. Terra est. In dominio sunt iii caruce. Et unus uillanus cum vii bordariis habent dimidiam carucam. Ibi unus seruus. Valet vi libras. Molleuc tenuit de rege E.

Osbernus tenet de episcopo unum Manerium, quod tenuerunt iii liberi homines de rege E. Pro uno solin et dimidio se defendit. Terra est In dominio est una caruca. Et unus uillanus cum uno bordario habet dimidiam carucam. T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet iii libras.

5 Radulfus de columbers tenet de episcopo SELINGES. Pro uno solin et dimidio se defendit. Terra est In dominio est una caruca. Et iii uillani cum iii bordariis habent dimidiam carucam, et i carucam et dimidiam. T.R.E. ualebat iii libras. Et post, xl solidos. Modo, c solidos. Vluic tenuit de rege E.

10 Radulfus de curbespine tenet DANETONE. Pro dimidio solin se defendit. Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et iii uillani cum ii bordariis habent i carucam. Ibi ecclesia. Et iii masure in cantuaria reddentes vi solidos, unum denarium minus. T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, lx solidos. Molleue tenuit de rege E.

15 Isdem Radulfus tenet de episcopo i iugum in BROCHESTELE, Quod Molleue tenuit de rege E. Et ibi est unus uillanus reddens xxx denarios.

Radulfus de curbespine tenet xl acras terræ IN BEVSBERGE HVNDREDO. quas tenuit Molleue de rege E. Et ibi est unus uillanus reddens vi solidos. Et tantum ualet.

20 Rannulfus de ualbadon tenet dimidium iugum in HAMESTEDE, quod tenuerunt ii liberi homines de rege E. in Bochelande. Et dicit modo Rannulfus, quod episcopus baiocensis dedit cuidam suo fratri.

Valet x solidos
Ibi est unus uillanus reddens xxx denarios.

IN NUNNIBERG HVNDREDO.

Anschitil de ros tenet de feudo episcopi ACRES, quod tenuerunt duo fratres. Et quisque habuit haulam. Modo est pro uno Manerio. Et pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. In dominio est una caruca et dimidia. Et v uillani cum v bordariis habent i carucam. Silua x porcorum. Et ecclesia. T.R.E. ualebat xl solidos. Et post, xxx solidos. Modo, lx solidos.

Rogerus filius Anschitil tenet de IN BRICEODE HVNDREDO.

30 feudo episcopi HASTINGELAL. quod tenuit Vinod de rege E. Et tunc defendebat se pro uno solin. Et modo, pro iii iugis; quia Hugo de montfort tenet aliam partem intra diuisionem suam. Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii°. Et ii uillani cum vi bordariis habent i carucam. Ibi iii serui. Et silua i porci.

35 T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Et post, xxx solidos. Modo, lx solidos.

TERRA ECCLESIE DE LABATAILGE.

.VI. ABBAS Sancti MARTINI de loco belli A Manerium quod uocatur WI. quod T.R.E., et modo, se defendit pro vii solins. Terra est lvi carucarum. In dominio ix caruce sunt. Et cxliii uillani cum xxii bordariis habent 40 xvii carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et vii serui. Et iii molini de xxii solidis et viii denariis. Et cxxxiii acra prati. Et silua ccc porcorum de pasnagio.

T.R.E. ualebat quater xx^{vi} libras et c solidos et viii denarios. Quando recepit, cxxv libras et x solidos de xx^{vi} in ora. Modo, c libras ad numerum.

45 Et Si abbas habuisset sacas et socas, xx libris plus appreciaretur.

Radulfus de curbespina A tenet unam denam et unum iugum de terra sochmannorum huius Manerii, reddens de consuetudine vi denarios. Et Adelulfus ii^{us} partes unius solin, reddens xii denarios. Et Hugo de montfort habet ii° iugu, reddens ccc angullas et ii^{us} solidos. Et sacam et socam in T.R.E. reddebant.

50 De xxii hundredis pertinent isti Manerio saca et soca, et omnia forisfactura que iusto pertinent regi.

TERRA ÆCCLESIE SANCTI AVGVSTINI.
IN DIMIDIO LEST DE SVDTONE. IN LITELAI HVNDREDO.

- VII. **A**BBAS SANCTI AVGVSTINI habet unum Manerium nomine
PLVMSTEDE. quod defendit se pro ii solins et uno ingo.
5 Terra est In dominio est i caruca. Et xvii uillani, cum
vi cotariis, habent vi carucas. Ibi silua v porcorum de pasnagio.
T.R.E., et post, ualuit x libras. Modo, xii libras. Et tamen
reddit xiiii libras et viii solidos et iii denarios.

IN LEST DE ELESFORT. IN HAIHORNE HVNDREDO.

- 10 **I**pse abbas tenet LERTHAM, quod se defendit pro v solins et dimidio.
Terra est xviii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii carucæ. Et xl uillani cum
vii bordariis habent xvi carucas. Ibi i seruus. Et ii molini de vi
solidis et viii denariis. Et viii acræ prati. Et silua xl porcorum.
T.R.E. ualebat xxviii libras. Et post, xvi libras. Modo, xxviii libras.
15 De hoc Manerio tenet Robertus Latinus unum iugum, quod ualet v solidos.

IN BOROART LEST. IN BRIGE HVNDREDO.

- I**pse abbas tenet BORNE, quod se defendit pro uno solin. Terra est
ii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et ix uillani cum uno bordario habent i carucam
Ibi ii molini de ix solidis et vi denariis. Et iii acræ prati et dimidia.
20 Silua de v porcis. T.R.E. ualebat c solidos. Et post, xl solidos.
Modo, c solidos.

- I**pse abbas tenet Manerium LANPORT. Et ibi est unum solin et unum iugum.
Et semper quietum fuit, et sine consuetudine. Et unum iugum iacet in alio
hundredo quod pertinet isti Manerio. Et lxx burgenses erant in cantua-
25 ria ciuitate huic Manerio pertinentes. In hoc Manerio sunt ii carucæ et dimidia
in dominio. Et xxviii uillani cum lxiii bordariis habent vi carucas.
Ibi xvii acræ prati.
T.R.E. ualebat xx libras. Et post, xviii libras. Modo, xxv libras
et iii solidos.

IN DVNAMESFORT HVNDREDO.

- 30 **I**pse abbas tenet LITEBVERNE, quod se defendit pro vii solins.
Terra est xii carucarum. In dominio sunt iii carucæ. Et xxxv uillani
cum xiiii cotariis habent vi et dimidiam. Ibi ecclesia. Et xxxviii acræ prati.
Silua iii porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat xx^v libras. Et post, xx libras.
Modo, xxxii libras.
35 De isto Manerio habet episcopus baiocensis in suo parco tantum quod ualet lx solidos.

- I**pse abbas tenet WARWINTONE. Et dedit ei episcopus baiocensis
pro excambio parci sui. Pro dimidio solin et xlii acris terræ se
defendit. Terra est i carucæ. Et ibi est in dominio. cum iii cotariis. Et xvi
acræ prati. T.R.E. ualebat iii libras. Et post, xl solidos. Modo, iii libras.
40 Hoc Manerium tenuit Edricus de Sbern biga. Et modo, tenet Radulfus

- I**pse abbas tenet ESTVRAI, IN ESTVRAI HVNDREDO. ^{de abbate.}
quod se defendit pro v solins quietis. Terra est xii carucarum. In dominio
sunt ii carucæ. Et xxxix cum xxxii bordariis habent xii carucas. Ibi
ecclesia. Et x molini de viii libris. Et vii piscariæ de v solidis.
45 Et xxviii acræ prati. De pasnagio, xxx porci.
T.R.E. ualebat l solidos. Quando abbas recepit, xlv libras. Modo,
l libras. Et tamen reddit liiii libras.

IN TANET HVNDREDO.

- I**pse abbas tenet TANET Manerium, quod se defendit ^{de sanctæ mildredæ.}
pro xlviii solins. Terra est lxii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii.
50 Et cl uillani cum l bordariis habent lxiii carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et unus presbyter,

qui dat xx solidos per annum. Ibi una salina. Et ii^o piscariæ
de iii denariis. Et unus molinus.
T.R.E. ualebat quater xx libras. Quando abbas recepit, xl libras. Modo, c libras.
De isto Manerio tenent iii milites tantum de terra uillanorum quod ualet
ix libras, quando pax est in terra. Et ibi habent iii carucas.

Ipsæ abbas tenet CISTELET, quod pro xii IN CISTELET HVNDREDO.
solins se defendit. Terra est xxx carucarum. In dominio sunt v carucæ. Et lxxii
uillani cum lxxviii bordariis habent xxxix carucas. Ibi æcclesia de xii solidis.
Et xiiii serui. Ibi l acræ prati. Et xlvii salinæ de l summis salis.
De pasnagio cxxx porci. T.R.E. ualebat liii libras. Et post,
xl libras. Modo, lxxviii libras. Ibi sunt iii arpenni uinæ.
De isto Manerio tenent iii francigeni milites quod ualet per annum xii libras.

Ipsæ abbas tenet unum paruum burgum IN FOREWIC HVNDREDO.
quod uocatur FOREWIC. Huius burgi ii^o partes dedit rex E. sancto
augustino. Terciam uero partem, quæ fuerat Goduini, episcopus baiocensis
concessit eidem sancto, annuente rege W.
Pro uno se iugo defendit. Ibi fuerunt c masuræ terre, iii minus,
reddentes xiii solidos. Modo sunt lxxiii masuræ tantundem reddentes.
T.R.E., et post, ualebat c solidos. Modo, xi libras et ii solidos.

Ibidem sunt xxxiii acræ terræ quas semper habuit Sanctus Augustinus,
ubi fuerunt, et sunt, vi burgenses reddentes xxii solidos.
In isto burgo tenet archiepiscopus Lanfrancus vii masuras terræ, quæ
T.R.E. seruiebant Sancto Augustino. Modo, archiepiscopus aufert ei seruitium.

Iuxta ciuitatem cantuariam habet Sanctus Augustinus
dimidium solin, quod semper fuit quietum. Et ibi est i caruca in dominio. cum
xv bordariis. Et vii acræ prati. Et ibidem sunt iii acræ terræ quas tenent
iii moniales in elemosina de abbate; et reddunt ii solidos et unam
summam farinæ. Totum hoc T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet iii libras.

IN LEST DE WIWARLET.

IN FAVRESHANT HVNDREDO.

Ipsæ abbas tenet WIRENTONE, quod pro uno solin se defendit.
Terra est ii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et ix uillani cum i caruca. Ibi ii^o
acræ prati. Et v porci de pasnagio siluæ. T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos.
Quando recepit, xl solidos. Modo, iii libras.

IN WI HVNDREDO.

Ipsæ abbas tenet ESMEREFEL. Et Anschitil de eo. Pro uno solin
se defendit. Terra est i carucæ. Et ibi est in dominio. cum v bordariis. Et vi acræ prati.
Silua x porcorum. T.R.E., xl solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos.

In DARENDE tenet Adam de abbate dimidium solin. Terra est dimidiæ
carucæ. Ibi sunt ii serui. Et vii acræ prati. Ualet, et semper ualuit, xx solidos.

Ipsæ abbas tenet SETLINGES Manerium IN BOLTONE HVNDREDO.
sine halla; quod se defendit pro vi solins. Terra est xi carucarum.
Nichil in dominio. Ibi xxx uillani habent x carucas. Ibi æcclesia.
T.R.E. ualebat xv libras. Quando recepit, vii libras. Modo, xii libras
et v solidos.

Ipsæ abbas tenet dimidium iugum IN CALEHEVE HVNDREDO.
in ROTINGE, quod T.R.E. se defendebat pro dimidio solin. Ibi fuit, et est,
una caruca in dominio. Ualet, et ualuit semper, xv solidos.

IN CERT HVNDREDO.

Ipsæ abbas tenet unum iugum RAPENTONE. Et Anseredus de eo.
Et pro uno iugo se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. In dominio est una. cum iii
bordariis. Ibi xi acræ prati. Et quarta pars molini de xv denariis. Et silua
x porcorum. Et adhuc habet ii iuga, quæ de suo dominio dedit ei abbas.

Et ibi ii uillanos cum vii bordariis. T.R.E., et post, ualuit iii libras.
Modo, iii libras.

Ansfrius tenet de abbate CHERINCHEHELLE. IN FERLEDERG HVNDREDO.
Pro dimidio solin se defendit. Terra est i caruce. In dominio sunt ii^m. Et viii
uillani habent i carucam et dimidiam. T.R.E., et post, ualuit xx^{vi} solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.

IN LEST DE ESTREA.

IN CORNELEST HVNDREDO.

5 Ipse abbas tenet NORBORNE. Pro xxx solins se defendit.
Terra est liiii carucarum. In dominio sunt iii. Et lxxix uillani cum
xlii bordariis habent xxxvii carucas. Ibi xl acre prati. Et silua x
porcorum.
T.R.E. ualebat quater xx libras. Quando recepit, xx libras. Modo, lxxvi libras.

10 De terra uillanorum huius Manerii tenet Oidclard i solin. Et ibi habet
ii carucas. cum xi bordariis. Valet iii libras.

De eadem terra uillanorum tenet Gislebertus ii solins, dimidium iugum
minus. Et ibi habet i carucam. Et iii uillanos cum i caruca. Valet vi libras.

15 Wadardus tenet de isto Manerio iii solins, lx acras minus, de terra
uillanorum. Et ibi habet i carucam. Et viii uillanos cum i caruca. Et ii seruos.
Valet ix libras. Ipse uero nullum seruitium reddit abbati, nisi xxx solidos
quos persoluit in anno.

Odelinus tenet de eadem terra uillanorum i solin. Et ibi habet i carucam.
cum iii bordariis. Valet iii libras.

20 Marcherius tenet de eadem terra uillanorum quod ualet viii solidos.

Osbertus filius Letardi tenet dimidium solin, et xi acras prati, de terra
uillanorum, quod ualet xxv solidos. Ipse reddit abbati xv solidos.

Rannulphus de columbers tenet unum iugum. Valet i. denarios.

Rannulphus de ualbadon tenet unum iugum, et reddit inde i. denarios.

25 Item, supradictus Oidclardus tenet de hoc Manerio unum solin, et uocatur
BEVESFEL. Et ibi habet ii carucas. cum x bordariis. Valet vi libras.

Ipse abbas tenet MYNDINGEHAM. Pro duobus solins et dimidio
se defendit. Terra est v carucarum. In hoc Manerio terra quam tenent
monachi nunquam geldauit. Et Wadardus tenet ibi terram

30 quæ T.R.E. semper geldauit. Et illo tempore erat Manerium insimul.
Modo habent monachi in dominio iii carucas. Et xx bordarios
cum una caruca. Et unum molinum de xvi solidis. Et siluam iii^m porcorum.
Ibi ecclesia. T.R.E., ualebat xxii libras. Et post, x libras.
Pars abbatis, xxvi libras.

35 Wadardus habet in dominio ibi i carucam. Et viii uillanos cum ii^m
bordariis habentibus iii carucas. Valet et ualuit x libras.
Nullum seruitium inde reddit nisi xxx solidos per annum abbati.

Ipse abbas tenet SIBERTESWALT.

IN BEVSBERG HVNDREDO.

Pro duobus solins se defendit. Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio est una et dimidia.

40 Et xi uillani cum vi bordariis habent ii carucas et dimidiam. Ibi ecclesia.
T.R.E. ualebat viii libras. Quando recepit, xl solidos. Modo, vi libras.
Et tamen reddit viii libras.

Ipse abbas tenet PLATENOV. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est

In dominio nichil. Sed iii uillani cum iii bordariis habent

45 carucam et dimidiam. Ibi silua minuta. Radulfus de curbespina
habet xxv acras de hac terra. T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet xx solidos.
Tamen appreciatur xl solidis, eo quod sit ad firmam.

HVNDREDO.

Ipse abbas tenet PRESTETVNE. Pro v solins

IN PRESTETVN

se defendit. Terra est viii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^m carucæ. Et xxv

5 uillani cum xvii bordariis habent ix carucas. Ibi parua siluula.

De hoc Manerio tenet Vitalis i solin, et dimidium iugum. Et ibi habet in dominio ii carucas.
 Et xvii bordarios cum dimidia caruca. Totum Manerium, T.R.E., ualebat x libras.
 Quando recepit, vi libras. Modo, ualet xiiii libras, quod habet abbas.
 Quod Vitalis tenet, c solidos ualet.

5 **A**nsfridus tenet de abbate ÆLVETONE. Pro dimidio solin et dimidio
 iugo se defendit. Terra est In dominio est una caruca. Et iii
 uillani cum iii bobus in caruca.

In isto Manerio tenet Ansfridus dimidium solin de dominio monachorum.
 Et reddit inde Sancto Augustino c denarios per annum.

10 Godessa tenuit in alodium; et dedit inde Sancto Augustino xxv
 denarios in elemosina, unoquoque anno.

T.R.E. ualebat xl solidos. Et post, x solidos. Modo, lx solidos.

In LEST et in hundredo de ESTREI habet Sanctus Augustinus iii uirgas terræ.
 Et ibi est in dominio i caruca. cum v bordariis. T.R.E. ualebat x solidos.

15 Et post, v solidos. Modo, xx solidos.

IN LIMOWART LEST.

IN STOTINGES HVNDREDO.

Gaufridus tenet BODESIAM de abbate. Pro uno solin se defendit.
 Terra est ii carucarum. Et ibi sunt. cum viii bordariis. Silua xv porcorum.
 T.R.E. ualebat iii libras. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, iii libras.

20 **I**pse abbas tenet in LANPORT *Quidam uillanus tenuit.*

ii solins et unum iugum. Terra est vi carucarum. Ibi sunt ix uillani cum
 iii bordariis habentes vi carucas. Ibi x acæ prati. Et silua ii porcorum.
 T.R.E. ualebat vi libras. Et post, iii libras. Modo, viii libras.

IN LEST DE WIWARLET.

IN LANGEBRIGE HVNDREDO.

25 **I**pse abbas tenet CHENETONE. T.R.E. se defendebat pro iii solins.
 Et iacuit in BORCHEMERES. Terra est x carucarum. Ibi sunt xxx
 uillani habentes x carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Villani tenebant T.R.E.
 Cum his iii solins habet Sanctus Augustinus i iugum, quietum ab omni
 scoto regio. Et ibi tantum silue unde exeunt de pasnagio

30 xl porci, aut liiii denarii et unus obolus.

Totum hoc T.R.E. ualebat x libras. Et post, viii libras. Modo,
 xii libras et x solidos.

IN MARESS DE ROMENEL.

Ipse abbas tenet BYRWAR MARESC. Pro ii solins et iii iugis
 se defendit. Terra est xii carucarum. In dominio sunt iii. Et xliii uillani
 35 cum v bordariis habent x carucas.

T.R.E. ualebat xx libras. Et post, x libras. Modo, xxx libras.

Seyra testificatur quod Bedenesmere fuit Sancti Augustini,
 T.R.E., et de illo qui eam tenebat, habebat abbas sacam et socam.

TERRA SANCTI PETRI DE GAND.

IN GRENVIZ HVNDREDO.

40 **A**BBAS de Gand tenet de rege LEVESHAM. Et de rege E.
 .VIII. tenuit. Et tunc, et modo, pro ii solins se defendit. Terra est xiiii carucarum.
 In dominio sunt ii^o carucæ. Et l uillani cum ix bordariis habent xvii carucas.
 Ibi iii serui. Et xi molini, cum gablo rusticorum, viii libras et xii
 solidos redditentes. De exitu portus xl solidi. Ibi xxx acæ prati.

45 De silua l porci de pasnagio.

Totum Manerium T.R.E. ualebat xvi libras. Et post, xii libras. Modo, xxx^{ta} libras.

TERRA HVGONIS DE MONTFORT.

- .IX. **H**vgo de montfort tenet unum Manerium, ESTWELLE, quod tenuit Frederic de rege E. Et pro uno solin se defendit. Tria iuga sunt infra diuisionem Hugonis, et quartum iugum est extra. Et est de feudo episcopi Baiocensis.
- 5 Terra est in carucarum inter totum. In dominio sunt ii^o carucæ. Et v uillani cum v bordariis habent i carucam et dimidiam. Ibi x serui. Et xii acræ prati. Et silua, T.R.E., ualebat lxx solidos. Et post, xxx solidos. Modo, lxx solidos.

Ipsè Hugo tenet HAINTONE de rege, quod Vlsi presbyter tenuit de rege E. Et pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est i carucæ. Et ibi est cum i uillano et iiii bordariis. Et iii acræ prati. T.R.E., et post, et modo, ualet xx solidos.

IN LEST DE WIWARLET.

IN LANGEBRIGE HVNDREDO.

- Maigno tenet de Hugone SEIETONE. Bresibalt tenuit de rege E. Et pro dimidio solin se defendit. Terra est i carucæ. Et ibi est in dominio cum i uillano et vi bordariis. Ibi ecclesia. Et presbyter. Et unus molinus de x denariis. Et viii acræ prati.
- 15 T.R.E. ualebat xxx solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.

Isdem Maigno tenet de Hugone ESTEFORT. ^{comite} Turgisius tenuit de Goduino. Et pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est dimidiæ carucæ. In dominio tamen est una caruca. Et ii uillani habent i carucam. Ibi ii serui. Et viii acræ prati. T.R.E. ualebat xxv solidos. Quando recepit, xx solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.

- 20 Ipsè Hugo tenet ESSELLA. Tres homines tenuerunt de rege E., et potuerunt ire quolibet cum terris suis. Pro iii^{or} iugis se defendit. Terra est i carucæ et dimidiæ. Ibi modo iiii uillani cum ii bordariis habent i carucam. Et vi acras prati. Totum T.R.E. ualebat xx solidos. Et post, xv solidos. Modo, xx solidos.

Aliam ESSETESFORD tenet Maigno de hugone. Wirelmus tenuit de rege E. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est iiii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^o Et ii uillani cum xv bordariis habent iii carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et presbyter. Et iii serui. Et ii molini de x solidis et ii denariis. T.R.E. ualebat lxx solidos. Et post, lx solidos. Modo, c solidos.

IN LIMOWART LEST.

IN NEWCERCE HVNDREDO.

- 30 Isdem Hugo tenet in Maresco de Romenel i iugum. Terra est Medietatem huius terræ tenuerunt ii^o sochmanni. Et ii^o uillani aliam. Ibi sunt modo iiii uillani habentes i carucam. Hæc terra ualuit et ualet xii solidos.

Isdem Hugo tenet dimidium iugum, quod tenuit unus sochmannus. Ibi ii bordarii sunt modo.

35 Hæc terra appreciatur in Titentone; quia illuc arata est cum dominicis carrucis. Hoc testatur hundredus, et burgenses de Doure, et homines abbatis Sancti Augustini, et ESTREALEST; quod terra ETRETONE quam calumniantur canonici Sancti Martini de Doure super Hugonem de montfort, quod Vluile Wilde eam tenuit in alodio T.R.E. Et defendit se pro uno iugo. Et ibi habet i carucam in dominio. Et v bordarios cum i caruca. Et unum molinum de xx solidis. Valet et ualuit x libras.

Ipsè Hugo tenet ESTERIGE in dominio. IN WERDE HVNDREDO.

Alsi tenuit de ^{comite} Goduino. Et pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est vi carucarum. In dominio sunt iii carucæ. Et ii uillani cum xxxvi bordariis habent iiii carucas. Ibi viii salinæ cum tertia parte nonæ salinæ de xx solidis: Dimidia piscaria viii denariorum. Silua de iii porcis de pasagio. Ibi ii ecclesie.

45 T.R.E., et post, ualuit x libras. Modo, xv libras.

Bertrannus tenet de Hugone dimidium iugum et dimidiam uirgam. Pro tanto se defendit. Adelelmus tenuit de rege E. Terra est ad i carucam. T.R.E. ualebat xx solidos.

Herueus tenet de Hugone BLACHEMENESTONE, Blacheman

tenuit T.R.E. Et pro dimidio solin se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum.
In dominio sunt ibi. Et iii uillani cum x bordariis cum i caruca. Ibi
ecclesia. Et unus scruus.
T.R.E. ualebat iii libras. Et post, iii libras. Modo, vi libras.

- 5 Isdem Hugo tenet in Maresc de Romenel unum solin, dimidia
uirga minus. Pro tanto se defendit. Terra est iii carucarum. Ibi xiiii sochmanni
habent iii carucas. T.R.E. ualebat iii libras. Et post, iii libras. Modo, c solidos.

Rogerus tenet de Hugone unum iugum in Maresc de Romenel.
Pro uno iugo se defendit. Duo sochmanni tenuerunt. Terra est i caruce. Et ibi est.
10 cum iii bordariis. T.R.E. ualebat xxx solidos. Et post, xv solidos. Modo,
xxx solidos.

Rotbertus tenet de Hugone in eodem Maresch
sextam partem unius iugi. Vnus sochmannus tenuit.
Valet et ualuit v solidos.

IN HEN HVNDREDO.

Rogerus tenet de Hugone ^{biga}POSTINGES. Sbern tenuit.

- 15 Pro duobus solins et dimidio se defendit. Terra est xiii carucarum. In dominio
sunt iii^a. Et xvi uillani cum vii bordariis habent vii carucas.
Ibi ii ecclesiolæ. Et ii molini de vi solidis. Et xl acræ prati.
Silua xl porcorum.

T.R.E. ualebat x libras. Et post, c solidos. Modo, xiiii libras.

- 20 De isto Manerio tenet Radulfus de curbespine iii denas. Extra
diuisionem sunt. Et ualent xv solidos.

^{bot}
Isdem Hugo tenet dimidium solin quod Aldred tenuit de
rege E, sine halla. Pro dimidio solin se defendit. Terra est iii
carucarum. Ibi unus uillanus cum iii bordariis manet. nulla ibi caruca.

- 25 Vnus molinus de xxv denariis. Et v acræ prati.

Isdem Hugo tenet BELICE. TURGIS tenuit de rege E.
Et pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est In dominio est una caruca. Et ii^a
uillani cum uno bordario habent i carucam. Ibi iii acræ prati.
Hæ duæ terræ T.R.E. ualebant lx solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, lx solidos.

- 30 Ipse Hugo tenet unam terram quam IN NEWECERCE HVNDREDO.
^{Rot}
Azor tenuit de rege E, sine halla. Pro uno solin se
defendit. Terra est v carucarum. Ibi viii uillani cum iii bordariis habent ii
carucas. T.R.E. et post, ualuit viii libras. Modo, ix libras.

- Ipse Hugo tenet dimidium solin in Maresch de Romenel.
35 Pro tanto se defendit. Terra est iii carucarum. Duodecim sochmanni te-
nuerunt, et tenent, habentes iii carucas. Valet et ualuit lx solidos.

Isdem Hugo tenet in ipso Maresch IN ADELOVESBRIGE HVNDREDO.
unum iugum. Pro tanto se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. Ibi sunt
xii sochmanni, cum viii bordariis, habentes ii carucas.

- 40 Hæ duæ terræ T.R.E. ualebant cx solidos. Et post, et modo, similiter

IN BLACHEVRNE HVNDREDO.

Ipse Hugo tenet TINTENTONE. Vmod tenuit de
rege E. Et tunc defendebat se pro uno solin. Modo, pro dimidio;
quia foris diuisionem est. Terra est v carucarum. In dominio sunt
45 ii^a caruce. Et xxi uillani cum vi bordariis habent vii carucas.

Ibi ecclesia. Et ix serui. Et iii piscariæ de v solidis.

Et xxxviii acræ prati. Silua xl porcorum.

T.R.E. ualebat xii libras. Et post, vi libras. Modo, vii libras.

Isdem Hugo tenet dimidium iugum quod tenuerunt v sochmanni.

- 50 Et modo tenent, habentes i carucam ibi. cum iii bordariis. Valet et ualuit
semper v solidos.

Herueus tenet de Hugone IN ESTRAITES HVNDREDO.
 SEDLINGES. Osuard tenuit de rege E. Pro uno
 solin se defendit. Terra est vii carucarum. In dominio sunt iii carucæ.
 Et viii uillani cum xxv bordariis habent iii carucas. Ibi ii æcclesia.
 5 Et unus molinus de xxx denariis. Et xxxvi acræ prati. Et silua
 de vi porcis.
 T.R.E. ualebat viii libras. Et post, c solidos. Modo, vii libras.

Alnod tenet de Hugone, HORTONE. IN STOTINGES HVNDREDO.
 Leuinus tenuit de rege E. Et pro dimidio solin se
 10 defendit. Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^m carucæ. Et v
 uillani cum vi bordariis habent i carucam et dimidiam. Ibi æcclesia.
 Et unus molinus de xxv denariis. Et xxxiii acræ prati. Silua
 x porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat xl solidos. Et post, xx. Modo, lx solidos.
 Ibidem tenet Alnod i iugum de Hugone. Sed nil ibi est.

15 **I**pse Hugo tenet iii uirgas et dimidiam in eodem LEST,
 quas tenerunt iii sochmanni de rege E.
 Ibi modo unus uillanus habet dimidiam carucam cum iii bordariis.
 Valet et ualuit semper x solidos.

IN HAME HVNDREDO.

Willelmus tenet de Hugone iii^a iuga et dimidiam uirga in
 20 ORLAVESTONE. Hanc terram tenerunt xi sochmanni. Terra est iii carucarum.
 Ibi modo ii carucæ in dominio. Et xv uillani cum ix bordariis habent iii
 carucas et dimidiam. Ibi ii^m æcclesia. Et xx acræ prati. Silua vi porcorum.
 T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Et post, xxx solidos. Modo, c solidos.

Radulfus filius Ricardi tenet de Hugone dimidium solin
 25 in Rochinges, quod Leuret tenuit de rege E. Pro dimidio
 solin se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. Ibi modo xii uillani habent unam
 carucam et dimidiam. De silua i porcus.
 T.R.E. ualebat l solidos. Et post, xxx solidos. Modo, l solidos.

Radulfus tenet de Hugone HORTVN. IN STOTINGES HVNDREDO.
 30 Duo sochmanni tenerunt de rege E. Et pro uno iugo et dimidio se defendit.
 Terra est i carucæ et dimidia. In dominio est una. cum iii uillanis. Et unus
 molinus de xxx denariis. Et x acræ prati. De silua vi porci.
 T.R.E. ualebat xl solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.

Hugo de manneuile tenet de Hugone IN ESTRAITES HVNDREDO.
 35 ESTRAITES. Vlnod tenuit de rege E. Pro ii solins se
 defendit. Terra est viii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^m. Et xi uillani cum
 xxv bordariis habent v carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et vii serui. Et xxx acræ
 prati. T.R.E. ualebat x solidos. Et post, iii solidos. Modo, viii libras.

Ansfridus tenet de Hugone i iugum, quod tenuit in eodem hundredo
 40 unus sochmannus de rege E. Et pro uno iugo se defendit. Terra est i carucæ.
 Ibi est. cum uno uillano et ii bordariis. Et unus molinus de xxvi denariis.
 Et viii acræ prati. T.R.E., et modo, ualet xl solidos.

Rotbertus cocas tenet de Hugone i iugum, quod tenuit unus sochmannus.
 Et pro tanto se defendit. Ibi est una caruca cum uno bordario. Et iii acræ
 45 prati. T.R.E., et modo, ualet xxx solidos.

Gislebertus tenet de Hugone unum iugum, IN LANGEBRIGE HVNDREDO.
 quod tenuit quidam sochmannus de rege E. Valet et ualuit iii solidos.
 Nil ibi fuit, nec est.

De ETWELLE quod tenet herbertus filius Iuonis extra diuisionem Hugonis,
 50 tenet ipse Hugo xiiii acras terræ infra suam diuisionem. Et ualet ii solidos.

IN ESTREA LEST.

IN BEVSBERGE HVNDREDO.

Ipsa Hugo de montfort tenet ETWELLE. Molleue tenuit.
 Pro iii solins se defendebat. Et modo pro 1^o solin.
 Terra est i carucæ. Et ibi est in dominio. Et xix bordarii habent i carucam. Ibi
 et dimidius
 5 æcclesia. Et iii molini, de iii libris et xvii solidis et iii denariis. Et iii acrae
 prati. T.R.E. ualebat xi libras. Et post, iii libras. Modo, viii libras.

Ipsa Hugo tenet NEVENTONE. Edericus tenuit de rege E.
 Et pro ii solins se defendebat tunc. Et modo, pro uno; quia alius est extra diuisionem.
 Terra est ii carucarum. Et ibi sunt in dominio. Ibi æcclesia. Et xxi bordarii, et iii
 10 serui, cum iii carucis. Ibi ii molini et dimidius de cv solidis.
 Totum, T.R.E., ualebat xii libras. Et post, iii libras. Modo, xii libras.
 quod habet Hugo intra diuisionem suam.

Intra diuisionem hanc est unus sochmannus tenens xvi acras terræ. Et ipse
 idem tenuit de rege E.

15 **I**n eodem hundredo tenet idem Hugo unam partem JAONEI quæ nichil reddit
 nec reddidit; nec ad ullum Manerium iacuit; sed est intra diuisionem suam; et fuit
 de dominio regia. ^{presbyter}
 Aluinus tenuit.

In eodem hundredo habet Fulbertus, de Hugone, unum molinum, et reddit xxxiii solidos.

Herfridus tenet de Hugone, POLTONE. Vluuinus tenuit de rege E.
 20 Et pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est ii carucarum. Ibi sunt iii uillani. Et æcclesiola.
 T.R.E. ualebat xl solidos. Et post, xv solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.

IN WIWART LEST.

IN BERISOVT HVNDREDO.

Ipsa Hugo tenet BREBYRNE. Godricus de burnes tenuit de rege E.
 Et pro vii solins se defendebat tunc. Et modo, pro v solins et dimidio, et dimidio iugo
 25 quia alia pars est extra diuisionem Hugonis, et eam tenet episcopus baiocensis.
 Terra est xv carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^o. Et xxxi uillanus cum x bordariis
 habent x carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et viii^o serui. Et ii molini de vii solidis.
 Et xx acrae prati. Silua de xxv porcis.
 T.R.E. ualebat xx libras. Et post, viii libras. Modo, xvi libras.

30 **I**n hundredo de CERTH tenet quædam femina de Hugone i uirgam.
 quam unus sochmannus tenuit de rege E. Valet iii solidos.

Ipsa Hugo tenet dimidium iugum in TEPDENE **I**N BLACHEBYRNE HVNDREDO.
 quod tenuit Norman de rege E. Et pro dimidio iugo se defendit. Ibi sunt
 ii^o uillani cum dimidia caruca. Valuit semper et ualet c denarios.

IN LIMOWART LEST.

IN ESTRAITES HVNDREDO.

35 **I**psa Hugo tenet SIBORNE. Osiar tenuit de rege E. Et pro uno
 solin se defendebat tunc. Et modo. Terra est ii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et unus uillanus
 cum iii bordariis habent i carucam. Et ibi unus seruus.
 T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, iii libras.

40 **I**dem Hugo habet dimidium solin SVANETONE. Terra est i carucæ.
 Norman tenuit de rege E. Et pro tanto se defendit.
 Ibi iii uillani habent i carucam. Ibi silua de v porcis.
 T.R.E. ualebat xxv solidos. Et post, xv solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.

Nigellus tenet de Hugone unum iugum. Et in Aia vii acrae.

45 **V**nus sochmannus tenuit de rege E. Terra est i carucæ.
 In dominio est dimidia caruca. Et vi bordarii. Et ii serui. Et v acrae prati.
 T.R.E. ualebat xx solidos. Et post, x solidos. Modo, xxv solidos.

Willelmus filius Grosse tenet de Hugone BONINTONE.

Norman tenuit de rege E. Et pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est
 50 iii carucarum. In dominio est una. Et ix uillani cum iii bordariis habent ii
 carucas.

Ibi ecclesia. Et viii serui. Et silua viii porcorum.
T.R.E. ualebat iii libras. Et post, iii libras. Modo, c solidos.

Hernus tenet de Hugone OBTREPOLE. Alrebot tenuit
de rege E. Et pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est vi carucarum. In dominio est
una. Et xi uillani cum ii carucis. Et unus seruus. Et x acræ prati. Et silua
reddens v denarios de pasnagio T.R.
T.R.E. ualebat l solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, iii libras.

IN BLACHEBVRNE HVNDREDO ET IN NEVCERCE HVNDREDO.

Heraldus tenet dimidium solin, unam uirgam minus.
Sex sochmanni tenuerunt de rege E. Et pro tanto se defendit. Terra est v carucarum.
In dominio sunt ii^o. Et xxxi bordarii habent iii carucas. Ibi unus seruus.
T.R.E. ualebat lx solidos. Et post, xxx solidos. Modo, iii libras et xv solidos.
Et Adhuc habet unam denam quæ iacuit in FANE manerio Adam.
Ibi sunt ii bordarii reddentes xxx denarios. Valet et ualuit semper v solidos.

Ipsè Hugo tenet dimidium solin IN BERISCOLT HVNDREDO.
in HASTINGELIE. Vinod tenuit de rege E., et pro tanto se defendit.
Modo tenet quidam homo de Hugone. Et habet ibi ii bordarios red-
dentes iii solidos. Valuit semper et ualet x solidos.

Ipsè Hugo tenet in dominio unum iugum et dimidium IN HVNDREDO.
in TEVEGATE. God tenuit de rege E. Ibi est modo unus uillanus IN LANGEBRIGE
cum i caruca. Et ibi viii acræ prati.
T.R.E. ualebat xx solidos. Et post, x solidos. Modo, xx solidos.

In eodem Hundredo est una uirga terre in SVESTONE, quam te-
nuit unus sochmannus de rege E. Ibi modo est unus bordarius xii denarios
reddens. T.R.E. ualebat xxx denarios. Et post, xviii. Modo, iii solidos.

TERRA COMITIS EVSTACHII.

IN DIMIDIO LEST DE SVDTONE. IN OISTREHAM HVNDREDO.

X. Comes EVSTACHIUS tenet de rege OISTREHAM. Goduinus
comes
tenuit de rege E. Et pro iii solins se defendebat tunc. Et modo.
Terra est In dominio sunt ii^o carucæ. Et xlii uillani, cum vii
bordariis, habent xxx carucas. Ibi x serui. Et unus molinus de v solidis.
Et xvi acræ prati. Et de silua, c porci.
T.R.E. ualebat xxx libras. Quando recepit, xxiii libras. Modo xl libras.

IN LEST DE WIWARLET.

IN WI HVNDRET.

Ipsè comes tenet BOLTUNE. Goduinus comes tenuit. Et pro vii
solins se defendebat tunc. Et modo. Terra est xxxiii carucarum. In dominio sunt iii^o.
Et lxvii uillani cum v bordariis habent xxx carucas. Ibi ecclesia. Et xvii
serui. Et ii molini de vii solidis et ii denariis. Et xxvi acræ prati.
Silua cc porcorum.
T.R.E. ualebat xx libras. Et post, xxx libras. Modo, xl libras.

TERRA RICARDI FILII GISLEBERTI IN TVIFERDE HVNDREDO.

- .XI. **R**ICARDUS de Tonebrige tenet HALLINGES. Et Aldret tenuit de rege E. Et tunc, et modo, defendit se pro ii solins. Terra est xvi carucarum. In dominio est una et dimidia. Et xvi uillani cum xii bordariis habent vi carucas. Ibi ii æcclesiæ. Et xv serui. Et ii molini de xxv solidis. Et iii piscariæ de mille et septingentis anguillis, xx^{di} minus. Ibi v acræ prati. Et silua cl porcorum. T.R.E., et post, ualuit xxx libras. Modo, xx libras, eo quod terra uastata est a pecunia.

IN MEDESTAN HVNDREDO.

- 10 **I**sdem Ricardus tenet BERMELINGE. Alret tenuit de rege E. Et tunc, et modo, pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est iii carucarum. In dominio ii carucæ. Et v uillani cum vii bordariis habent v carucas. Ibi xiii serui. Et unus molinus de v solidis. Et iii acræ prati. Silua x porcorum. T.R.E. ualebat iii libras. Et post, o solidos. Modo, iii libras.

15 TERRA HAMONIS VICECOMITIS.

IN LEST DE WIWARLET.

IN WIT HVNDREDO.

- .XII. **H**AIMO uicescomes tenet de rege unum Manerium, quod T.R.E. se defendebat pro ii solins et dimidio. Et modo pro uno solin et iii iugis. Terra est vii carucarum. In dominio v boues arantes. 20 Et xvi uillani cum xv bordariis habent x carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et vii serui. Et unus molinus de ix solidis, et lx anguillis. Ibi xx acræ prati. Et silua xxx porcorum. ^{et vi denarios.} T.R.E. ualebat x libras. Et post, vii libras. Modo, xiii libras et vi solidos. De isto Manerio tenet Hugo de montfort iii iuga et dimidium. Valet lx solidos.

25 IN DIMIDIO LEST DE SVDTONE. IN GRENVIZ HVNDREDO.

Ibi habet Haimo lxiii acras terre quæ pertinent in HULVIZ. Willelmus accipitrarius tenuit de rege E. Ibi sunt xi bordarii redditentes xli denarios. Totum ualet iii libras.

IN LEST DE ELESFORD.

IN LITEFEL HVNDREDO.

- 30 **I**pse Haimo tenet MAROURDE. Norman tenuit de rege E. Et tunc, et modo, pro ii solins se defendit. Terra est ix carucarum. In dominio sunt ii. Et xxviii uillani cum xv bordariis habent x carucas. Ibi æcclesia. Et x serui. Et ii molini de x solidis. Et ii piscariæ de ii solidis. Ibi xx acræ prati. Et tantum siluæ unde exeunt lx porci de pasnagio. 35 T.R.E. ualebat xii libras. Et post, x libras. Modo, xix libras.

IN LEST DE BOROWART.

IN WITESTAPLE HVNDREDO.

- I**pse Haimo tenet BLEHEM. Norman tenuit de rege E. Et tunc, et modo, se defendit pro uno solin. Terra est iii carucarum. Et xii uillani habent ibi ii carucas. In dominio est una caruca. Ibi æcclesia. Et ii acræ prati. 40 Et de pasnagio lx porci. Ibi una piscaria. T.R.E. ualebat viii libras. Et post, et modo, ualet vi libras.

TERRA ALBERTI CAPELLANI.

IN DIMIDIO LEST DE MILDETONE. IN MILDETONE HVNDREDO.

.XIII.

A

LBERTUS capellanus tenet de rege NEWETONE.

Sidgar tenuit de regina Eddid. Et tunc, et modo, se defendit

pro vii solins et dimidio. Terra est

Terra quæ fuit in dominio est ad firmam pro lx solidis.

In ipso Manerio x uillani cum xlviii bordariis habent v carucas.

Ibi xii acræ prati. Et iii denæ de silua reddentes xxx porcos

de pasnagio. Ibi una piscaria seruiens hallæ. Et ii serui.

10 Siluula parua ad clausuram.

Ad hoc Manerium pertinent in cantuaria civitate iii hage. Et ii in

Rouecestre, quæ reddebant lxiiii denarios.

Et de manerio Mildentone redditur in Neuuetone una consuetudo,

id est, xxviii pensæ caseorum. Et de xxviii solins de Mildontone

15 pertinent in Neuuetone x libræ et x solidi. Et de alia parte de nouem

solins de Middeltone pertinent in Neutone xxviii pensæ caseorum

et dimidia. Et lviii solidi de gablo ex his nouem solins.

Et de his ix solins reddebat Siga apud Mildetone aueram.

De hoc Manerio sunt foris iii denæ, quæ ibi fuerunt T.R.E., sicut

20 hundredum testificatur.

Totum Manerium, T.R.E. ualebat xl libras. Et post, xxxvi libras. Modo, xxxiiii^{or} libras.

Archiepiscopus inde habet vi libras. Et episcopus baiocensis iii denas habet. Valent xl solidos.

De terra huius Manerii tenet ^{de ros} Goisfridus unum iugum. Et ualet x solidos.

Adam filius Huberti tantum siluæ unde exeunt xl denarii per annum.

CONCORDANCE.

The following Concordance has been compiled, not merely for the purpose of furnishing a Verbal Index to the Domesday Book of Kent, but also as a means of elucidating the peculiar Terms of the Record, by bringing them together in juxtaposition with their respective contexts; thence it is, that in cases where the Text seems peculiarly adapted to explain the meaning of particular Words, a more than usual proportion of it is inserted. These remarks particularly apply to "Burgenses," "Burgum," the terms "Villani," "Bordarii," "Cotarii," and the abbreviation "Car." In these latter instances the plan adopted is, to use "Car." as a title in its unextended form, and then to append, as concisely as possible, the entire statistical record of the Manor, viz. the number of Solins, etc. at which it was assessed, the number of Teams it was capable of bearing, the quantity in Domesne, the number of Teams supplied by the "Villani," "Bordarii," and "Cotarii," etc., and occasionally the "Servi," when necessary to indicate the husbandry strength of the Manor. By this arrangement we have in juxtaposition before us, all the forms in which these different classes are named in the Census; we are enabled thereby to dismiss at once many erroneous impressions as to their respective positions in the Manor; and if we do not obtain a complete elucidation of this vexed question, we make very great advances towards it. It is not improbable that these, and many other doubtful points in Domesday Book, will not be completely solved till a Concordance of the entire Record, or something like this system, has been accomplished. In those manors, however, where "Bordarii" or "Villani" are named without "Car." they are entered under their proper heads.

With regard to the entries under the Head "Valeo," it is to be observed that we have generally quoted the entire Text, in order to show, under one view, the comparative value of the Manors at the different periods that are cited in the Record.

In further explanation of this Concordance, it must be noted that care has been taken to introduce every word of the original Record, those only excepted that are of incessant recurrence, such as "habet," "tenet," "defendit," etc., and others which, like them, could not, by any the remotest possibility, require elucidation from their immediate context. Even these words, however, are inserted, when they appear in any other position than that of more constantly-recurring formulæ. For instance, where we find "habet" used in passages in which we should expect to see "tenet," we insert it, as possibly involving a question whether it intimates mere tenure in fee, or only occupancy of land under some chief or mesne lord. So with regard to "tenet," it sometimes appears in reference to a subordinate Tenant for the time being paying certain rents, observing certain customs, or testifying to them. In these cases we admit the word "tenet" into our Concordance, but not when it only records, in necessarily-constant recurrence, the holding of the Tenant-in-Chief, or of the Mesne Tenant of the manor. With regard to "defendit" or "defendebat," it would have been a useless waste of space to introduce them where they follow "Pro ii Solinis," "Pro ii Jugis," "Pro iii Solinis, T.R.E.," etc., as a component part of the sentence.

The Names of Persons and Places are reserved for separate Indices at the end of the volume.

It remains only to observe, that for the title of each entry the word is given in the case and tense in which the searcher would expect to find it in an ordinary dictionary. To have assigned a distinct heading for each inflection would only have caused perplexity: we have therefore followed the plan universally adopted by Lexicographers,—one which will be perfectly intelligible to the scholar, who will rarely be at a loss to supply the requisite inflection; and in doubtful cases a reference to the extension will remove all possibility of error.

For words of incessant recurrence, their initial letter is used, by which they will be easily recognized. It is hoped that economy of space will be deemed a sufficient justification of the adoption of this course. A list of these abbreviations is subjoined:—

B. for Bordarius.	M. for Manerium.	S ^a T. for Sancta Trinitas.
D. for Dominium.	S. for Solmum.	V. for Villanus:—and their respective in-
d.in. for diuiduum.	S ^{us} A. for Sanctus Augustinus.	fections
J. for Jugum.	S ^{us} M. for Sanctus Martinus.	

N.B. The small letter in *italic* represents the word that is the subject of the entry.

ABB

ABRATIA.
De BATAILOE.—7, 155.
De GAND.—7, 150.
S^o AUGUSTINI. 7, 156.
ABEO.
Si a domum. 3, 8.
Ubiqueque a.—6, 139.
ABLUTUM.
v. A. 5.0.
ABSTULIT.
v. A. 5.0.
ACCIPIO.
Prepositus a. emendationem.—2, 125.
Emendat a. ad opus regis.—6, 140.
Recegnat v. in iusto a.—6, 145.
ACCIPITARIUS.
Willelmus a. tenuit.—55, 127.
ACQUIETO, ACQUIETO.
Quas xliii solidi. hanc omnia a.—7, 133.
c. acce que se. ubi T.R.E. se a.—7, 134.
Q. a. se ubi et superiora. 7, 136.
ACHA (v. etiam Pastura, Pratum, et Terra).
Dim. S. et adhuc xxv a.—5, 15.
Habet quater xx et v a.—5, 17.
De hac prebenda sumpsit viii a.—5, 19.
Dedit i. ad Delam, et alias i. a. apud
S^o Margaretan.—5, 13.
Hic a. erant de prebenda.—5, 115.
Dim. S. et xii a. Et dim. S. xii a. mi-
nus.—5, 117.
Mille a. silve infrastructo.—6, 111.
Unum S. et xvi a.—7, 12.
ecce a. et dim. quum fiant ii solidos et
dim.—7, 131.
Ad Ripam sunt a. 7, 134.
Apud Nordende sunt i. a. et c. apud
Brand.—7, 135.
Tres S. et i. et xii a. terra.—12, 123.
Unum J. et v a. 19, 114.
xvi a. silve minute 36, 111.
Tenet dim. S. et xl a.—36, 139.
x a. quia iacent iuxta civitatem.—35, 17.
c. a. silve minute.—40, 128.
xii a. terre que valent per annum iii
solidos.—41, 132.
Tenet xx a. de alodio suo.—42, 142.
Tenet i. J. et v a.—43, 130.
Uno solis, et uno J. et x a.—44, 119.
Pro iii J. et xii a. se defendit.—44, 117.
Tenet i. J. et x a. 44, 134.
Tenet de episcopo xv a.—44, 136.
iii S. lx a. minus.—45, 114.
Et in alia vii a.—53, 144.
AIIH C.
Et. xxv acras. 5, 15.
Et a. sunt ecclia Burgenses.—6, 17.
a. tantum parati.—8, 117.
a. sunt abbas.—8, 125.
Sunt a. i. in ecclesiole.—8, 130.
Habet et habet a. 21, 125.
Sunt a. xxx acra terre. 34, 126.
a. jacet ad hunc M.—35, 152.
Et a. habet unum denarium.—34, 113.
ADJACEO.
Huic M. a. dim. S.—17, 123.
Huic M. a. iii mansiones terre.—30, 13.
Huic M. a. iii hagen.—33, 114.
a. NEVENTON M.—44, 13.
ADUTOR.
Et unum alium a.—2, 112.
ADULTERIUM.
De a. vero.—3, 130.
ADVENTUS.
Primo a. eius in Angliam. 2, 120.
ECCLESIA.
Quae iuste pertinet uni a. 6, 123.
Quod ipse e. suas consuetudines quies-
centes habuerit R.E. tempore. Et ex-
inde uterque e. in sua terra habuit
consuetudines suas.—6, 145.
Et. e. (in ACKES) 45, 127.
Ibi (ALDINTONE) a.—14, 10.
Ibi (ALHAM) a. 37, 14.
Ibi (ALNOTTON) a.—29, 150.
Ibi (ALNODRES) a. 19, 135.
Ibi (ALDINTONE) a.—29, 141.
Ibi (BADLESMEYER) a. 39, 113.
Terra a. de BATAILOE. 45, 136.
Una e. (in BENINDENE).—42, 18.
Ibi (BERHAM) a. 37, 137.
Ibi (BERLINGE) a.—28, 135.

ECC

Ibi (BLATFOTON) a.—41, 140
Ibi (BIX) a. 10, 142
Ibi (BLACHENESTONE) a.—51, 13.
Ibi (BLEHEM) a.—55, 139.
Et una e. (in BOCHLESD) a.—5, 142.
Ibi (BOGLEI) a.—30, 120
Et (in BOGLEI, v. MERLEA) a. 39,
125.
Ibi (BOLTON) a. 15, 140.
Ibi (BOLTON) a.—31, 13.
Ibi (BOLTON) a. 54, 137.
Ibi (BOVINTON) a.—54, 11.
Ibi (BORHAM) a. 28, 142.
Ibi (BORNE) a. 35, 118.
Ibi (BRUBURNE) a. 53, 127.
Ibi (BRISTFORD) a.—15, 125.
Ibi (BROTHV) a. 11, 123.
Ibi (BURNES) a.—13, 112.
Ibi (BURNES) a.—35, 132.
Monsachus e. CANTUARIENSIS 6, 117.
Ibi (CELCA) a.—33, 151.
Ibi (CERTEHAM) a.—18, 128.
Ibi (CERTH) a.—30, 112.
Ibi (CETTERHAM) a. 32, 15.
Ibi (CHENEY) a. 49, 127.
Ibi (CILLEHAM) a.—33, 127.
Ibi (CISTELEI) a. de xii solidis.—47,
14.
Ibi (CLIVE) a.—17, 144.
Ibi (COCKESTANE) a.—21, 14.
Ibi (COUREHAM) a. 26, 110.
Ibi (CRATE) a. 25, 114.
Ibi (CRANTON) a. 45, 112.
Ibi (DANTON) a.—21, 118.
Ibi (DICTUNE) a. 26, 144.
Ibi (DODEHAM) a.—40, 117.
Tres a. apud DOUGHAM reddunt xxxvi
solidos, et val denarios.—7, 122.
Ibi (EDMONTUN) a.—27, 147.
Ibi (ELENTON) a.—28, 138.
Ibi (ELSFORD) a. 15, 112.
Ibi (ERHEDE) a. 11, 11.
Ibi (ESLEDES) a.—29, 132.
Ibi (ESTURTE) a.—18, 147.
Ibi (FALINGS) a.—40, 112.
Ibi (ESNOLAND) a. 20, 145.
Ibi (ESSETSFORD) a. El presbyter.—
50, 136.
Ibi (ESTATES) a.—20, 111.
Ibi (ESTRINGE) a.—50, 145.
Ibi (ESTROCHES) a. 21, 131.
Ibi (ESTOTINGHES) a.—14, 129.
Ibi (ESTRAITES) a. 52, 137.
Ibi (ESTURAI) a.—46, 144.
Ibi (ESTURTE) a.—18, 147.
Ibi (ETWELDE) a. 53, 15.
Ibi (FACHERHAM) a.—30, 119.
Et (in FANKE) a. 10, 132.
Ibi (FERLAGA) a.—17, 133.
Ibi (FERLAGA) a. 33, 149.
Ibi (FRAYDEBERGHE) a.—21, 117.
Ibi (FREDERSTEDE) a.—29, 128.
Ibi (FULCHESTAN) v. de quibus ha-
bet archiepiscopus lii solidos.—36,
120.
Ibi (in FULCHESTAN) iii a. 36, 126.
Ibi (GECAM) a.—18, 15.
Ibi (GELINGHAM) a.—12, 14.
Ibi (GODESLE) a.—31, 18.
Ibi (GOMERHAM) a.—18, 134.
Ibi (GRAVESHAM) a. 28, 117.
Ibi (HALLINGS) a.—21, 113.
Ibi (HALLINGS) ii a. 55, 15.
Ibi (HARDES) a.—35, 124.
Ibi (HARDES) a.—35, 140.
Ibi (HARWARDHAM) a. 29, 115.
Ibi (HASLOW) a.—32, 14.
Ibi (HECHAM) a. 34, 111.
Ibi (HOLINGEBORDE) a. 17, 121.
Ibi (HORTON) a.—52, 111.
Ibi (HORTON) a. est. 24, 12.
Ibi (HOV) vi a.—32, 126.
Ibi (LANGFLET) a. 30, 130.
Ibi (LESDON) a. 28, 110.
Ibi (LESLERBURNE) a.—26, 130.
Ibi (LEMINOES) a.—14, 134.
Ibi (in terra trium hominum archiepi-
scopi, in LEXINGEN) i. a. 14, 141.
Ibi (LITEBORNE) a.—46, 132.
Ibi (MAROCRED) a. 55, 132.
Ibi (MEDESTANE) a.—11, 138.
Ibi (MELETON) a. 25, 14.
Ibi (MELTINGSTES) a.—20, 138.
Ibi (MEPEHAM) a. 17, 127.

ECC

Ibi (MERLEA, in BOGLEI) a.—30, 1
25.
Ibi (MERSEHAM) a.—13, 150
Ibi (METLINGES) a.—11, 18.
Et i. uenias huius M. (MIDDELTON)
tenet abbas S^o A. 9, 116.
Ibi (MIDELEA) a.—44, 119.
Ibi (MONOCSTUNE) ii a. —17, 153.
Ibi (MUNDINGHAM) a.—45, 133.
Ibi (NEDESTEDE) a. 35, 14.
Ibi (NEVENTON) a.—53, 19.
Ibi (NORFLET) a.—11, 114.
Ibi (NORTONE) a. 12, 123.
Ibi (in terra quam de NORTONE tenet
Vilhelms) est a.—12, 130.
Ibi (NORTON) iii a.—35, 121.
Et (in NOTESTED) a. 23, 122.
Ibi (OLDEHAM) a.—20, 134.
Ibi (OLECUMBE) a. 15, 133.
Ibi (ORE) dim. a.—35, 111.
Ibi (in ORE) est. 39, 138
Ibi (ORLAVESTON) ii a.—52, 123.
Ibi (ORPENTUN) ii a. 17, 17.
Ibi (OSPRINGES) a.—35, 136.
Ibi (OTERHAM) a.—51, 123.
Ibi (OTRINGEBERGHE) a.—33, 111.
Ibi (PRESTON) a.—15, 123.
Ibi (RIPES) a.—27, 123.
Ibi (ROCHET) a.—12, 115.
Lade est sissia ROFFENIS a.—21, 139.
Ibi (SALTEDE) a.—16, 120.
Terra e. S^o T. et S^o A.—5, 132.
Ibi (SELINGES) a. 41, 111.
Ibi (SELIVEST) a. El presbyter.—50,
114.
Ibi (SENTLINGE) a.—26, 119.
Ibi (SESELTE) a. 18, 118.
Ibi (SELINGES) a.—47, 141.
Ibi (SIBETHWAL) a. 45, 140.
Ibi (SODRES) a.—10, 156.
Ibi (STANFELDE) a. 38, 116.
Ibi (STELINGES) a. 35, 128.
Ibi (STOCHINGEBERGHE) a.—29, 146.
Ibi (SODPETA) a. 20, 15.
Ibi (SODPETA) a.—30, 117.
Ibi (SODPETA) a. 30, 117.
Ibi (TANET S^o MILDREDE) a. et i
presbyter qui dat xx solidos per an-
num.—46, 150.
Ibi (TANGAS) a.—35, 110.
Et huius M. (TARENTFORC) tenet ...
et valet li solidos.—8, 129.
Ibi (TINTUNTON) a. 51, 146.
Et (in TIVDELE) a.—29, 111.
Ibi (TOTESCLIVE) a. 20, 143.
Ibi (TREVETAI) a.—39, 142.
Ibi (TUMHAM) a. 31, 140.
Ibi (unum materiam archiepiscopi in
hundredo de Wi) a.—19, 141.
Ibi (Wi) a. 45, 140.
Et una (in WICHEHAM) a.—25, 12.
Ibi (WICHEHAM) a. Et i presbyter
qui dat li solidos per annum.—35,
145.
Et (in WINGEBELMERE) a. 31, 113.
Ibi (WICHEHAM) a.—55, 120.
ECCLESIA.
Extra hanc (ecclesiam) sunt adhuc ibi
(TARENTFORC) iii a. 8, 130.
Ibi (POSTINGES) ii a.—51, 117.
Ibi (POLTONE) a. 53, 130.
ALIUS.
Unum a. adiutorum. 2, 112.
De a. fornicatoria.—3, 113.
Et a. Bocheham. 3, 125.
De hac fornicatoria et de a.—3, 141.
a. i. acms 5, 114.
De a. que qui fuerit.—6, 15.
a. intra civitatem. 6, 116.
Tenet alius xi mansuras.—6, 129.
Cum a. S. in consuetudine.—9, 17.
Mensura a. sunt destructe. 12, 149.
Et a. v. tegit. 44, 116.
Tenet a. partem.—45, 129.
Jacet in a. hundredo.—46, 123.

ALI

Et i. V. a. (medietatem)—50, 13.
a. (S.) est extra divisionem.—53, 18.
a. pars est extra divisionem. 53, 125.
Et de a. parte de novem S.—56, 115.
ALICES.
Reddebat xl milia de a. ad victum mo-
nachorum. 10, 111.
Reddidi a. sicut prius.—10, 112.
Dim. piscaria de cco a.—40, 118.
ALINETUM.
Alinetum est unum a.—8, 116.
Et unum a. 40, 137.
ALODIA, ALODIUM.
Tenebat Burgenses in a. de Rege.—
6, 123.
Tenet xx acras de a. suo.—42, 142.
Tenet de rege E. ii acras in a.; et te-
nuit eas Anfrido.—42, 148.
Godeass tenuit in a.—49, 110.
Vilad. Willelms eant tenent in a. T.R.E.
50, 139.
ALODIARIUS.
Has fornicatorias habet Rex super om-
nes a. totius comitatus, et super ho-
mines ipsorum. 3, 15.
Quosdam moritur a. Rex dicit habet re-
velationem terre, excerpta, etc. 3,
117.
AMITTO.
Quando vicecomitatus a.—8, 123.
ANULLA.
Habens viii inter servos et a.—23, 133.
ANGILL.
Appreciat ab a. lx libris. 8, 110.
ANGUILLA.
ii caretas et ii stens a.—3, 145.
ii Piscaria de cox a. 11, 139.
ii Piscarias et dim. de clxxx a.—11, 1
44.
i Piscaria de xl a. 14, 135.
vi piscaria de mo a. 17, 134.
Una piscaria de ccl a.—18, 124.
i molinus de xv solidis et xl a.—23,
118.
i piscaria de quater xx a. et x.—25, 17.
i molinus de x solidis et cccxxx a. et
piscaria de lx a.—28, 136.
i piscaria de xxx a. 33, 112.
i reddens coo a. et ii solidos. 45, 149.
ii piscaria de mille et septingentis a.
xx minus. 55, 16.
i molinus de lx solidis et lx a.—55, 121.
ANIMALLA.
Et pastura i a.—28, 137.
ii V. cum i B. habent ii a. 31, 128.
Pastura ad cco oves et ad xxxi a. 35,
148.
ANNOTOT.
Hic a. tenentes terras.—7, 149.
ANNVO.
Hoc non a. monachi.—39, 117.
a. rege W. 47, 116.
ANNUS.
Una vites in a. 9, 116.
Singulis a.—7, 129, 38, et 41.
Reddiit xvi denarios per a.—9, 113.
In a. quo facta est hec descriptio. —
10, 111.
Habet omni a. xx solidos.—11, 148.
Habet viii solidos per a.—12, 142.
Valet ei per a. x solidos.—19, 144.
Per a. reddunt xi libras.—21, 128.
Valentes per a. v solidos.—22, 15.
Reddunt v solidos per a. 30, 14.
Dat xl solidos per a. 35, 145.
Valent per a. iii solidos. 41, 139.
Valet per a. iii solidos.—44, 17.
Dat xx solidos per a.—47, 11.
Quod valet per a. xii libras. 47, 120.
Quos persolvit in a.—48, 117.
Nisi xxx solidos per a.—45, 137.
c. denarios per a.—49, 19.
xxv denarios unumquemque a.—49, 111.
Unde exeunt xl denarii per a.—56, 1
24.
ANTECESSOR.
a. que tenet in prebenda.—5, 126.
ANTEQUAM.
a. rex dedisset.—10, 18.
APPRECIOR (v. etiam Valeo).
Moo a. xl libris.—3, 123.
Moo i libris a.—6, 113.
Moo a. xii libris.—7, 136.
Moo a. ab Anglis lx libris.—8, 110.

APP

Tantum terre quod a. vii libris.—8, l 39.
 Modo a dominum lx libris 10, l 31.
 Qd od tenet a. x libris.—10, l 32.
 a. D. archiepiscopi xxiii libris. Milium x libris. 11, l 33.
 Quod tenet a. x libris. 11, l 34.
 Modo a. xxiii libris.—13, l 25.
 Quod Wilhelmus tenet, a. xl solidis. —18, l 50.
 Quod a. xx solidis.—20, l 8.
 Totum manerium a. iii libris.—22, l 23.
 a. xx solidis.—22, l 42.
 Totum M. a. vii libris. Modo, similiter.—22, l 42.
 Quod tenet xl solidis a. 22, l 43.
 Et denas que a. vii solidis.—22, l 44.
 Quod tenet a. vi libris. 25, l 10.
 Modo a. xii libris.—25, l 23.
 Quod a. vii solidis. 42, l 32.
 Et a. vi solidis.—42, l 48.
 xx libras plus a. 45, l 45.
 Tamen a. xl solidis.—45, l 47.
 Hinc terra a. in TIRENTORE. 50, l 35.
APPREHENSUS.
 S. obierit domum non a.—3, l 8.
AQUA.
 Fret domum super a. regis.—2, l 40.
ARBOR.
 Aut a. prostraverit.—3, l 5.
ARM HIDIACONUS.
 Tenet Anschill a. i solidi.—5, l 11.
 Et a. xx solidos 12, l 26.
ARCHIEPISCOPATUS.
 Non erat de a. sed fuit de dominica firma regis E.—37, l 50.
ARGENTUM.
 Una marka a.—40, l 27.
ARO.
 Pastura unde a. extrinxi homines vi acres terre.—35, l 30.
 Quia illuc o. est cum dominis carrucis.—50, l 35.
ARPENXI et ARPENNI.
 Ibi i. a. vinee.—39, l 32.
 Ibi ii. a. vinee. 30, l 15.
 Ibi sunt iii. a. vinee.—47, l 11.
ARSA (v. etiam IGNIS).
 xxx libras a. et penantas. 6, l 14.
ASSIDUUS.
 Manens in villa a. 2, l 17.
 Ii (v. etiam) manebant ibi a.—43, l 31.
ATTETOR.
 hundredam a. et.—39, l 16.
AUFERO, ABUTUM, ABSTULI, etc.
 Quilam monachum a.—6, l 17.
 a. a. unum pratum. 7, l 40.
 a. eis, singulis annis.—7, l 41.
 Almod ald a. Merclesham. 7, l 45.
 De isto M. a. est unum pratum, etc.—8, l 16.
 De isto M. a. est.—8, l 21.
 De eodem M. adducunt a.—8, l 26.
 Almod ald per vim a. 9, l 15.
 Nec a. sunt. 32, l 31.
 Quos a. v. hannis regis 35, l 14.
 Archiepiscopus a. ei servitium.—47, l 23.
AULA (v. etiam HALLA et HALLA).
 Sine a. et domus. 42, l 12.
AURUM.
 Dedit markam a.—7, l 42.
 xvi libras et unum a.—20, l 7.
 xx libras et i unum a. 20, l 15.
AVARA.
 Reddunt pro fuesardo a. 9, l 3.
 De a., id est servitium, lx solidi. 37, l 39.
 De his ix S. reddebant apud Mildstone a.—56, l 18.
AVUNCULUS.
 Couersit fieri a. pro suo.—2, l 46.
BARONES REGIS.
 Iudicio d. r. qui placitum temerant. —6, l 47.
BEREWICHA.
 De isto M. dedit episcopus unam d. Herbertin filio fuonis, que vocatur HUMAM.—37, l 41.
BESTIA.
 Parvus silvaticarum d.—30, l 13.

BIG

BIGA.
 Esber d.—3, l 20.
 Que fuerunt Sberu d.—6, l 30.
 Et Esber d. 6, l 33.
 Sberu d. tenet de rege E.—26, l 16.
 Sberu d. tenet de rege E.—28, l 39.
 Sberu d. tenet de rege E.—31, l 43 et 47.
 Tenet Aluredus d. de rege E. 35, l 51.
 Quan tenet de Alured d.—36, l 1.
 Sberu d. tenet de rege E.—41, l 13.
 Tenet de Sberu d.—46, l 40.
 Sberu d. tenet. 51, l 14.
BOHUS.
 v. Ros.
BOCHELAND.
 Dim. J. in HAMESTEDE, quod tenuerunt i liberi homines de rege E. in *Bochlande*. 45, l 21.
BORDARIUS (e. edom and Can.).
 Terra iii boum. Ibi ii boves, cum uno d.—23, l 7.
 Pro i S. et i J. In D. nichil est. Sed iii V. et iii d. ibi sunt.—26, l 4.
 In D. nichil est nisi i d.—35, l 27.
 Habet dim. cur. in D. cum iiii d. redemptibus vi solidos.—38, l 7.
 Pro i J. Ibi d. reddens vi denarios. 39, l 19.
 Terra i car. Pro dim. S. Ibi ii d. reddunt ii solidos. 39, l 47.
 Tenet cum J. Ibi habet i V. et i d.—42, l 45.
 Tenet ad firmam de Rege, i J. et v acres. Ibi sunt ii V. cum ii d.—43, l 20.
 Tenet i J. et dim. Ibi habet vii d.—43, l 51.
 Tenet i S. vacum terre, et ibi habet i d.—44, l 4.
 Tenet i J. Ibi d.—44, l 31.
 Tenet i J. Ibi d.—44, l 32.
 Habet i J. et ibi ii V. cum vii d.—47, l 50.
 Tenet dim. J. Ibi ii d. sunt modo.—50, l 34.
 xii sochmanni cum vii d.—51, l 39.
 Habet i domum. Ibi sunt ii d. redditus xxx denarios.—54, l 14.
 Tenet dim. S. et habet ibi i d. redditus iiii solidos.—54, l 17.
 Una virgo quam tenuit i sochmannus. Ibi modo est unus d. xii denarios redditus. 54, l 24.
 Habet i xii acres terre. Ibi sunt xi d. redditus xii denarios. 55, l 27.
BOS.
 Tenet i J. et dim. Habet i V. cum 2 d.—5, l 34.
 Tenet dim. J. Terra est iii d. Ibi sunt ii d. cum uno B.—23, l 7.
 Tenet dim. S. Terra est vii d.—23, l 12.
 Ibi vii d. cum ii V. et ii B.—29, l 34.
 i V. cum iiii B. habent i d.—27, l 16.
 iiii V. cum vii servis habent ii d.—28, l 17.
 iiii V. habent vii d.—29, l 27.
 Quodam libera terra ad i d. 31, l 37.
 Ibi habet i d.—37, l 33.
 iiii V. cum iiii d. in curia. 49, l 7.
 In d. v. d. arantes.—55, l 19.
BOT.
 Quod Aldred d. tenet. —51, l 22.
BOVES.
 v. Ros.
BURGENSES.
 Habet R.E. i d. (CANTUARIE) redditus gablium, et cexii super quos habebat sacum et socum. 6, l 1
 Modo d. (CANTUARIE) gablium redditus, sunt xix. 6, l 14.
 Adhuc sunt cexii d. (CANTUARIE) super quos habet Rex sacum et socum.—6, l 7.
 Dues domos duorum d. (CANTUARIE) unam foris, alias intra civitatem, quidam monachis abstulit.—6, l 16.
 d. (CANTUARIE) habuerunt vii mansuras extra civitatem, de quibus ipsi habebant gablium et consuetudinem. Rex autem sacum et socum. 6, l 18.
 d. (CANTUARIE) habebant de Rege xxxiii acres terre in glouan suam. 6, l 20.

BUR

Quater viginti acres quas tenebant d. (CANTUARIE) in alodia de Rege.—6, l 32.
 Habet archiepiscopus in CANTUARIA xii d.—10, l 2.
 Ad hauc terram (i.e. villam S^{re} M.) pertinent vii d. in CANTUARIA.—14, l 13.
 Huic M. (Nordende) pertinent in CANTUARIA c. 6. in minus, redditus viii libras et iiii solidos. 18, l 11.
 Has terras (Lati. lono) T.R.E. tenuerunt d. CANTUARIE, et usque ad episcopum Balocensem qui ad eis cepit.—56, l 13.
 lxx d. erant in CANTUARIA huic M. (Lampert) pertinentes.—46, l 24.
 d. (DOVERE) dederunt xx naves regi.—2, l 6.
 d. (DOVERE) inveniebant stremanum. 2, l 11.
 In quibus erat gihalla d. (DOVERE). 2, l 31.
 Et (testatur) d. de DOVERE.—50, l 36
 Ubi (FOREWIC) fuerunt et sunt vi d. redditus xxi solidos.—47, l 21.
 Ibi (Leninges) pertineat vi d. in HEDDE.—13, l 30.
 Ad hoc M. (Salteode) pertinent cexvi d. in Burgo HEDDE.—16, l 22.
 In ROMENEL sunt lxxxvi d. qui pertinent ad Ailmon M.—14, l 19.
 Ad hoc M. (Lampert) pertinent xxi d. qui sunt in ROMENEL, de quibus habet archiepiscopus iiii forisfacturas. Rex vero habet omne servitium.—16, l 24.
 Habet Robertus de ROMENEL i d. in burgo de ROMENEL. 41, l 51.
 Ad hoc M. (Larent) pertinet v d. in ROTHESTRE. 10, l 19.
BURGM.
 Parvum d. quod vocatur FOREWIC.—47, l 14.
 Huius d. (FOREWIC) ii partes dedit rex E. S^{re} A. 47, l 14.
 In isto d. (FOREWIC) tenet archiepiscopus vii mansuras terre.—47, l 23.
 Ad hoc M. (Salteode) pertinent cexvi Burgenses in d. HEDDE. 16, l 22.
 Inter d. (HEDDE) et M. (Salteode) valobai xvi libras. 16, l 23.
 Habet Robertus de ROMENEL i Burgenses in d. de ROXWEL. 41, l 51.
 Hoc d. (SANDWICE) tenet archiepiscopus 10, l 5.
 Testificatur homines de isto d. (SANDWICE) 10, l 7.
 Habet de nomine SESELTRE pertinet equum archiepiscopi.—18, l 13.
CABALLUS.
 Pro c. transducendo.—2, l 10.
CALCIAMENTA.
 Ad c. Canoniorum.—7, l 20.
CALUS.
 Calumniatus in c.—3, l 11.
 De c. sicut superius scriptum.—3, l 43.
 Posite in c. Regis.—6, l 17.
 De rectis c. que habent per civitatem hurotum et exiam.—6, l 34.
 De c. rectis extra civitatem.—6, l 36.
CALUMNIOR.
 Et c. in chille. 3, l 10.
 Canonici c.—4, l 24.
 Archiepiscopus c. forisfacturam. 6, l 41.
 Quod ei canonici a. semper.—7, l 47.
 Quam c. canonici S^{re} M. ac Doure.—50, l 37.
CALUMPANIA.
 Modo est in c.—22, l 25.
CANLARIUS.
 Adeloidas c.—29, l 26.
CANONICUS.
 Habebant c. de S^{re} M.—3, l 5.
 Terra c. S^{re} M. de Doure.—4, l 8.
 Habebant c. de S^{re} M. 4, l 9.
 c. v. transgesserit. 1, 21.
 Habent simul 3 c.—7, l 2.
 Habent c. in communitate. 7, l 15.
 Recant hii solidos ad calciamata c.—7, l 20.
 Sed non ad proficuum c. 7, l 26.
 Si c. habuerit sicuti jus esset. 7, l 27.

CAN

Dedit c. iniquam communitatem.—7, l 45.
 Quod ei c. calamitatur semper.—7, l 47.
 c. S^{re} M. de Doure.—50, l 38.
CAPELLANUS.
 Esmelet tenet c. R.E.—4, l 45.
 Asertus c.—7, l 55.
 Terra Alberti c.—56, l 1.
 Albertus c. tenet de rege 56, l 3.
CAPIO.
 Crepit consuetudines.—6, l 42.
 Quas c. de isto Manerio in sua manu.—27, l 12.
 Usque ad episcopum Balocensem qui ab eis c.—56, l 14.
CAPUT.
 Forisfacturam de c. eorum tantummodo.—3, l 22.
 Habet c. manerii.—43, l 3
CAR.
 Pro i S. Habet iiii V. et iiii B. cum i c. 4, l 18.
 Tenet i S. Habet i V. et vii B. cum dim. c. . . . Ibi quidam Francigena habet i c.—4, l 6.
 Tenet i S. Habet i V. et x B. cum i c. et dim. 4, l 26.
 Tenet i J. Habet ii V. et i B. cum i c. 4, l 29.
 xxy acres terre. Ibi v B. cum dim. c. 4, l 31.
 Habet i S. Et i c. in D. Et vi B. cum iv servia. 4, l 34.
 Tenet i S. Et habet i c. in D. Et vii B.—4, l 37.
 Tenet i S. Habet in D. i c. Et ii V. et ii B. cum dim. c.—4, l 40.
 Tenet i S. Habet ii V. et i B. cum i c.—4, l 43.
 Tenet i S. Habet iiii V. et v B. cum i c. et dim.—4, l 46.
 Tenet dim. S. Habet ii V. et i B. cum dim. c. 8, l 1.
 Habet dim. S. . . . et ibi dim. c. in D. et v B.—5, l 2.
 Tenet dim. S. et adhuc xxy acres terre. In D. habet dim. c. et i V. cum dim. c. 5, l 5.
 Habet lxxxv acres, et i V. cum i c. —5, l 7.
 Tenet i S. Habet in D. ii c. cum vi B.—5, l 11.
 Ubi habet i V. et dim. c.—5, l 14.
 [Tenet i S.] Habet ii V. et iiii B. cum i c. et dim.—5, l 19.
 Tenet ii virgas. Habet iiii V. et viii B. cum i c. 5, l 21.
 Tenet i S. Parvum B. Habet vii V. et vii B. cum i c. et dim. 5, l 24.
 Tenet dim. S. et dim. J. Habet in D. i c. Et ii V. et ii B. 5, l 27.
 Tenet i J. et dim. Habet in D. dim. c. Et ii V. et ii B.—5, l 30.
 Tenet i J. et dim. Habet i V. cum ii bobus.—5, l 34.
 Tenet i S. Habet in D. i c. Et iiii V. cum i c.—5, l 37.
 Tenet i S. Habet iiii V. et v B. cum i c.—5, l 39.
 Tenet i S. Habet ii c. in D. Et iiii V. et iiii B. cum i c. 5, l 41.
 Tenet i S. Habet dim. c. Et ii V. et ix B. cum i c.—5, l 44.
 Habent unum S. et xvi acres. [Ibi] lxxi v et ix B. cum i c.—7, l 3.
 Unum S. Ibi ix V. cum ii c.—7, l 5.
 Unum S. Ibi vi V. habent ii c. et dim. Et vii B. 7, l 7.
 Unum S. Ibi vii V. et vii B. Habent iiii c. 7, l 9.
 Ad ista iiii S. sunt v denas. vi V. et v B. habent iiii c. et dim.—7, l 11.
 ii V. et iiii B. Habent dim. c. 7, l 14.
 In Island S^{re} M. manent vii B. cum dim. c.—7, l 19.
 Ibi sunt v. homines cum i c. et dim.—7, l 30.
 In hac terra (et acris) sunt iiii V. et ix B. Habent i c. et dim.—7, l 36.
 Pro uno S. et dim. Terra xli c. in D. i c. Et cxi V. cum x B. habent iiii c.—8, l 4.

CAR

Pro uno S. Terra xv c. In D. iii c.
Et xl V. cum v B. habent xv c. 8,
132.
Pro lxxx S. Extra hos sunt in D. iii
S., et ibi iii c. In D. cecis V. cum
lxix B. habent cxxvi c.—8, 143.
Tenet viii S. et i J. Habent in c. In D.
9, 17.
Pro vii S. Terra xvii c. In D. ii.
Ibi xxx V. cum xl B. habent xxi c.
—9, 119.
Pro ii S. In D. est una c. Et xxi V.
cum vi cotariis, habent vii c.—10, 1
17.
Pro viii S. Terra xli c. In D. vi c.
Ibi vi V. cum xvi B. habent xlv c.
—10, 128.
Tenet i S. et dim. Habent in D. iii c.
Et xl V. cum xi B. habentes in c.
—10, 127.
Pro uno S. et dim. In D. iii c. Et
xxvi V. cum ix B. habent vii c.
10, 138.
Pro iii S. T.R.E. Modo pro ii. In D.
ii c. Et xl V. cum xv B. habent x
c. 10, 140.
Pro iiii S. Terra vii c. In D. ii. Et
xxvi V. cum ii B. habent vi c.—
10, 146.
Pro ii S. Terra vii c. In D. sunt iii
c. Et xxxvi V. cum xii B. habent
v c. 11, 17.
Pro vi S. T.R.E. Modo pro v. Terra
xlii c. In D. sunt ii. Et xxvi V.
habent x c. 11, 112.
Pro vii S. Terra xx c. In D. iii c.
Et lxxvi V. cum xvii B. habent xiii
c.—11, 120.
Tenet i S. Habent i c. In D. Et ii V.
cum dim. c.—11, 125.
Tenet i S. Habent i c. et vi V. cum i
B. habentes i c. 11, 127.
Tenet i J. et dim. Habent iii c. et vi V.
cum xii cotariis, habentes ii c.—11,
129.
Pro v S. Terra xxx c. In D. iii c.
Et xxv V. cum xxi B. habent xxv c.
—11, 136.
Tenet iiii S. Habent iii c. et dim. In
D. Et xxxvi V. cum x B. habentes
vi c. Et x serva.—11, 141.
Pro vi S. Terra xv c. In D. ii c. Et
xlii V. cum xvi B. habent xv c.—
12, 12.
Tenet terram ad i c. et habet ii B.—
13, 17.
Pro viii S. Terra xxx c. In D. iii c.
Et x V. cum xxv B. habent xxvi c.
—12, 112.
Pro xiii S. Terra xxvi c. In D. ii c.
Et xlii V. cum xl B. habent lix c. et
dim.—12, 121.
Tenet iii S. et i J. et xii acras terre.
Habent v c. et xxix B. et v servos.
12, 127.
Pro vii S. Terra ad xx c. In D. iii c.
et xxvi V. cum xxi B. habent xix c.
—12, 133.
Tenet i S. et dim. et J. Habent iiii
c. et iiii V. cum viii B. habentes iii c.
—12, 140.
Pro vii S. Terra xxx c. In D. iii c.
Et xvi V. cum lxxxii B. habent
xvi c. 12, 145.
Habent i S. et vi J. Et ibi habent v c.
et dim. In D. Et vii V. cum xxvi
B. habentes ii c.—13, 13.
Tenet dim. S. Habent ii c. cum v B. et
uno servo. 13, 17.
Pro vi S. Terra i c. In D. sunt v c.
Et lxiii V. cum liii B. habent xxx c.
et dim.—13, 110.
Pro v S. et dim. In D. sunt ii c. Et
xxvi V. cum xxxi B. habentes xv c.
13, 116.
Pro viii S. Terra xl c. In D. i S. et
i J. iiii c. et dim. Ibi xxvi V. cum
xxvii B. habent xxvii c.—13, 123.
Pro i S. Terra xli c. In D. ii c. et
dim. Et xvi V. cum vii B. habent
xi c.—13, 120.
Pro xl S. T.R.E. Modo pro xxxv. In
D. viii c. Et lxxxv V. cum xx B.
habentes lvi c.—13, 135.

CAR

Tenet i S. Habent in D. i c. Et iiii V.
et i militum, cum i c.—13, 141.
Tenet v S. et dim. et iiii J. Habent
in D. viii c. et xxi B. et viii servos
—13, 144.
Pro vi S. T.R.E. Modo pro iiii. Terra
xli c. In D. iii c. Et xxxv V. cum
ix B. habentes xvi c. 13, 148.
Pro xxi S. T.R.E. Modo pro xv. Terra
c c. In D. sunt xii c. Et cxx V.
cum i B. habent lxx c.—14, 13.
Pro i S. et dim. In D. ii c. Et xxxvi
B.—14, 111.
Tenet dim. S. Habent ii c. In D. Et v
V. cum ii B. habentes ii c. et dim.
—14, 115.
Dim. J. et dim. virga. Habent i c. et
unum V. cum xviii B. habentes i c. et
dim. Terra est ii c. 14, 121.
Pro i S. et dim. T.R.E. Modo pro
uno. Terra viii c. In D. ii Et
xxvi V. cum xii B. habentes vii c.
—14, 127.
Pro vii S. Terra ix c. In D. iii. Et
ei V. cum xvi B. habentes iv c.
14, 132.
Tenet ii S. et dim. et dim. J. Habent
v c. In D. Et xx V. cum xvi B. ha-
bentes v c. et dim. et i servum.—14,
138.
Pro i S. Ibi xxv V. cum iiii B. ha-
bentes v c.—14, 148.
Pro i S. In D. ii c. Et xiii V. cum
v B. habentes i c. et dim. 15, 12.
Pro vi S. In D. v c. Et xxix V. cum
ix B. habent xv c.—15, 110.
Sunt ii J. intra, et tertium extra. In
D. i c. Et iiii V. cum i B. et iiii
servi, et dim. c. 15, 119.
Pro i S. et dim. Terra x c. In D. ii
c. Et xlii V. cum xvi B. habent xii c.
—15, 124.
Pro ii S. et dim. T.R.E. Modo pro ii.
Terra ix c. In D. ii c. Et xlii V.
cum vii B. habent vi c.—15, 121.
Pro dim. S. Terra i c. et dim. In D.
i c. Et iii V. cum ii B. habent i c.
15, 138.
Pro i S. In D. i c. Et ii V. cum i B.
habent i c.—15, 143.
Pro i S. In D. i c. Et vii V. cum x
B. habent ii c.—15, 147.
Pro ii S. In D. ii c. Et xv V. cum
ii B. habent iii c.—16, 12.
Tenet dim. S. In D. i c. cum ii B. Et
i J. et i servi. 16, 17.
Tenet i J. Habent in D. i c. 16, 110.
Pro dim. S. Habent vi V. cum i c. et
dim. 16, 114.
Pro dim. S. Habent xii V. cum i c. et
dim.—16, 114.
Pro vii S. T.R.E. Modo pro iiii S.
Terra xv c. In D. ii c. Et xxxii
V. cum vii B. habentes ix c. et dim.
16, 118.
Pro dim. S. Terra iii c. In D. ii. Et
ix V. cum ix B. habent i c. et dim.
—16, 126.
Pro i S. et dim. Terra vi c. In D. ii.
Et xxix V. cum ix B. habent ix c.—
16, 131.
Pro i S. In D. sunt ii c. et v B.—16,
139.
Pro iiii S. T.R.E. Modo pro ii S. et
dim. In D. ii c. Et xvi V. cum
xxv B. habentes xxi c.—17, 14.
Pro vi S. T.R.E. Modo pro v S. et
i J. Terra xv c. In D. ii. Et xvi
V. cum xlii B. habent iiii c. et dim.
17, 19.
Tenet ii S. et i J., et ibi habet xxvii V.
habentes vii c. 17, 115.
Pro vi S. Terra xliii c. In D. ii. Et
lu V. cum xvi B. habent xliii c.—
17, 119.
Pro x S. T.R.E. Modo pro vii. Terra
xxx c. In D. iii. Et xxv V. cum
lxxi B. habent xxv c.—17, 125.
Pro vi S. Terra xxvi c. In D. i. i.
Et xxv V. cum lvi B. habent xxx c.
17, 132.
Tenet dim. S. Et ibi habet ii c. Et
vii V. cum x B. habentes iiii c. Li
ni servos.—17, 137.

CAR

Pro iiii S. et dim. Terra vi c. In D.
una c. et dim. Et xx V. cum xvi
B. habent v c. et dim. 17, 142.
T.R.E., pro xx S. Modo, pro xviii.
Terra xxx c. In D. iiii. Et lxxxix V.
cum xli B. habent xxi c.—17, 147.
Pro iiii S. Terra xli c. In D. sunt iii
c. Et xxix V. cum ix cotariis, habent
xvi c. et dim.—18, 15.
Pro i S. In D. i c. et dim. Et vii V.
cum xvi B. habent ii c.—18, 110.
In D. est una c. Et xlvii B. cum i c.
18, 117.
Pro i S. Terra vi c. In D. iii. Et
xiii V. cum xii B. habent ui c.—
18, 121.
Pro iiii S. Terra xlii c. In D. ii. Et
ix V. cum xv cotariis, habent xv c.
et dim.—18, 127.
Pro viii S. Terra xlii c. In D. sunt
ii. Et ix V. cum viii cotariis, habent
xvii c.—18, 132.
Pro iiii S. Terra xli c. In D. sunt ii
c. Et xxxvi V. cum xi cotariis habent
xxii c. et dim.—18, 139.
T.R.E., pro iiii S. Modo, pro ii hidis
et dim. Terra v c. In D. sunt ii c. i.
Et xix V. cum vi B. habent vii c.—
18, 143.
Tenet dim. S. Habent in D. i c., cum
i J. et i servi.—18, 148.
T.R.E., pro vii S. Et modo, pro v.
Terra xvii c. In D. iiii. Et lxxxi
V. cum v B. habent xlii c. et dim.—
19, 11.
Pro vii S. In D. iii c. Et lxxii V.
cum xxii B. habent xxi c.—19, 18.
Tenet dim. S. et unum J. et v acras.
Et habent vi V. cum i c. et dim.—
19, 118.
Pro xvii S. In D. ii c. et dim. Et
c V. cum xlii B. habent xxxvi c.
19, 118.
Tenet iiii S. Habent in D. iiii c. Et
xvii V. cum vi B. habent i c.—19, 123.
Pro i S. Terra ii c. In D. i c. Et vi
V. cum ii B. habent i c. 19, 128.
T.R.E., pro ii S. Et modo, pro uno.
Terra vii c. In D. sunt ii c. Et
xxvii V. cum xli B. habent xi c.—
19, 133.
T.R.E., pro i S. Et modo, pro dim.
Terra ii c. In D. est i. Et iii V. cum
i B. habent ii c. et dim. 19, 130.
Pro i S. Terra iii c. Ibi xxi V. ha-
bent vii c.—19, 144.
Pro vi S. se defendebat. Modo pro v.
Terra xlii c. In D. est i. Et xxv V.
cum ix B. habentes xii c. 20, 14.
T.R.E., pro vi S. Et modo, pro iiii S.
Terra xi c. In D. ii. Et xx V. cum
xii B. habent xi c. 20, 19.
Pro ii S. In D. est i c. Et xv V. cum
iii B. habent iii c. 20, 119.
Pro i S. In D. est i c. Et ix V. cum
vii B. habent ii c.—20, 123.
Pro vi S. T.R.E. Et modo pro iiii.
Terra xlii c. In D. ii. Et xxx V.
cum xvi B. habent xi c.—20, 126.
Pro vi S. T.R.E. Et modo pro tribus.
Terra v c. In D. ii. Et xvii V.
cum xvi B. habent vi c.—20, 131.
T.R.E., pro iiii S. Modo, pro uno et
dim. Terra iii c. In D. una. Et v
V. cum vi B. habent ii c. 20, 136.
T.R.E., pro iiii S. Et modo pro i S.
Terra iii c. In D. unum S. Et una
c. i. i. Et x V. cum ii c.—20, 141.
T.R.E., pro vi S. Modo, pro iiii. Terra
vi c. In D. ii. Et x V. cum vi B.
habent vi c.—20, 148.
Pro ii S. et dim. T.R.E. Modo, pro ii.
Terra vi c. In D. ii. Et xv V. cum
ix B. habent v c.—21, 12.
Pro ii S. T.R.E. Modo, pro dim. S.
Terra ii c. In D. una. Et vi V.
habent i c.—21, 16.
T.R.E., pro vi S. Modo, pro ii et dim.
Terra vi c. In D. iii c. Et xv V.
cum ix B. habent vi c.—21, 110.
Pro x S. T.R.E. Modo, pro vii. Terra
xv c. In D. v c. Et xl V. cum
xxvii B. habent xi c.—21, 115.
T.R.E., pro ii S. Modo, pro i S. et

CAR

dim. Terra iiii c. In D. ii Et vi
cum i c.—21, 121.
T.R.E., pro v S. Modo, pro tribus.
Terra v c. In D. ii. Et x V. cum
v B. habent iii c.—21, 130.
Pro dim. S. In D. i c. Et xliii V.
cum ii B. habent iii c.—22, 14.
Pro x S. Terra xliii c. In D. iii. Et
xxxi V. cum ii B. habent xim c.
22, 110.
Pro i S. In D. ii c. Et ix V. cum
vi cotariis, habent iii c. 22, 117.
Pro dim. S. Terra i c. Et ibi est,
cum iiii B. et i servi.—22, 122.
Pro dim. S. In D. i c. cum uno V. et
i B. et iiii servi.—22, 127.
Pro i S. In D. ii c. Et vi V. cum v
B. habent ii c. 22, 131.
Pro tribus S. In D. i c. Et xii V.
cum vii B. habent iiii c.—22, 138.
Terram ad unum c.—22, 139.
Terra iiii c. ad unum c.—23, 141.
Pro i S. In D. est i c. Et iiii V. cum
i cotario, habent i c.—22, 146.
Pro dim. S. In D. est i c. Et iii V.
cum vi B. habent i c. 23, 13.
Tenet dim. S. Terra est vii boum. Ibi
una c. cum vi V.—23, 119.
Tenet dim. S. In D. i c. Et iii V.
cum i B. et i servo, habent i c. 23,
117.
Tenet dim. S. Terra iiii c. In D. ii c.
cum i V., et i cotariis, et i servi.
23, 122.
Pro dim. S. Terra ii c. Ibi sunt, cum
i V. et iiii B. et i servi.—23, 129.
Pro iiii J. Terra est ii c. Ibi sunt vi
boves, cum ii V. et iiii B.—23, 134.
Pro dim. S. Terra i c. et dim. In D.
una. Et iiii V. cum i B. habent
i c.—23, 139.
Pro dim. S. Terra i c. et dim. Ibi v
V. et v B. 23, 146.
Pro i S. Terra ii c. Ibi sunt iiii B.
23, 150.
Tenet dim. S. Terra i c. Ibi est in
D. Et vii V. cum vi B. habent i c.
—24, 16.
Tenet i S. Terra iiii c. In D. i. Et viii
cum i c. Ibi i servus.—24, 111.
Terra xvii c. In D. i. Et ix V. cum
ii B. habent xv c. Ibi i servi. Et
i cotarii. 24, 118.
Pro i S. In D. i c. Et v V. cum i c.
et dim. Ibi i cotarii et i servi.—
24, 123.
Pro ii S. et i J. Terra v c. In D. est
i c.—24, 129.
Pro i S. In D. i c. et dim. Et x v.
cum x B. habent ii c. et dim.—24,
131.
Pro ii S. In D. ii c. Et xx V. cum
i B. habent viii c. 24, 140.
Pro i S. In D. ii c. Et xlii V. cum
i B. habent iiii c.—24, 145.
Pro dim. S. In D. i c. Et xlii V. ha-
bent iiii c.—25, 11.
Pro vii S. In D. iii c. Et xxxi V.
cum xlii B. habent xvi c. 25, 17.
Pro dim. S. In D. i c. Et vii V.
cum vi B. habent i c.—25, 112.
Pro dim. S. In D. i c. Et vi V.
cum v B. habent i c. 25, 116.
Pro ii S. In D. ii c. Et xlii V. ha-
bent iiii c. Et iiii B. Et i cotari-
us. Et v servi.—25, 124.
Pro i S. et dim. Terra xli c. In D. ii
c. Et xli V. cum xi B. habent xi
c. 25, 131.
Pro i S. Terra iiii c. In D. i c. Et
xi V. cum ii cotariis, habent ii c.
25, 134.
Pro dim. S. Terra iiii c. In D. ii c.
Et xi V. cum ii cotariis, habent ii c.
—25, 139.
Pro i S. et dim. In D. i c. Et
xlii V. habent iiii c.—25, 148.
Pro dim. S. In D. i c. Et viii V. cum
i c. et dim. Et iiii cotarii.—25,
150.
Pro iiii S. Terra x c. In D. sunt iiii.
Et v V. cum vi B. habent vi c.—
26, 18.

CAR

Pro dim. S. In D. i. e. Et iiii V. cum
1. e.—36, 113.
Pro i. S. et dim. In D. ii. e. Et xx
V. cum i. e.—36, 117.
Pro ii. S. Terra vii. e. In D. sunt ii.
Et xxii V. cum vii B. habent vii. e.
et dim.—36, 122.
Pro iii. S. In D. iiii. e. Et xvi V. cum
iii B. habent iii. e.—36, 128.
Pro i. S. Terra iii. e. In D. ii. Et xv
V. cum ii B. habent i. e. et dim.
36, 136.
Pro i. S. Terra iii. e. In D. ii. Et xv
V. cum ii B. habent iii. e.—36, 142.
Pro iii. J. Terra i. e. In D. i. e. et dim.
Et vi V. cum i B. habent dim. e.
—36, 148.
Pro iii. J. In D. i. e. Et vii V. cum
xiii B. habent i. e. 37, 16.
Pro dim. S. In D. i. e. Et i V. cum
iii B. habent iii. e.—37, 114.
Pro ii. S. et dim. Terra v. e. In D. ii.
Et x V. cum ii B. habent iii. e.—
37, 150.
Pro i. S. Terra iii. e. In D. nichil. Ibi
x V. cum i B. habent ii. e.—37, 128.
Pro i. S. In D. i. e. Et ix V. cum
iii B. habent iii. e.—37, 132.
Pro dim. S. Terra i. e. et dim. In D.
est i. Et iiii V. cum ix B. habent
dim. e.—37, 157.
Pro ii. S. et dim. Terra v. e. In D. ii.
Et vi V. cum ix B. habent i. e.—
37, 145.
Pro i. S. et iiii. J. Terra iii. e. In D.
est i. Et xii V. cum ii B. habent
ii. e.—38, 12.
Pro ii. S. et dim. et dim. J. Terra vi. e.
In D. ii. Et xvi V. cum iii B. ha-
bent v. e.—38, 17.
Pro ii. S. et i. J. Terra iii. e. In D.
est i. Et iiii V. cum vii serva ha-
bent ii. e.—38, 116.
Pro ii. S. Terra ii. e. In D. est i.
Et iiii B. —38, 121.
Pro i. S. In D. i. e. Et vi V. cum ii
B. habent i. e.—38, 126.
Pro i. S. In D. est i. e. Et x V. cum
xiii B. habent vi. e.—38, 133.
Pro vi. S. Terra vii. e. In D. sunt ii.
Et xv V. cum x B. habent vi. e.—
38, 140.
Pro ii. S. Terra vi. e. In D. est i.
Et xii V. habent v. e. Et vii B. Et
v serva. 38, 147.
Pro vi. S. Terra xii. e. In D. iii. Et
xlvii V. cum xv B. habent xv. e.—
39, 12.
Pro i. J. Terra i. e. Et iiii est in D.
—39, 110.
Pro ii. S. Terra vi. e. In D. . . . xviii
V. cum x B. habent iii. e.—39, 114.
Pro uno S. Terra ii. e. iiii V. cum i.
e. et dim.—39, 119.
Tenet i. J. l'herne terre. Habet dim. e.
cum i B. Et v serva. Et i aora
prati et dim. 39, 123.
Pro i. S. Terra in e. In D. . . . iiii V.
habent vii. e.—39, 127.
Pro ii. S. Terra xii. e. In D. ii. Et
xxvii V. cum vii B. habent vii. e.—
39, 130.
Pro ii. S. Terra iiii. e. et dim. In D.
ii. Et vii V. cum v B. habent i. e.
et dim. 39, 141.
Pro ii. S. In D. est i. e. Et v V. cum
ix B. habent ii. e.—39, 144.
Pro iii. S. Terra vii. e. In D. sunt ii.
e. Et xvi V. cum vi B. habent vi.
e.—39, 148.
Pro iii. S. Terra vii. e. In D. ii. Et
xxvii V. cum v B. habent iii. e.—39,
155.
Pro iii. S. Terra vii. e. In D. est i.
Et xx V. cum v B. habent vi. e.—
39, 150.
Pro i. S. et dim. Terra vii. e. In D.
ii. Et xv V. cum ix B. habent iii.
e.—39, 155.
Pro ii. S. Terra ii. e. et dim. In D. i.
e. Et ii V. cum ii B. habent dim. e.
—39, 152.
Habet i. S. Et iiii habet i. e. Et iiii V.
cum i. e.—39, 125.

CAR

Pro i. S. et dim. Terra iii. e. In D. ii.
Et vii V. cum v B. habent iii. e.
39, 128.
Pro dim. S. Terra ii. e. In D. i. Et
i V. cum iiii B. habent dim. e.—
39, 133.
Pro dim. S. Terra i. e. Et iiii est in D.
Cum i V. et i B. Et v serva.—39,
149.
Pro i. S. Terra iii. e. et dim. In D. ii.
Quidam Francigena, cum x V. et i
B. habent i. e. et dim. 39, 144.
Pro i. S. Terra ii. e. In D. nichil. Sed
v V. habent i. e. ibi.—31, 11.
Pro i. S. Terra i. e. In D. i. Et v
habent i. e. et dim.—31, 17.
Pro dim. S. Terra i. e. Et iiii est in D.
Cum iiii serva.—31, 12.
Pro dim. S. Terra i. e. Ibi est in D.
Cum i V. et i B. et i serva.—31, 17.
Pro i. S. et i. J. Terra ii. e. et dim. In
D. i. Et ix V. cum iii B. habent i. e.
31, 121.
Pro i. S. In D. i. e. Et ii V. cum i
B. habent ii. e.—31, 123.
Pro i. S. In D. ii. e. Et v V. cum x
B. habent i. e. et dim.—31, 133.
Pro iii. S. Terra vii. e. In D. i. Et
xvi V. cum xviii B. habent iii. e.
31, 138.
Pro i. S. In D. i. e. Et ii V. cum i
B. Et ii serva.—31, 144.
Pro dim. S. Terra i. e. In D. ii. Et
vi B. habent dim. e.—31, 149.
Pro vi. S. Terra xvi. e. In D. in. Et
xxvii V. cum iiii B. habent x. e.
32, 13.
Pro i. S. et i. J. Terra i. e. Et v V.
habent ii. e. 32, 110.
Pro i. S. Terra ii. e. Et iiii sunt in
D. Et iiii V. cum i V. et v B. et vi ser-
va. 32, 115.
Pro ii. S. Terra ii. e. Ibi sunt in D.
cum vii B. 32, 120.
Pro i. S. T.R.E. Modo, pro xxxiii.
Terra i. e. In D. iiii. Et e. V. iiii
minus, cum iiii cotaris, habent xliii
e. 32, 124.
Tenet i. S. et i. J. et iiii habet unus homo
qjias in D. dim. e. Et iiii V. cum dim.
e. Et uno cotario. 32, 135.
Tenet i. S. et i. J. habet in D. i. e. Et v
V. cum xii cotaris, habent i. e. et
dim. 32, 137.
Tenet i. J. Habet dim. e. cum i. serva.
32, 142.
Pro i. S. Terra iii. e. non tenet nisi iiii
J. et habet in D. i. e. Et v V. cum
iii cotaris. Habent iii. e.—32, 146.
Tenet i. J. Habet i. e. cum ix serva.—
33, 11.
Pro iii. S. Terra vi. e. In D. una. Et
xiii V. habent v. e.—33, 12.
Pro ii. S. Terra v. e. In D. sunt ii.
Et vi V. cum vii B. habent iii. e.
33, 110.
Pro ii. S. Terra iii. e. In D. est una.
Et ix V. cum iii B. habent ii. e.—
33, 115.
Pro uno S. In D. sunt ii. e. et dim.
Et vii V. cum ii B. habent i. e.
33, 121.
Pro uno J. In D. est i. e. cum v ser-
va.—33, 127.
Pro uno J. In D. est una e. cum v
serva. 33, 131.
Pro vii S. T.R.E. Modo, pro v S.
Terra xii. e. In D. iiii. e. Et xlvii V.
cum xi B. habent xvi. e.—33, 134.
Terra xii. e. Et habet i. e. cum uno
B. Et i. franc.—33, 139.
Pro uno S. et dim. In D. i. e. Et iiii
V. cum iiii B. habent ii. e.—33, 142.
Pro iii. S. Terra vi. e. In D. sunt ii.
Et xiii V. cum vi B. habent v. e. 33,
149.
Pro v. S. Terra xii. e. In D. sunt iiii
e. Et xxvii V. cum xi B. habet i.
vi. e. et dim.—34, 18.
Tenet i. S. et dim. Terra i. e. et dim.
In D. ii. e. Et v V. habent dim. e.
—34, 117.

CAR

Pro dim. S. Terra dim. e. In D. dim.
e. Et unus V. cum dim. e. et ii B.
—34, 123.
Pro vi. S. Terra dim. e. Et alluce
sunt xxx acres terre. In D. est una e.
Et vi V. habent dim. e.—34, 127.
Pro dim. S. Terra i. e. In D. i. e. Et
ii V. cum iiii serva.—34, 131.
Pro dim. S. In D. dim. e. Et ii V.—
34, 135.
Pro iii. J. Terra i. e. Ibi est in D.
Et vi V. cum i B. habent i. e.—34,
138.
Tenet i. J. Terra est dim. e. In D.
nichil est.—34, 143.
Pro dim. S. Terra dim. e. Ibi est.
cum uno B.—34, 144.
Pro dim. S. Terra i. e. Et iiii est, cum
v V. 34, 148.
Pro iiii S. et dim. Terra iiii. e. In D.
ii. e. Et ix V. cum i. e. Et ix servi.
35, 11.
Pro ii. S. Terra ii. e. In D. est una,
et cum v B. Et uno servo.—35, 17.
Pro ii. S. Terra iii. e. In D. sunt ii.
Et v V. cum i. e.—35, 19.
Pro vi. S. Terra vii. e. In D. sunt iiii
e. Et xliii V. cum iiii B. habent x
e.—35, 117.
Pro ii. S. Terra iii. e. In D. est una
Et ix V. cum ii. e. 35, 122.
Pro i. J. Terra i. e. et dim. In D.
nichil est nisi i B. 35, 127.
Pro ii. S. Terra vi. e. In D. ii. Et
xxv V. cum iiii B. habent vii. e.
35, 130.
Pro uno S. Terra iii. e. In D. est dim.
e. Et ix V. habent ii. e.—35, 133.
Pro iii. S. Terra xi. e. In D. sunt ii
e. Et xxxvi V. cum xxxii cotaris,
habent ix. e. 35, 143.
T.R.E. pro i. S. dim. joga minus
Terra ii. e. In D. est cum i servo et
v B. 35, in margine
Pro dim. S. Terra i. e. et dim. In D.
i. e. cum ii B. 36, 17.
Tenet dim. S. Terra iiii. e. In D. sunt
ii. Et xi B. cum iii. e.—36, 111.
T.R.E. pro xl S. Modo, pro xxxix.
Terra xxx. e. In D. xliii. e. Et cox
V. et quater xx et iiii B. Inter om-
nes habent xlv. e. 36, 117.
Tenet ix S. de terra Villanorum. Ha-
bet in D. iiii. e. et dim. Et xxxvii
V. cum xvii B. qui habent xvi. e.
36, 123.
Tenet ii. J. et xii acres terre. Habet
i. e. in D. Et iiii V. cum i B.—36,
128.
Tenet i. S. et xl acres terre. Habet in
D. ii. e. cum vi B.—36, 130.
Tenet dim. S. et xl acres, et habet in D.
i. e. cum vi B.—36, 133.
Tenet i. S. et habet in D. i. e. Et ii V.
cum vii B. habentes i. e. et dim.
36, 134.
Tenet i. S. et i. J. et vi acres terre. Et
habet in D. i. e. cum xi B. 36, 136.
Tenet dim. S. Habet in D. i. e. cum
iii B. 36, 138.
Tenet iiii S. Habet in D. iiii. e. Et vi
V. cum xi B. habent ii. e.—36, 140.
Tenet dim. S. Habet i. e. Et ii V. cum
vi B. Habent i. e.—36, 145.
Tenet iiii acres terre. Habet i. e.
cum v B. 36, 147.
Pro vi. S. Terra xliii. e. In D. v. e.
Et xii V. cum vii B. habent xvi. e.
37, 4.
Tenet dim. J. Habet ii V. cum dim. e.
—37, 110.
Tenet dim. S. et habet in D. i. e. cum
uno V. Terra est i. e.—37, 112.
Pro ni S. In D. est i. e. Et vi V.
cum ii B. habent iii. e.—37, 120.
Pro i. S. In D. ii. e. Et i V. cum iiii
B. habent dim. e.—37, 128.
Tenet dim. J. et habet i. e. h. D. 37,
130.
Pro vi. S. Terra xxxii. e. In D. iiii. e.
Et iiii V. cum xx cotaris, habent
xvii. e. 37, 138.
Habet i. e. in D. et xii V. cum ix. e.—
37, 142.

CAR

Dedit i. S. Ibi in D. i. e. Et iiii V.
cum i. e.—37, 144.
Pro dim. S. Terra i. e. et dim. In D.
est i. e. cum vii cotaris.—38, 12.
Tenet i. J. Habet dim. e. in D. cum iiii
B. redditibus vi solidos. Terra est
dim. e. 38, 17.
Pro i. S. Terra iiii. e. In D. est i. Et
x V. cum x B. habet i. e. 38, 111.
Pro i. S. Terra iiii. e. In D. i. e. Et
x V. habent ii. e.—38, 113.
Pro iiii S. Terra iiii. e. In D. iiii. e. Et
xviii V. cum vi B. habent v. e.—38,
119.
Pro vi. S. Terra xx. e. In D. ii. e. Et
xxxvii V. cum xii cotaris, habent
xii. e.—38, 126.
Pro vii S. et dim. Terra xx. e. In D.
non sunt e. xxix V. cum vi B. ha-
bent xi. e.—38, 136.
Tenet dim. S. et iiii virgines. Et habet
in D. i. e. Et i V. cum x B. ha-
bentes i. e.—38, 139.
Tenet dim. S. Habet vi. e. et i B. cum
i. e.—38, 141.
Pro i. S. Terra iiii. e. In D. i. Et iiii
V. cum ii B. habent i. e. et dim.—
38, 146.
Tenet quidam miles terram ad i. e.
38, 149.
Pro i. S. Terra ii. e. In D. i. et vii
V. cum ii. e. et dim. 39, 1.
Pro i. J. Terra dim. e. Ibi vi redditus
1 denarios.—39, 19.
Pro i. S. Terra ii. e. et dim. In D. i.
Et x V. habent i. e. et dim. 39, 113.
Pro dim. S. Terra i. e. Ibi iiii B.
39, 122.
Pro iii. J. Terra i. e. In D. i. Et iiii V.
cum ii B. habent dim. e. 39, 125.
Pro ii. J. Terra i. e. In D. est. Cum
ii B. et ii serva. 39, 134.
Pro i. J. Terra i. e. Hanc tenent iiii V.
ad firmam.—39, 137.
Pro iii. S. Terra vii. e. In D. i. e. Et
xxiii V. cum v B. habent vi. e. et
dim.—39, 142.
Terra i. e. Pro dim. S. Ibi i B. red-
dunt ii solidos. 39, 147.
Pro i. S. Terra i. e. Ibi est in D. Et
i B. habet dim. e.—40, 14.
T.R.E. pro v S. Et modo, pro ii.
Terra vi. e. In D. ii. Et xxx V.
habent iii. e. 40, 19.
Pro i. S. In D. i. e. xvi V. cum x
B. habent ii. e.—40, 115.
Pro i. S. iiii V. habent ii. e. et reddunt
vi solidos.—40, 122.
Pro dim. S. Terra i. e. Ibi est in D.
Et xii V. habent dim. e. 40, 125.
Pro dim. S. Terra i. e. et dim. In D.
ii. e. Et in V. Et i serva.—40, 131.
Pro dim. S. Terra i. e. Ibi est in D.
Et iiii V. Et i serva.—40, 135.
Pro i. S. Terra ii. e. In D. i. Et ix
V. cum v B. habent i. e. et dim. 40,
140.
Pro i. S. Terra vi. e. In D. ii. Et xii
V. cum i B. habent iii. e. 40, 145.
Pro uno S. Terra ii. e. In D. i. e. Et
i B.—41, 11.
Pro uno S. Terra v. e. In D. est una
et dim. Et vii V. cum vi B. habent
ii. e. et dim.—41, 110.
Pro dim. S. Terra i. e. In D. i. e. Et
ii V. cum i B. habent i. e.—41, 117.
Ibi dim. S. Terra ii. e. In D. una. e.
Et ii V. habent dim. e.—41, 123.
Pro iiii J. Terra ii. e. In D. una. Et
ix B. habent cum. e.—41, 127.
Pro ii. S. In D. ii. e. et dim. Et i V.
cum xiii B. habent i. e.—41, 133.
Pro iiii S. Terra xv. e. In D. v. Et
xlvii V. cum xxvi B. habent xliii. e.
—41, 139.
Pro uno S. Terra ii. e. In D. una.
Et ix V. cum iii B. habent iii. e. et
dim. 41, 146.
Pro dim. S. Terra ii. e. xi V. cum ii
B. habent iii. e.—41, 149.
Pro dim. S. Terra ii. e. In D. dim. e.
Et xv V. cum ii B. habent iii. e. et
dim.—42, 13.
Pro dim. S. Terra ii. e. In D. una. e.

CAR

Et tili V. cum ix B. habent ii e. —43, 10.
 Habet terram ad dim. c. Et unum V. cum iii B. et dim. c.—42, 114.
 In D. sunt ii e. Et tili V. cum vii B. habent ii e. et dim.—42, 110.
 Pro iij S. In D. i. e. Et xv B. cum xii B. habent ii e.—42, 120.
 Pro ii S. In D. i. e. Et xvi V. habent ii e.—42, 134.
 Pro uno S. In D. i. e. Et tili V. cum i B. readunt tili solidos et vii denarios 42, 140.
 In D. i. e. et dim. Et vi V. cum vii B. habent ii e. Pro ii S. —42, 150.
 Pro ui S. In D. i. e. Et v V. cum iiii B. habent ii e. —42, 154.
 Tenet i S. Et habet i e. cum iiii B.—42, 157.
 Pro ii S. In D. i. e. Et ii B. cum dim. c.—43, 15.
 Tenet i S. Et habet iiii V. cum dim. c. —43, 17.
 Tenet i S. Habet i e. in D. Et unum B.—43, 18.
 Pro uno S. In D. ii e. cum vi B.—43, 111.
 Pro ii S. In D. ii e. In D. ii e. Et xliii V.—43, 128.
 Pro uno S. In D. ii e. cum ii B. —43, 134.
 Pro uno J. et dim. In D. una e. cum uno V. et iiii B.—43, 136.
 Tenet unum S. et dim. J. Ibi habent iiii e. et dim. 43, 140.
 Pro uno S. In D. ii e. Et viii V. cum dim. c. —43, 143.
 Pro uno S. In D. una e. Et v V. cum ii B. habent ii e. 43, 147.
 Pro uno S. In D. i. e. Cum i V. et ii B.—44, 15.
 Pro uno S. et uno J. et v acris. In D. nient modo sed ix V. habent iiii e. et dim.—44, 112.
 Pro iij J. et xii acris. Terra iiii e. In D. una e. et dim. Et v V. cum ix B. habent i e. —44, 117.
 Tenet v acris et dim. Ibi habet dim. c.—44, 122.
 Habet in manu regis de Ricardo filio Gisberti. x V. cum iiii e.—44, 123.
 Pro uno S. et dim. In D. i. e. cum iiii B. —44, 126.
 Tenet i J. et x acris. Ibi ii V. cum dim. c. —44, 135.
 Tenet i S. In D. i. e. et dim. Et xliii V. cum ii e. et dim.—44, 140.
 Habet dim. S. et unum e. —44, 142.
 Pro iij S. In D. iiii e. Et unum V. cum vii B. habent dim. c.—44, 149.
 Pro uno S. et dim. In D. est i e. Et i V. cum i B. habent dim. c.—45, 12.
 Pro uno S. et dim. In D. est i e. Et iiii V. cum iiii B. habent dim. c. et i e. et dim.—45, 17.
 Pro dim. S. Terra iiii e. In D. una. Et iiii V. cum ii B. habent i e. —45, 111.
 Pro uno S. Terra ii e. In D. est una e. et dim. Et v V. cum v B. habent i e.—45, 126.
 T.R.E. pro iij S. Modo, pro iij J. iugis. Terra est iiii e. In D. ii. Et ii V. cum vi B. habent i e.—45, 131.
 T.R.E. et modo pro vii S. Terra iiii e. In D. ix e. Et xliii V. cum xlii B. habent xvi e.—45, 138.
 Pro ii S. et uno J. In D. est i e. Et xvi V. cum vi cotariis habent vi e.—45, 144.
 Pro v B. et dim. Terra xviii e. In D. ii e. Et xli V. cum vii B. habent xvi e.—46, 110.
 Pro i S. Terra ii e. In D. i. Et ix V. cum i B. habent i e. —46, 117.
 In D. i. e. In D. ii e. et dim. Et xliii V. cum iiii B. habent vi e.—46, 122.
 Pro vi S. Terra xii e. In D. iiii e. Et xxxv V. cum xliii cotariis habent vi et dim. 46, 129.
 Pro dim. S. et xlii acris terra. Terra i e. Ibi est in D. cum iiii cotariis.—46, 138.

CAR

Pro v S. Terra xii e. In D. ii e. Et xxxix [V.] cum xxxii B. habent xii e.—46, 142.
 Pro xliii S. Terra xlii e. In D. sunt ii. Et vi V. cum i B. habent xlii e.—46, 149.
 Tenet iij milites quod valet ix libras. Et ibi habent iiii e.—47, 15.
 Pro xii S. Terra xxx e. In D. v e. Et lxxii V. cum lxxvii B. habent xxxix e.—47, 17.
 Habet dim. S. i. e. in D. cum xv B. —47, 185.
 Pro uno S. Terra ii e. In D. i. Et ix V. cum i e. —47, 131.
 Pro i S. Terra i e. Et ibi est in D. cum v B. —47, 135.
 Tenet dim. S. Terra est dim. c. Ibi i servi.—47, 137.
 Pro vi S. sine halla. Terra xii e. Nichil in D. Ibi xxxv V. habent x e. —47, 141.
 Tenet dim. J. T.R.E. pro dim. S. In D. i. e.—47, 144.
 Pro i J. Terra ii e. In D. i cum iiii B.—47, 147.
 Pro dim. S. Terra i e. In D. ii. Et viii V. habent i e. et dim. —48, 13.
 Pro xxx S. Terra iiii e. In D. iiii. Et lxxix V. cum xlii B. habent xxxix e.—48, 15.
 Tenet i S. Ibi habet ii e. cum xi B.—48, 110.
 Tenet ii S. dim. J. minus. Habet i e. et iiii V. cum i e. —48, 113.
 Tenet in S. ix acris minus. Habet i e. Et viii V. cum i e. Et ii servos.—48, 114.
 Tenet i S. Ibi habet i e. cum iiii B.—48, 118.
 Tenet i S. Ibi habet ii e. cum x B. —48, 126.
 Pro duobus S. et dim. Terra v e.—48, 127.
 Habet in D. iiii e. et xx B. cum i e.—48, 131.
 Habet in D. i. e. Et viii V. cum ii B. habentibus iiii e. —48, 135.
 Pro duobus S. Terra est iiii e. Et una e. et dim. Et xvi V. cum vi B. habent ii e. et dim. —48, 139.
 Pro uno S. In D. nichil. Sed iiii V. cum ii B. habent e. et dim. —48, 144.
 Pro i S. Terra viii e. In D. ii e. Et xxxv V. cum xvii B. habent ix e. —48, 150.
 Tenet i S. et dim. J. In D. ii e. et xvii B. cum dim. c.—49, 11.
 Pro dim. S. et iij J. In D. i e. Et iiii V. cum iiii B. habent i e.—49, 15.
 Habet iiii virgas terra. In D. i. e. cum v B.—49, 113.
 Pro i S. Terra ii e. Ibi sunt cum viii B.—49, 118.
 Tenet i S. et i J. Terra vi e. Ibi ix V. cum iiii B. habent vi e. —49, 121.
 T.R.E. pro iiii S. Terra x e. Ibi xxx V. habent x e. —49, 127.
 Pro ii S. et iij J. Terra xii e. In D. sunt iiii. Et xliii V. cum v B. habent x e. —49, 133.
 Pro i S. Terra xliii e. In D. ii e. Et i V. cum ix B. habent xvii e.—49, 141.
 Pro uno S. Terra iiii e. In D. ii e. Et v V. cum v B. habent i e. et dim. —50, 13.
 Pro uno S. Terra i e. Ibi est cum i V. et iiii B.—50, 19.
 Pro dim. S. Terra i e. Ibi est in D. cum i V. et vi B.—50, 113.
 Pro uno S. Terra dim. c. In D. tamen est i e. Et ii V. habent i e.—50, 117.
 Pro i J. Terra est i e. et dim. Ibi iiii V. cum ii B. habent i e. —50, 121.
 Pro uno S. Terra xii e. In D. sunt ii. Et ii V. cum xv B. habent iiii e. —50, 125.
 Tenet i J. Ibi iiii V. habentes i e. —50, 130.
 Arta est cum dominici carrucis.—50, 135.

CAR

Pro i J. Habet i e. in D. Et v B. cum i e.—50, 139.
 Pro uno S. Terra vi e. In D. sunt iiii e. Et vi V. cum xxxvi B. habent iiii e.—50, 143.
 Tenet dim. J. et dim. virgam. Terra est ad i e.—50, 147.
 Pro dim. S. Terra ii e. In D. sunt. Et iiii V. cum x B. cum i e.—51, 11.
 Tenet unum S. dim. virga minus. Terra iiii e. Ibi xlii socmanni habent iiii e. —51, 15.
 Pro i J. Terra i e. Ibi est cum iiii B. —51, 19.
 Pro duobus S. et dim. Terra xlii e. In D. iiii. Et xvi V. cum vii B. habent vi e.—51, 115.
 Pro dim. S. sine halla. Terra iiii e. Ibi i V. cum iiii B. Nulla ibi e. —51, 124.
 Pro uno S. In D. i. e. Et ii V. cum uno B. habent i e.—51, 126.
 Pro i S. sine halla. Terra v e. Ibi viii V. cum ii B. habent ii e.—51, 131.
 Pro dim. S. Terra iiii e. xlii socmanni tenent, habentes iiii e.—51, 134.
 Pro i J. Terra ii e. Ibi xlii socmanni cum viii B. habentes ii e.—51, 138.
 T.R.E. pro i S. Modo, pro dim. Terra v e. In D. ii e. Et xvi V. cum vi B. habent vi e.—51, 143.
 Tenet dim. J. Habentes i e. Ibi cum iiii B.—51, 149.
 Pro uno S. Terra vii e. In D. iiii e. Et viii V. cum xv B. habent iiii e.—51, 154.
 Pro dim. S. Terra iiii e. In D. sunt ii e. Et v V. cum vi B. habent i e. et dim. —52, 111.
 Tenet iiii virgas et dim. i V. habet dim. c. cum ii B.—52, 117.
 Tenet iiii J. et dim. virgam. Terra est iiii e. Ibi ii e. In D. et xv V. cum ix B. habent ii e. et dim.—52, 119.
 Pro dim. S. Terra ii e. Ibi xlii V. habent i e. et dim.—52, 125.
 Pro i J. et dim. Terra i e. et dim. In D. i. cum iiii V.—52, 131.
 Pro ii S. Terra viii e. In D. ii. Et xi V. cum xxv B. habent v e. —52, 135.
 Pro i J. Terra est i e. Ibi est cum i V. et ii B.—52, 141.
 Tenet i J. Ibi i e. cum uno B.—52, 143.
 Pro iij S. se defendebat. Modo, pro i S. Terra i e. Et ibi est in D. Et xix B. habent i e.—53, 13.
 Pro ii S. se defendebat. Modo pro i. Terra est i e. Et ibi sunt in D. xxi B. et iiii servi, cum iiii e.—53, 19.
 Pro uno S. Terra est i e. Ibi ii V. —53, 120.
 Pro vii e. se defendebat tunc. Modo, pro v S. et dim. et dim. J. Terra est xv e. In D. ii. Et xxxi V. cum x B. habent x e.—53, 124.
 Pro dim. J. Ibi ii V. cum dim. c. —53, 134.
 Pro i S. Terra ii e. In D. i. Et i V. cum iiii B. habent i e. —53, 137.
 Pro dim. S. Terra i e. Ibi iiii V. habent i e.—53, 142.
 Tenet i J. Et in An vii acris. Terra est i e. In D. dim. c. Et vi B. Et ii servi. —53, 144.
 Pro i S. Terra iiii e. In D. i. Et ix V. cum iiii B. habent ii e.—53, 149.
 Pro i S. Terra i e. In D. i. Et xi V. cum iiii B. habent i e.—54, 14.
 Tenet dim. S. i virgam minus. Terra v e. In D. ii. Et xxxi B. habent iiii e. —54, 19.
 Tenet in D. unum J. et dim. Ibi est modo una V. cum i e.—54, 20.
 Pro iiii S. In D. ii e. Et xlii V. cum vii B. habent xxx e.—54, 29.
 Pro vii S. Terra xxxii e. In D. iiii. Et lxxvi V. cum v B. habent xxx e.—54, 135.
 Pro ii S. Terra xvi e. In D. i et dim.

CAR

Et xvi V. cum xii B. habent vi e.—55, 13.
 Pro uno S. Terra iiii e. In D. ii e. Et v V. cum vii B. habent v e.—55, 111.
 T.R.E. pro ii S. et dim. Modo, pro i S. et iiii J. Terra viii e. In D. v boves amatas. Et xvi V. cum xv B. habent x e.—55, 118.
 Pro ii S. Terra ix e. In D. sunt ii. Et xxviii V. cum xv B. habent x e.—55, 121.
 Pro i S. Terra iiii e. Et xlii V. habent ii e. In D. est una e.—55, 139.
 In ipso numero x V. cum xliiii B. habent v e.—56, 17.
 CARETA
 Godrie c.—3, 120.
 CARLESONE
 Godrie c.—3, 120.
 CARLE et CARLI
 Godrie filius e. tuiti. 25, 14.
 Gocinus filius e.—34, 114.
 CARRUCA v. sub CAR
 CASTIL
 Consequetur, id est, xviii penae.—56, 14.
 xviii penae e. et dim.—56, 116.
 CANTELLUM
 Pro exambio e. 6, 17.
 Pro exambio terre in qua c.—8, 140.
 CENSUS
 viii acris reddit de e. xv solum.—6, 10.
 i molendinum sine c.—15, 123.
 Dim. p. solum sine c. —32, 143.
 i piscaria sine c.—38, 112.
 iii molini sine c. —38, 121.
 CIRUS
 Habent de rege e. et potam.—3, 138.
 CILD et CILI
 Et Almod c.—3, 120.
 De terra Almod c.—3, 136.
 Brui c.—4, 12.
 Excepta terra Almod e. —6, 132.
 Almod e. per violentum Heraldii abstulit Merdesham.—7, 145.
 Almod e. duas partes per vim abstulit. —9, 115.
 Verit se ad Almod c.—22, 125.
 Brax e. tenuit de rege E. —23, 150.
 Brxi e. tenuit de rege E.—24, 133.
 Brxi e. tenuit de rege E. —25, 111.
 Tenet Almod c.—25, 120.
 Vluric tenuit de Almod c.—26, 141.
 Tenuit Almod c.—27, 113.
 Vluric tenuit de Almod c. —28, 132.
 Almod c. tenuit. —30, 114.
 Almod e. tenuit de rege E.—33, 12.
 Tenuit de Almod c.—33, 129.
 Almod e. tenuit.—33, 138.
 Almod c. tenuit de rege E. —37, 123.
 CILF i. g. CILD, q. v.
 CIT i. g. CILF et CILD, q. v.
 CIVITAS (CANTUARIA)
 In e. habuit Rex i burgenses.—6, 11.
 Sunt vastati in fossato e. —6, 15.
 Unam foris, aliam intra c.—6, 116.
 xlv mansuras extra c. —6, 118.
 Habet iiii mansuras in c.—6, 126.
 Tenet xi mansuras in ipse c. —6, 129.
 Per totam c. habet rex sacam et socum. —6, 131.
 De cellibus rectis que habent per e. introitus et exitum.—6, 134.
 De cellibus rectis extra c. —6, 136.
 Iutus e. vel extra foderit.—6, 138.
 Forisfacturam in viis extra c.—6, 141.
 In e. iiii hage ad hoc M. (Favreshant) pertinent.—8, 124.
 In e. habet archiepiscopus xli burgenses.—10, 12.
 Ad hoc M. (Estursete) pertinentur T.R.E. in e. in mansura. —12, 148.
 Huic M. (Nordeude) pertinent in e. c. burgenses ii mansuras.—18, 119.
 In Hundert et in e. habet iiii domos. Et si foris e. —36, 13.
 In e. xlii mansure pertinent huic M. (Cillehan)—38, 129.
 In e. i mensura (pertinentes M. Emoltun). —39, 14.
 De isto M. (Emoltun) tenet x acras que jacent iuxta c.—39, 17.

CIV

Et i mensura in e. (pertinens M. Perio).
—49, 122.
In e. iiii hage de xxxii denariis (pertinentes M. Trevalh)—39, 143.
In e. v hage de vii solidis et x denariis (pertinentes M. Dodeham).—40, 118.
Et lx Burgenses erant in e. huc M. (Lampori) pertinentes.—46, 124.
Juxta e. habet dim. S. 47, 124.
Ad hoc M. (Newetone) pertinent in e. iiii hage. 56, 111.
CIVITAS (ROVECPSTRE).
e. T.R.E. valuat e. solidos.—6, 148.
Intra e. iiii domos ad hoc M. (Ledesdane) pertinentes.—28, 113.
In e. i domus reddens xxx denarios (pertinentes ad M. Ofehan).—28, 128.
Huc M. (Hov) pertinebant ix domus in e.—32, 130.
Huc M. (Otringeburge) adjacent iiii hage in e.—33, 114.
De hoc M. (Celes) in manu sua retinuit in e. li hage.—34, 14.
CLAUSURA.
li Silvule ad e.—13, 139.
Silva ad e.—19, 121.
Silva ad e.—37, 129.
Silva parva ad e. 56, 110.
CLERICUS.
Dedit Alan e. suo. 5, 19.
Mansuras quas tenent e. de villa in gildam suam. 10, 12.
COMBISTIA.
Fuit ipsa villa e.—2, 121.
COMITATUS.
Totus e. de Chent. 3, 116.
COMMUNIS.
Accipiebant e. emendationem.—2, 116.
Terant prebendam e.—4, 114.
In e. terra sicut M. sunt eorum acce et dim.—7, 131.
COMMUNITAS.
De e. 8th M.—7, 12.
Habet Canonici in e. 7, 115.
De hac e. habet archiepiscopus.—7, 129.
COMMUNITATIO.
Dedit canonici iniquam e. 7, 146.
COMPUTOR.
Prelium quoniam in potuit e. 2, 121.
Iuxta libras que e. in eo libris totius manerii 9, 19.
CONCEDE.
e. illam fieri. 2, 145.
e. eidem sancto.—47, 116.
CONCORDO.
e. quod dim. terra.—2, 136.
Leges regis e. homines de iv lesta.—3, 11.
e. est de rectis callibus.—6, 134.
CONCUBINA.
Tenit quendam e. Heraldi.—6, 127.
CONDUCEBATUR.
De prenum ejus e. 2, 113.
CONFINGO.
Quod omnes pene naves e.—2, 142.
CONSUEITUDO.
Reddibat regi e. 2, 117.
Omnes huc e. erant ibi.—3, 118.
De q. ibi rex perdidit e.—2, 126.
Tenit huc usque e. regis. 2, 140.
Habet rex e. scilicet, etc.—3, 144.
Burgenses habuerunt xiv mansuras extra civitatem de quibus ipsi habebant prebium et e. Rex autem habebat suam et Socam. 6, 118.
Quidam prepositus cepit e. de extraneis mercatoribus in terra S^{re} T. et S^{re} A. hinc.—6, 142.
Quod ipsa ecclesie suas e. quietas habuerunt R.E. tempora. Et exinde utroque ecclesie in sua terra habuerunt e. suas.—6, 145.
Hinc tunc nunquam reddidit aliquis e. vel suum.—7, 122.
viii S. et i burgum, qui T.R.E. erant cum aliis S. in e. 9, 117.
xxi Burgenses in Romenei. Rex habet omne servitium ab eis, et ipsi habent omnes e. et alias fortificationes pro servitio maris; et sunt in manu Regis.—16, 127.
Quem ab omni e. preter tribus, latro-

CON

cinio, pace infracta, forstal.—41, 152.
Reddens de e. vi denarios. 46, 147.
Semper quietum fuit et sine e. 46, 123.
Redditur in Newetone una e. id est xxviii pence eorum. 56, 114.
CONTRA.
e. hoc. 2, 14.
e. Biscorsum episcopum. 21, 138.
CONVENIO.
Ut e. ad seivam.—3, 139.
COQUINA.
Proprio pertinet e. archiepiscopi.—18, 116.
COTARIL.
xxii villeni cum vii e. habent vii car.—10, 117.
vi V. cum xii e. habentes ii car.—11, 130.
xxix V. cum lx e. habent xvi car. et dim.—18, 115.
lx V. cum xv e. habent xv car. et dim.—18, 125.
lx V. cum viii e. habent xvii car.—18, 130.
xxvi V. cum xi e. habent xxii car. et dim.—18, 139.
ix V. cum vi e. habent xii car.—22, 119.
iii V. cum uno e. habent ii car.—22, 148.
i V. et ii e. et v servis.—23, 133.
lx V. cum iii B. habent vi car. Ibi ii servi et iiii e. 24, 118.
v V. cum i car. et dim. Et iiii e. Et i servis.—24, 125.
xxiii V. habent iiii car. Et iiii B. Et i e. Et v servi. 25, 124.
xi V. cum ii e. habent ii car.—25, 136, et 40.
vii V. cum i car. et dim. Et iiii e. 25, 150.
o V. iiii minus. Cum lxi e. habent xlii car.—32, 125.
iiji V. cum ii car. Et uno e.—32, 135.
v V. cum xii e. habent i car. et dim.—32, 138.
x V. cum iiii e. Habent iiii car. 32, 148.
xxvi V. cum xxxii e. habent ix car.—35, 144.
lii V. cum xx e. habent xviii car.—37, 137.
In D. est i car. cum viii e. qui reddunt iiii solidos et vi denarios. 38, 13.
xxviii V. cum xii e. habent xii car.—38, 127.
xxv V. cum vi e.—46, 15.
xxv V. cum xii e. 46, 132.
Terna i car. ibi est in D. Cum iiii e.—46, 138.
CUSTODIA.
Habet rex e. 3, 137.
CUSTODIO.
e. regem apud Cantuariam, etc.—3, 149.
DAMNUM.
Maximam d. facit regi.—2, 144.
DAPIFER.
Tenet Helius d. et nepos ejus.—8, 120.
GODEFRIDUS d.—16, 12.
ALUREDS d. tenet.—36, 136.
DATOREM.
Libertorem et d. 2, 134.
DECEMA.
d. hujus manerii tenet abbas S^{re} A.—9, 116.
DEFENDO (v. etiam, passim).
Quo se d. pro dim. S.—8, 122.
d. se cum terra Osberti.—44, 16.
PENNA.
De d. xvi denarios. 8, 147.
Ad ista iiii Solina sunt v d.—7, 111.
De Silva viii d. parve et iiii magnae.—8, 147.
d. i tenet.—9, 114.
Una parva d. silve. 12, 130.
Et v d. silve de i porcis.—17, 15.
Una d. silve de i porcis. 22, 116.
Una d. silve. 22, 123.
Rex habet iade ii d.—32, 143.
Et una d. de xv solidos. 26, 139.
Rex habet de hoc M. ii d. ubi morantur iiii V.—29, 111.

DEN

Habet iiii d. de isto M. 29, 137.
De una d. exant. 36, 143.
Tenet i d. de dim. J.—37, 18.
Ieden tenet iiii d.—41, 114.
In hac manerio nuntii d. 41, 143.
Tenet dim. d.—42, 113.
Unam d. et dim. 42, 131.
Tenet unam d.—45, 146.
De isto M. tenet iiii d.—51, 120.
Adhuc habet unam d. 54, 113.
Iii d. de siva reddentes xxx porcos de pasagio. 56, 18.
De hoc M. sunt foris iiii d.—56, 110.
Episcopus Baiocensis iiii d. habet. 56, 122.
DENARIUM (v. etiam sub Do, Esco, Molendinum, Molinas, Pastum, Pascua, Pratum, Reddo, Salina, et Valeo).
xviii libras, de quibus d.—2, 12.
i d. in hinc, et i in estate. 2, 110.
xxiii libras xii d. qui sunt xx in ora. 2, 124.
xii d. pro uno Inwardio. 3, 146.
xii d. aut unum Inwardium.—3, 147.
De Deu xvi d.—3, 147.
vi solidos et iiii d.—7, 139.
aufert singulis annis xx d.—7, 141.
exi solidos de d. xx in ora, et vii libras et xxvi d. ad numerum.—8, 113.
xv libras et vi solidos ii d. minus, ad numerum.—9, 111.
Quod reddit xvi d. per annum.—9, 113.
xxxi solidi et ii d.—9, 122.
De iiii solidis et ii d.—9, 123.
Tres Hage de xx d. 9, 124.
Reddunt vi solidos et viii d. 10, 119.
xxvi libras xii d. minus. 12, 110.
i libras, et xiii solidos, et ii d.—12, 120.
vi solidos et vi d. 12, 121.
vi solidos, et iiii d. 12, 138.
ii solidos et vi d.—13, 111.
De herbagio xxvii d. 13, 113.
Mercatum de xl solidis v d. minus. 14, 145.
De herbagio ix solidi et vi d.—15, 147.
xxx libras, vi solidos, et iiii d.—16, 124.
Siva de xii d.—17, 145.
Siva vii porcorum et xvi d. plus.—22, 129.
Siva vii porcorum et xvi d. 23, 131.
Siva x porcorum et xiii d.—23, 136.
ii mensure terre de xii d. 30, 138.
i mensura de xxx d. 38, 145.
i mensura de xxi d.—39, 14.
i mensura de xvi d.—39, 122.
iii hage de xxxii d. 39, 144.
v hage de vii solidis et x d.—40, 113.
xl porci aut iiii d. et unus obolus.—49, 130.
DESCRIPTIO.
Q. uo facta est hec d.—10, 112.
DESTRUCTIO.
Alie sunt d.—12, 150.
DICO.
De hoc d. nepos Herberti.—2, 144.
d. qui valet.—3, 111.
d. patrum suum se posse vorare. 39, 117.
d. quod episcopus Baiocensis, etc. 45, 121.
DIES.
Una vice in anno ad xv d.—2, 16.
Custodiam vi d. 3, 137.
Custodiebant regem per ii d.—3, 150.
DIMIDIUM (v. etiam sub CAR.).
d. terra est regis.—2, 136.
Erat forisfactura d. regis.—2, 138.
eccc acce et d. que sunt ii solidos et d.—7, 131.
et d. denarii tenet.—9, 114.
d. S. S^{re} M. et aliud d. S. valebant iiii libras.—14, 118.
DIRIGENTIAVIT.
d. illud Landfrancus. 21, 137.
DISPARTITA.
Erat d. in tribus locis.—41, 18.
DIVADIATIS.
Apprehensus vel d.—3, 118.
Culminatus in culis aut d.—3, 111.
DIVISIO.
Sunt d. per singulos.—4, 115.

DIV

DIVISIO.
Remansit extra d. Hugonis de Montfort.—37, 129.
d. Hugonis de Montfort. 41, 114.
Foris d. (episcopus Baiocensis)—41, 125.
Extra d. comitis de Ow.—51, 144.
Extra d. Hugonis.—42, 116.
Hugo tenet extra d. suam. 44, 12.
Quod habet intra d. suam.—44, 18.
Tenet aliam partem intra d. suam.—45, 139.
iii J. infra d. Hugonis, et quartum J. est extra.—50, 13.
Extra d. sunt. 51, 121.
Quia foris d. est.—51, 144.
Tenet extra d. Hugonis.—52, 149.
xiii acres infra suam d.—52, 150.
Quia alius est extra d.—53, 18.
Quod habet Hugo intra d. suam.—53, 113.
Intra d. hanc est.—53, 113.
Sed est intra d. suam. 53, 116.
Alia pars est extra d.—53, 125.
DO.
Burgenses d. xx naves.—2, 16.
d. pro caballo transducendo. 2, 19.
d. Alno clerico suo.—5, 19.
Huc d. episcopus i acres.—5, 113.
d. markam auri pro molino cornu.—7, 142.
d. iniquam commutationem.—7, 146.
Vicesimii d. prepositus. 9, 112.
Antequam rex d. illam.—10, 18.
Qui d. xl solidos per annum.—35, 145.
Terre quo d. est ab his solus ad firmam. 36, 143.
d. episcopus unam berevicham.—37, 141.
De eodem manerio d. i s. et ii molinos.—37, 144.
Postquam d. manerium.—40, 110.
d. cultum suo fratri.—45, 123.
d. et episcopus Baiocensis.—45, 136.
Qui d. xx solidos per annum.—47, 11.
Que de suo D. d. ei abbas.—47, 149.
d. inde xxv denarios.—49, 110.
DOMINUS.
Fuit de d. firma regis E. 37, 150.
Arata est cum d. curia. 50, 135.
DOMINIUM (v. etiam sub CAR.).
Tenet in d. 10, 116, 123. 11, 116 et 118.—12, 120 et 144.—13, 110, 115, 123, 129, 135, et 148.—14, 13, 132, et 132. 32, 123. 35, 122, 126, 130, et 143. 37, 123.—41, 139.—50, 141.—54, 119.
Appreciatur d. archiepiscopi lx libras. Teignorum xii libras. 10, 131.
Appreciatur d. archiepiscopi xxiii libras. Militum vi libras.—11, 132.
d. archiepiscopi valet xx libras. Militum, xv libras et x solidos.—11, 147.
Pertinet ad d. monachorum. 18, 147.
In d. nichil est.—26, 14.—27, 17.—81, 12.—34, 143.
In d. nichil est nisi i B.—35, 127.
Modo, quod habet in d. valet e libras. 36, 149.
Sine unis et d.—42, 112.
In d. nichil modo.—44, 112.
ii J. quoniam de suo d. dedit ei abbas. 47, 149.
Dun. S. de d. monachorum.—49, 18.
Et fuit de d. regis.—53, 117.
Terra que fuit in d. est ad firmam.—56, 14.
DOMINUS.
Erga d. cujus homo fuerit.—3, 113.
Valent d. vi libras.—14, 120.
Neque petat habere d. preter regem.—23, 149.
DOMUS.
Hugo de Montfort i d.—2, 131.
De his d. revocant. 2, 133.
Fecit quendam d.—2, 139.
Nec d. fuit ab T.R.E.—2, 141.
Si abierit d.—3, 18.
Duns d. duorum Burgensium.—6, 116.
Hus d. et hanc terram tenet. 6, 121.
Habuit episcopus iiii d. de xxxi denariis.—27, 111.
Intra civitatem Roucestre, iiii d. ad hoc M. (Ledesdane) pertinentes.—28, 113.

DOM	EXT	FOR	HAB
In Roucestre i. d. reddens (ad M. Ofeham) xxx denarios. 28, l. 28.	e. divisionem Hugonis.—42, l. 10.—53, l. 49.—53, l. 25.	De hoc M. sunt f. illi denari, quae ibi fuerant T.R.E. 56, l. 19.	HABEO A. Robertus de Romenel duas.—2, l. 27.
Episcopus de Roucestre habet domos de hoc M. (Borham).—25, l. 45.	e. divisionem suam.—44, l. 2.	FORISFACTURA. Quicunque in illis f. 6, l. 85.	A. canonici xxi solidi. 4, l. 9.
Una d. reddens xxv denarios.—30, l. 50.	e. divisionem suam.—51, l. 21.	FORISFACTURA. Mensura de qua f. dim. regis.—2, l. 38.	A. iii solidi.—4, l. 12.
T.R.E. in Cantuar. iii d. pertinebant huic M. (Winchlesmere). 31, l. 13.	EXTRANEI. Consuetudines de e. mercatoribus.—6, l. 43.	De alia f. sicut de Gribrige.—3, l. 13.	A. Sord i. solidi. 4, l. 34.
ix d. in Roucestre vi solidos reddebant (M. Hov).—32, l. 30.	Anaverunt e. homines vi acras.—35, l. 30.	Habet rex f. de capitibus eorum.—3, l. 22.	Robertus A. dim. solidi.—5, l. 2.
Habet de episcopo iui d.—36, l. 4.	EXUL. Cujusdam e. i.e. utlagam.—2, l. 36.	Habet rex has f. Handocam, Gribrige, Forstet.—3, l. 29.	A. Edricus lxxxv acras. 5, l. 7.
DONUM. Pro novo d. episcopi.—23, l. 19.	Qui e. receptori 3, l. 24.	Inde habet rex f. 3, l. 35.	A. iiii mansuras in civitate.—6, l. 26.
Pro novo d. episcopi. 23, l. 42.	FACIO. Hoc f. pro eo quod perdonaverat.—2, l. 3.	Sine f. reddenti. 3, l. 39.	A. iiii canonici unum solidi. 7, l. 2.
Pro novo d. episcopi.—24, l. 3.	Danum f. regi et hominibus.—2, l. 44.	De hoc f. et de aliis omnibus, rex e. solidos habebat.—3, l. 41.	Ille iiii solidi A. canonici.—7, l. 15.
Pro novo d. episcopi. 26, l. 34.	Si quis eam f.—3, l. 10.	De alia f. excepta Gribrige. 3, l. 41.	A. x molenaria dim. 7, l. 35.
Pro novo d. episcopi.—27, l. 11.	Si f. sepe vel fossatum.—3, l. 3.	Calamitatur f. in vis.—6, l. 41.	De silva regis A. tantum quod.—9, l. 13.
De novo d. episcopi.—27, l. 39.	f. est hanc venditio.—21, l. 36.	iii f. introcinum, pacem fractam, forstetum.—16, l. 35.	A. i molinum, et xiii acras prati, et ii piscarias, etc.—11, l. 43.
De novo d. episcopi. 27, l. 43.	Sic f. postquam dedit M. 40, l. 10.	Isti habent alia f.—18, l. 37.	A. v homines archiepiscopi i. s. et vi J.—13, l. 3.
De novo d. episcopi.—34, l. 2, et 44, l. 22.	Postquam recepit, f. unum M.—43, l. 32.	Saca et Soca et omnia f. quae iuste pertinent regi.—45, l. 60.	De eadem silva A. in sua leuua.—15, l. 6.
ELEMOSINA. Reddunt xx solidos, etc., ad S ^m M. in e.—7, l. 17.	F.EMINA. Tenet quendam f. i. virginem. 43, l. 30.	FORISTELLUM. De his terriis habet rex f.—3, l. 30.	Modo quod A. valet.—17, l. 18.
Tenent iiii moniales in e. de abbate.—47, l. 27.	FARINA. Et unum summam f. 47, l. 28.	Foristellum f., etc.—16, l. 36.	A. in sua leuua quod valet. 17, l. 29.
Dedit inde xlv denarios in e. unoquoque anno. 49, l. 11.	FEBDING. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	FORISTELLUM. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. Willmus Folet i. J.—19, l. 44.
EMENDA. Et e. accipiet ad opus regis.—8, l. 40.	FEBLING. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	FORISTELLUM. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. et A. adhuc lxxx mansuras. 21, l. 25.
EMENDATIO. Prepositus accipiebat communem e. 3, l. 15.	FEBLING. Molius qui reddit xlviii f. de frumento.—42, l. 44.	FORISTELLUM. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	In eadem villa A. i. M. de episcopo.—23, l. 45.
EMENDO. Et e. solidi e.—3, l. 9.	FESTIVITAS. A. f. S ^m Michaelis.—2, l. 13.	FRANCIGNA. Quidam f. habet i. car.—4, l. 23.	A. episcopus iiii domos.—27, l. 11.
viii libris regi e.—3, l. 11.	FESTUM. Usque ad f. S ^m Andrea.—3, l. 14.	FRANCIGNA. Prepositus vero f. 8, l. 10.	Quod A. in sua leuua.—23, l. 45.
Per e. solidos e.—3, l. 14.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. domos de hoc M.—28, l. 45.
Gribrige quae viii libris e.—3, l. 43.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	De hoc manerio A. dim. S.—29, l. 38.
Quicunque forisfecerit, regi e.—6, l. 35.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	De isto M. A. unus homo i. S. et vocatur Morles.—30, l. 24.
EMO. Goldinus Comes T.R.E. e. illud.—21, l. 35.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. et A. adhuc lxxx mansuras. 21, l. 25.
EPISCOPATUS. Hoc M. fuit et est de e. Rofensi.—21, l. 34.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	In eadem villa A. i. M. de episcopo.—23, l. 45.
ERGA. Quiens e. regem, non e. dominum. 3, l. 12.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. episcopus iiii domos.—27, l. 11.
ESCOATARE (v. etiam SCOTARE). i. i. quod in HARDS e. 37, l. 18.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	Quod A. in sua leuua.—23, l. 45.
ESTAS. iii in biene et ii in e.—2, l. 10.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. domos de hoc M.—28, l. 45.
EXCAMBIUM. Pro e. castellum.—6, l. 7.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	De hoc manerio A. dim. S.—29, l. 38.
Pro e. terre in qua castellum.—8, l. 40.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. et A. adhuc lxxx mansuras. 21, l. 25.
Pro e. parci sui.—46, l. 37.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	In eadem villa A. i. M. de episcopo.—23, l. 45.
EXCEPTUS. Et e. his.—3, l. 19.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. episcopus iiii domos.—27, l. 11.
e. terra S ^m T., etc. 3, l. 18.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	Quod A. in sua leuua.—23, l. 45.
e. terra S ^m T.—3, l. 32.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. domos de hoc M.—28, l. 45.
e. Gribrige.—3, l. 42.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	De hoc manerio A. dim. S.—29, l. 38.
e. terra nelesiam, etc.—6, l. 32.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. et A. adhuc lxxx mansuras. 21, l. 25.
e. isto dim. S. tenet dim. J.—23, l. 25.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	In eadem villa A. i. M. de episcopo.—23, l. 45.
EXEO. Silva . . . de qua e. xxiii solidi.—6, l. 11.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. episcopus iiii domos.—27, l. 11.
e. ix solidi et iiii denarii. 7, l. 23.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	Quod A. in sua leuua.—23, l. 45.
xi solidi de iiii S. regis e. et.—9, l. 17.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. domos de hoc M.—28, l. 45.
Unde e. possunt xx porci. 15, l. 15.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	De hoc manerio A. dim. S.—29, l. 38.
e. vii libris.—36, l. 44.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. et A. adhuc lxxx mansuras. 21, l. 25.
Unde e. de pasuagio xl porci.—49, l. 39.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	In eadem villa A. i. M. de episcopo.—23, l. 45.
Tantum silve unde e. lx porci.—55, l. 34.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. episcopus iiii domos.—27, l. 11.
Unde e. xl denarii per annum.—56, l. 24.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	Quod A. in sua leuua.—23, l. 45.
EXINDE. E. utrique ecclesiam.—6, l. 47.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. domos de hoc M.—28, l. 45.
EXITUS. Per civitatem introitum et e. 6, l. 35.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	De hoc manerio A. dim. S.—29, l. 38.
De e. portus xl solidi. 49, l. 44.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. et A. adhuc lxxx mansuras. 21, l. 25.
EXTRA. Stantem e. viam.—3, l. 5.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	In eadem villa A. i. M. de episcopo.—23, l. 45.
Mansuras e. civitatem.—6, l. 18.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. episcopus iiii domos.—27, l. 11.
Callibus e. civitatem.—6, l. 36.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	Quod A. in sua leuua.—23, l. 45.
Intra civitatem vel e. 6, l. 38.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. domos de hoc M.—28, l. 45.
In via e. civitatem.—6, l. 41.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	De hoc manerio A. dim. S.—29, l. 38.
Quas sciam possidet M.—3, l. 27.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. et A. adhuc lxxx mansuras. 21, l. 25.
e. hanc adhuc sunt ibi.—8, l. 30.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	In eadem villa A. i. M. de episcopo.—23, l. 45.
Se defendebat e. Orpinton.—16, l. 18.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. episcopus iiii domos.—27, l. 11.
i. J. intra Orpinton, et tercius e.—15, l. 19.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	Quod A. in sua leuua.—23, l. 45.
Remansit e. divisionem.—37, l. 19.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	A. domos de hoc M.—28, l. 45.
Remanserunt e. divisionem. 41, l. 14, et l. 44.	FEUDUM (v. etiam Feudum). Tenet de f. episcopi.—41, l. 9 et l. 17.—42, l. 23 et l. 45.—45, l. 24 et l. 30.	FRANCIGNA. Tenet quidam f. terram ad i. carum.—12, l. 7.	De hoc manerio A. dim. S.—29, l. 38.

HAL

HALLA et HAULA (v. etiam AULA).
Sesta (piscaria) que servit ad A. 22, l 13.
Et quisque habuit *haulam*—45, l 25.
SARLINGES M. sine h.—37, l 39.
Tenet dim. S. sine h. 51, l 23.
Terram quam Azor tenuit, sine h.—51, l 31.
Una piscaria serviens A.—56, l 29.
HANDSOAM
De his terra habet rex h. 3, l 29.
HAULA (v. terris hula).
HIDA.
Ibi ii h., i.e. ii porta.—8, l 8.
Una h. die v solidis et iiii denariis.—22, l 14.
Et h. de xx solidis. 28, l 4.
Et i h.—28, l 18.
HERBAGIUM.
De h. xxvii denarii.—13, l 13.
De h. ix solidi et ii denarii. 15, l 26.
De h. xxvi solidi.—37, l 40.
HIDA
T.R.E. pro iiii S. Modo, pro ii h. et dim.—18, l 43.
In Exone est una h.—34, l 6.
HOMO.
In una quaque navi h. xx et unus.—6, l 7.
Dannum facit regi et h.—2, l 44.
Hominem de iiii levis.—3, l 1.
Dominum caput h. fuit. 3, l 13.
Alodiarum et hominum ipsorum.—3, l 16.
Habet rex h.—3, l 30.
Homines de his terris.—3, l 49.
Sub illis molinis manent viii h. 7, l 27.
Ibi sunt vii homines.—7, l 30.
H. de hundredo textentur. 8, l 15.
Homines de Walto.—9, l 3.
h. de isto burgio.—10, l 8.
Habet omni anno de duobus h. huius Al xx solidis.—11, l 49.
Habet v h. archiepiscopi.—13, l 3.
Tenet v h. archiepiscopi.—13, l 44.
Tenet iiii h. archiepiscopi. 14, l 38.
h. archiepiscopi tenet de eo.—15, l 43.
Tenet unus h. archiepiscopi.—17, l 13.
Tenet Wilhelmus h. unus.—18, l 8.
Emittit dñal de duobus h. qui cum tenentibus de episcopo.—21, l 35.
Tenet unus h. xx aeras terre nec pertinet ad illud M. neque potuit habere dominum preter regem. 22, l 8.
Habet dñas h. tenentes dim. S. qui poterant T.R.E. iro quolibet sine licentia. 22, l 39.
Tenentur T.R.E. ii h. in paraggio.—27, l 3.
T.R.E. tenentur ii liberi h. Et modo, similiter.—29, l 3.
Habet unus h. Adam i S.—30, l 24.
Habet unus h. qus in D. dim. car.—32, l 35.
Araverant extranei h. 35, l 20.
Tenentur ii liberi h. de rege E.—37, l 29.
Filius h. dicit patrem suum se posse vendere ubi voluerit. 39, l 16.
Tenentur iiii liberi h.—45, l 1.
Tenentur ii liberi h. de rege E. in Bochemie.—45, l 21.
Tres h. tenentur de rege E. et poterunt iro quolibet cum terris suis.—50, l 20.
Habet quilibet abbas 8^a A.—50, l 36.
Tenet quilibet h. de Hugone.—54, l 17.
HIO.
Aluimus h.—4, l 3.
HORRI.
De h. Donere.—7, l 23.
HOSPITALIA.
Cervi manent h. 10, l 13.
HOSPITIATIO.
In nova A. archiepiscopi.—12, l 50.
HUNDREDUM (v. etiam Indicem Locorum).
De xxii h. pertinent liti M. (Wi) saca et soca. 45, l 50.
IGNIS (v. etiam ARSA).
Est libras ad i. et ad pensam.—9, l 10.
IGNORO.
Eo i., facta est venditio.—21, l 36.
ILLUC.
Si rex i. venisset.—3, l 50.
Quia i. arata est.—50, l 35.

IND

INDY.
i. communem encendationem.—2, l 15.
Proposuit i. redditi.—2, l 23.
Et i. ramum portaverit.—3, l 6.
Rex i. habet relevationem.—3, l 17.
i. habet rex forsacturam.—3, l 35.
Viccomes i. habet iiii libras. 8, l 37.
Et i. est modo saisita.—21, l 39.
Rex habet i. dñas dñas.—22, l 43.
Tenet i. quod valet xx solidos. 40, l 3.
Tenebant i. ii S.—43, l 21.
Et i. reddit de firma vi libras. 44, l 25.
Redditi i. i denarios.—48, l 24.
Nullum servitium i. reddit nisi.—48, l 27.
Redditi i. c. denarios.—49, l 9.
Dedit i. in elemosina.—49, l 10.
Archiepiscopus i. habet vi libras.—56, l 22.
INEUARDIUM.
Pro uno i. 3, l 45 et l 46.
xii denarios aut unum i.—3, l 47.
De Gara unum i.—3, l 48.
Tenentur pro i.—9, l 3.
INTRA.
Huius i. scriptas leges. 3, l 1.
Si quis i. has vias.—6, l 38.
i. divisionem Hugonis. 50, l 4.
i. unum divisionem. 52, l 10.
INFRINGO.
Si quis eam i. 2, l 15.
INIQUA.
Dedit i. commutationem. 7, l 46.
INJUSTE.
Et i. accepisse.—6, l 45.
INLAND.
In i. S^a M.—7, l 19.
INMUL.
Erat M. i.—48, l 30.
INSUPER.
Et i. xv libras, etc.—9, l 11.
INTRA.
Extra viam i. prostraverit.—3, l 5.
Unam foras, aliam i. civitatem. 6, l 16.
ii j. i. Orpington, et tercium extra.—15, l 1.
Habet i. unum divisionem. 44, l 3.
Tenet i. divisionem suam. 45, l 32.
Habet i. divisionem suam. 53, l 13.
i. divisionem hanc.—53, l 13.
INTROITUS.
In i. portus de Dover.—9, l 41.
Per civitatem i. et exitum. 6, l 35.
INTUS.
i. civitatem vel extra. 6, l 38.
INVENIO.
Burgenses i. sitonam. 2, l 11.
IRE (v. etiam VERTERE).
i. usque ad Pimodennam. 3, l 40.
Poterat i. quolibet sine licentia.—22, l 35.
Potuit i. cum terra sua quod voluit.—31, l 10.
Potuit i. quo libuit.—31, l 16.
Potuit i. quo voluit cum terra.—40, l 8.
Poterat i. quolibet cum terris. 41, l 37.
Poterunt i. quolibet cum terris suis.—50, l 20.
JACCO.
Hic terre j. in Wi.—3, l 45.
In hoc hundredo j. 8^a Margarita. 4, l 33.
In Sret hundredo j. unum S. 7, l 7.
j. in suo proprio hundredo. 10, l 5.
Et j. in ipso hundredo.—14, l 11.
j. in Limes.—14, l 21.
j. in vi S. de Hoingeborne.—15, l 37.
In eodem Lest j. parvum burgum. 18, l 15.
Adhuc j. ad hunc M. 35, l 52.
i. dena que j. in BELICE.—37, l 9.
x aeras que j. iuxta civitatem.—39, l 7.
Ibi j. dim. S.—41, l 22.
Quid j. in gildan de Dover.—44, l 6.
jacent in BORCHMERES.—49, l 26.
Nec ad illum M. j. 53, l 16.
Habet unum denum que jacent in FANE M. Adam.—54, l 13.
JACON.
Unam partem j. que nihil reddit.—53, l 15.

JUD

JUDICATUS.
Qui j. est ad mortem.—3, l 34.
JUDICIUM.
j. burgum regis.—6, l 47.
JUGUM.
De uno j. de Northburg. 3, l 46.
Tenet i j.—4, l 29.
Dim. S. et dim. j.—5, l 27.
Tenet i j. et dim. et ibi habet dim. carum.—5, l 30.
Tenet i j. et dim. et ibi habet i V. cum ii bolus.—6, l 33.
Tenet viii S. et unum j.—9, l 6.
Tenet i j. et dim.—11, l 39.
Tenet iiii S. et i j. et xii aeras.—12, l 27.
i S. et dim., et j. 12, l 40.
Habet i S. et vi j.—13, l 3.
Tenent v S. et dim. et iiii j.—13, l 44.
Dim. j. et dim. virga.—14, l 21.
ii S. et dim., et dim. j.—14, l 39.
Tenet iiii j.—15, l 17.
Modo sunt ii j. intra, et tercium extra.—15, l 19.
Tenet i j.—16, l 10.
Modo pro v S. et uno j.—17, l 10.
Tenet i S. et unum j.—17, l 15.
Dina S. et unum j. et x aeras. 19, l 13.
De hac terra habet i j.—19, l 46.
Tenet dim. j. terrae. Terra est iiii boum.
Ibi sunt ii boves.—23, l 6.
Excepit isto dim. S. tenet dim. j. in eadem villa, quod nunquam se quietavit apud regem.—23, l 25.
Pro iiii j. se defendit. Terra est ii car.
Ibi sunt vi boves. 23, l 33.
Pro ii S. et i j. se defendit. 24, l 29.
Pro i S. et i j. se defendit.—26, l 3.
Pro iiii j. se defendit. Terra i carucis.—26, l 48.
Pro iiii j. se defendit [ibi ii car.].—27, l 1.
Tenet i j. Ibi nil nisi i acre prati.—27, l 42.
Pro i S. et iiii j. se defendit. 28, l 2.
Pro ii S. et dim. Et dim. j. se defendit.—28, l 8.
Pro ii S. et i j. se defendit.—28, l 16.
Pro i j. se defendit.—29, l 10.
Tenet i j. libere terre.—29, l 23.
Pro i S. et i j. se defendit.—31, l 21.
Pro i S. et i j. se defendit.—32, l 11.
Tenet i S. et i j. 32, l 34.
Tenet i j. Habet dim. car.—32, l 41.
Non tenet nisi iiii j. In D. i car. Et x v. cum iiii cotariis habent iiii car.—32, l 47.
De isto S. tenet i j. 32, l 51.
Pro uno j. se defendit. In D. est i car. Et una aera prati.—33, l 27.
Pro uno j. se defendit. 33, l 30.
Pro ii j. se defendit. Terra est i car.—34, l 35.
Tenet i j. Terra est dim. car.—34, l 42.
ii solis et unum j. et dim. 35, l 14.
Pro uno j. se defendit. 35, l 26.
Pro uno j. Terra i car. et dim. In D. nichil est nisi i B. 35, l 27.
i solis, dim. j. minus.—35, l 27.
Tenet i j. et xii aeras.—36, l 28.
Tenet i S. et i j. et vi aeras terre.—36, l 36.
i denam de dim. j.—37, l 8.
Tenet i j. in Berrestone. 37, l 15.
Valuit semper x solidos hoc j.—37, l 17.
Tenet i j. quod in Hards escotavit.—37, l 18.
Quicum miles tenet dim. j. 37, l 30.
Tenet dim. j. in Poppasle. Et habet iiii boves.—37, l 33.
Tenet de episcopo i j.—38, l 6.
Tenet i j. quod reddit v solidos. 38, l 42.
Pro i j. se defendit. 39, l 8.
Pro i j. se defendit.—39, l 18.
Pro i j. se defendit. 39, l 25.
Tenet i j. et pro i j. se defendit.—39, l 29.
Pro ii j. se defendit.—39, l 32.
Pro i j. se defendit. Terra est ad i car.—39, l 36.
Tenet i j. Et pro i j. se defendit.—40, l 1.

JUG

De isto solino tenet i j. et dim. 41, l 3.
Dim. solin et dim. j.—41, l 5.
Ibi i j. terre, et i virga. 41, l 15.
Pro iiii j. Terra ii car. 41, l 28.
Tenet dim. j.—42, l 10.
Tenet dim. j.—42, l 23.
Tenet alind dim. j.—42, l 24.
Tenet dim. j. 42, l 45.
Quando recepti, iiii j. Modo, ii j.—43, l 17.
Tenent ad firmam i j. et v aeras.—43, l 19.
Pro ii solin et in jugis se defendit.—43, l 23.
i j. quod valet x solidos.—43, l 29.
Pro uno j. et dim. se defendit. 43, l 37.
Tenent unum S. et dim. j. 43, l 40.
Tenet i j. et dim.—43, l 51.
Tenet dim. j.—44, l 5.
Uno solin et uno j. et x aeras.—44, l 12.
Pro iiii j. et xii aeras.—44, l 17.
Tenet de episcopo i j. 44, l 30.
Tenet de episcopo i j.—44, l 31.
Hec ii j. valebant.—44, l 33.
Tenet i j. et x aeras. 44, l 34.
Tenet i j. in Eze.—44, l 45.
Tenet i j. in Brochele.—45, l 15.
Tenet dim. j. in Hauzever.—45, l 20.
Pro iiii j. Terra est iiii car. 45, l 31.
Unam denum et unum j.—45, l 46.
Habet ii j. reddens coc anguillas et ii solidos.—45, l 48.
Defendit se pro ii S. et i j. 46, l 4.
i j. quod valet v solidos. 46, l 15.
Ibi est unum S. et unum j.—46, l 22.
Unum j. jacet in alio hundredo. 46, l 23.
Pro uno j. se defendit. 47, l 17.
Dim. j. quod se defendebat pro dim. S. Ibi i car.—47, l 43.
Tenet unum j. Pro uno j. se defendit. 47, l 46.
Terra est i car. 47, l 46.
Adhuc habet i j.—47, l 49.
ii S. dim. j. minus. 48, l 2.
Tenet unum j.—48, l 23 et l 24.
Tenet i S. et dim. j.—49, l 1.
Pro dim. S. et dim. j.—49, l 6.
Tenet v S. et i j. 49, l 21.
Cum his iiii S. habet i j.—49, l 28.
Pro ii S. et iiii j.—49, l 31.
Pro uno S. se defendit. Trii j. sunt infra divisionem Hugonis, et quantum j. est extra.—50, l 3.
Pro iiii j. se defendit. 50, l 21.
Tenet i j. Medietatem huius terre tenuerunt ii socmanni. Et ii V. aliam.—50, l 30.
Tenet dim. j. quod tenuit i socmannus. Ibi ii S. sunt modo.—50, l 34.
Defendit se pro i j. 50, l 29.
Tenet dim. j. et dim. virgam. 50, l 47.
Tenet i j. in Marasco. Pro i j. se defendit. 51, l 3.
Tenet sextam partem i j. 51, l 12.
Tenet in ipso Marasco i j. Terra est ii car. Habent ii car.—51, l 37.
Tenet dim. j. Habent i car. ibi.—51, l 49.
Tenet i j. de Hugone. 52, l 14.
Tenet iiii j. et dim. virga.—52, l 19.
Pro uno j. et dim. se defendit. 52, l 30.
Tenet i j. Pro i j. se defendit.—52, l 49.
Tenet i j.—52, l 43.
Tenet i j.—52, l 46.
Pro vii S. se defendebat. Modo pro v et dim. et dim. j. Quia alia pars est extra divisionem.—53, l 24.
Tenet dim. j. et pro dim. j. se defendit.—53, l 32.
Tenet i j. et in Ala vii aere.—53, l 44.
Tenet i j. et dim.—54, l 19.
T.R.E. pro i S. et dim. Modo pro uno S. et iiii j.—55, l 18.
Tenet iiii j. et dim.—55, l 24.
De terra huius M. tenet i j.—56, l 23.
JURO.
j. quod ipse ecclesie.—6, l 45.
JUS.
Sicuti j. esset. 7, l 38.
JUSTE.
j. pertinent unum ecclesie.—6, l 24.
j. ad hoc M. pertinent. 34, l 6.

JUX

JUXTA.
De hoc M. tenet j. Roucestre tantum
terre, etc. 8, l. 38.
j. civitatem Cantuariam habet S^{us} A.
dim. 8.—47, l. 24.
LATRO.
De l. qui iudicatus est ad mortem.—3,
l. 33.
LATROCIINIUM.
In fornicaturus, l. etc.—16, l. 35.
praeter l. etc.—1, l. 53.
LEGATI
viri acce p. solebant esse legatorum re-
gis. 6, l. 10.
LEGES.
Huc infra scriptas l. regis.—3, l. 1.
LESTA (v. etiam Indicum Locorum).
Homines de illi l.—3, l. 2.
LEUGA et LEULA.
Unam l. ii. partibus, et iii pedes. 6, l. 37.
Quod in sua l. tenet.—10, l. 32.
Quod tenet in sua l. 11, l. 18.
Quod tenet in sua l.—11, l. 34.
Tantum habet in sua leuca.—15, l. 26.
Tenet, etc. in sua leuca.—15, l. 16.
Habet in sua l.—17, l. 30.
Quod Ricardus tenet in sua l. 17, l. 41.
Quod Ricardus tenet in sua leuca.—
21, l. 13 et l. 19.
Tenet in sua leuca. 32, l. 15.
Quod tenet in leuca sua.—25, l. 10.
Tenet in sua leuca. 26, l. 38.
Tenet in sua leuca.—27, l. 10, et 28, l. 6.
Quod habet in sua leuca. 28, l. 12.
In sua leuca quod valet. 33, l. 46.
Quod habet in sua leuca.—34, l. 19.
LEUGA (v. sub LEUGA).
LIBERATOR.
Reverat ad protorem et l. et dote-
rent.—2, l. 34.
LIBERUS.
Quia l. terra erat. 17, l. 14.
T.R.E. tenentur ii l. homines. Et
modo, similiter.—29, l. 8.
Tenet de episcopo j. l. terre. 29, l. 23.
Huc M. pertinet quedam l. terra ad
in boves. 31, l. 37.
Dim. solli l. terre. 35, l. 52.
Tenentur ii l. homines de rege E.
37, l. 29.
Tenentur ii l. homines de rege E.—
45, l. 1.
Quod tenentur ii l. homines de rege E.
in Rochelende.—45, l. 21.
LIBRA (v. etiam APPRECIOR, HABEO,
MOLINUS, REDDO, VALEO).
xxviii l. de quibus denariis.—2, l. 2.
Regi quidem xxv l. 2, l. 24.
Cemti xxx l. ad numerum. 3, l. 25.
viii l. regi emendabit.—3, l. 11.
Quo viii l. emendatur. 3, l. 42.
Nisi xviii l. et vi solidos, et iii. dena-
rios. 7, l. 39.
xx l. que computantur in ec l. totius
M.—9, l. 9.
Dat prepositus xii l.—9, l. 12.
Habet iii l. ad vestitum. 16, l. 8.
Exeunt ii l.—36, l. 44.
Misi ad firmas pro x l.—40, l. 19.
T.R.E., et post, iii l. Modo, vii l.—
43, l. 24.
xx l. plus appreciaretur.—45, l. 45.
Pertinent x l. et x solidi.—50, l. 15.
LIBUIT (v. etiam VOLUIT).
Potuit ire quo l.—31, l. 16.
LICENTIA
Sine l. regis.—3, l. 35.
Longius non l.—3, l. 40.
Potenter ire quolibet sine l.—22, l. 40.
LONGIUS.
Non l.—3, l. 40.
LORIPES.
Hilifridus l. 2, l. 37.
MAGNUS.
Per m. turbationem maris. 2, l. 43.
Et maximam dampnum fecit.—2, l. 43.
vii denas parvas et iii m.—5, l. 8.
MANEO.
m. in villa assiduus.—2, l. 16.
In Island m. vii bordarii.—7, l. 19.
Sub illis molinis m. vii homines 7, l.
27.
iii denas ubi m. iii v.—29, l. 1.
Ibi una vidua m.—42, l. 11.

MAN

In hoc M. m. Godricus, et tenuit xx
acras de alodio suo.—42, l. 42.
Ibidem m. quidem qui tenet ii acras in
alodium.—42, l. 47.
Iii m. ibi assidit.—43, l. 20.
Ibi m. unus presbyter.—44, l. 37.
Ibi i v. cum iiii B. m.—51, l. 24.
MANERIUM.
Tenet i m. in prebenda.—47, l. 17.
Rehilit de isto m.—8, l. 12.
De isto m. regis ablatum.—8, l. 15.
De isto m. ablati est.—8, l. 21.
De eodem m. adhuc sunt ablati.—8, l.
26.
Posuit extra m. per quoddam vadinu-
m.—8, l. 21.
Æcclesiam hujus m. tenet.—8, l. 29.
De hoc m. tenet Ansgotus.—8, l. 35.
In hoc m. cecit V. etc.—8, l. 45.
In hoc m. sunt x servi.—9, l. 4.
De hoc m. tenet vii S. et i j. 9, l. 8.
Computantur in ec libris totius m.—9,
l. 10.
Æcclesiam et decimas hujus m.—9, l. 16.
In Cantuaria ii hage ad hoc m. (Fa-
vrabant) pertinent.—9, l. 24.
Ad hoc m. (Taveri) pertinent v. burge-
ses in Roucestre.—10, l. 19.
Qui tenet m. reddit xviii libras.—10, l.
22.
De hoc m. tenent ii teigni.—10, l. 27.
Quod tenet in sua leuca de hoc m.—11,
l. 13.
De hoc m. tenet i S.—11, l. 25.
De eodem m. tenet i S.—11, l. 27.
De ipso m. tenet i jugum et dim.—11,
l. 29.
Valet hoc m.—11, l. 31.
De hoc m. tenent iii milites iiii S.—11,
l. 41.
Valet hoc m.—11, l. 46.
Habet omni anno de duobus hominibus
hujus m. xx solidos.—11, l. 49.
De hoc m. tenet quidam Francigena.—
12, l. 7.
Valet hoc m.—12, l. 8.
Valet hoc m.—12, l. 17, l. 24, et l. 37.
De hoc m. tenet iii S., etc.—12, l. 27.
De hoc m. tenet i S., etc.—12, l. 39.
Ad hoc m. pertineant lii masures.—
12, l. 49.
De hoc m. habent v. homines.—13, l. 3.
De ipso m. tenet.—13, l. 7.
De hoc m. tenet i S.—13, l. 41.
De ipso m. tenet v. homines.—13, l. 44.
ALDINTON m. Archiepiscopi.—14, l. 19.
dim. j. et dim. virga.—14, l. 21.
De eodem m. tenet comes de Ow Estro-
tunorum pro i m.—14, l. 26.
De hoc m. tenent iiii homines.—14, l. 38.
Valet hoc m. vii libras 15, l. 7.
De hoc m. tenet Ricardus de Tonerbrige.
—15, l. 14.
Hoc m. tenuit Aloud abbas. 15, l. 29.
Hoc m. tenuit Alfer de Archiepiscopo
—15, l. 35.
Ad hoc m. SALTRODE pertinent cccv
burgenses in burgo HED.—16, l. 22.
Inter Burgum m. valet.—16, l. 23.
Tenet BERWIC pro uno m.—16, l. 25.
Ad hoc m. LAMPFORT pertinent xxi bur-
genses in Romenel.—16, l. 34.
De terra hujus m. tenet unus homo.—
17, l. 18.
Non pertinet m. nisi de scoto.—17, l.
14.
De eodem m. tenet Ricardus de Toner-
brige.—17, l. 15.
T.R.E. valetat m.—17, l. 17.
Huc m. adjacet dim. 8.—17, l. 23.
De terra hujus m. tenet.—17, l. 36.
Totum m. valetat.—17, l. 39.
Valetat totum m.—17, l. 45.
Totum m. valetat.—18, l. 7.
De terra hujus m. tenet homo.—18, l. 7.
Huc m. NORTONDE pertinent in Can-
tuaria c. burgenses iiii minus.—18, l.
18.
De terra hujus m. tenet.—18, l. 47.
Totum m. valetat.—18, l. 49.
De terra hujus m. tenet.—19, l. 22.
Totum m. valetat.—19, l. 24.
Ipse archiepiscopus tenet i m.—19, l. 39.

MAN

De isto m. (SUDPLETA) est in Toner-
brige tantum de silva et de terra quod
appreciatur xx solidis.—20, l. 8.
Tenet de isto m.—20, l. 16.
Propria ejus m.—21, l. 26.
Hoc m. fuit, et est, de episcopatu Ro-
fensi.—21, l. 34.
Totum m. valet.—22, l. 7.
In hoc m. tenet unus homo xx acras.
Nec pertinet ad illud m.—23, l. 8.
De silva hujus m. tenet Ricardus, etc.—
22, l. 14.
Totum m. valetat.—22, l. 16.
Totum m. valetat.—22, l. 20.
Totum m. appreciatur.—22, l. 23.
Valetat m. lii libras.—22, l. 34.
Totum m. appreciatur.—22, l. 42.
Totum m. valetat.—23, l. 4.
De isto m. habet Rex. 23, l. 4.
De hoc m. tenet Rex quod valet viii so-
lidos.—23, l. 9.
Totum m. valetat.—23, l. 19.
Rex habet de silva hujus m. quod valet
vii solidos.—23, l. 37.
Totum m. valet.—23, l. 37.
Rex habet de isto m. pro novo dono
episcopi.—23, l. 42.
Totum m. valetat et valet.—23, l. 43.
In eadem villa habet i m. de episcopo.
—23, l. 45.
Rex habet de isto m. 23, l. 48.
Rex habet pro novo dono episcopi tan-
tum silva de isto m. quod valet v.
solidos. Totum m. valet.—24, l. 3.
Tenet in eodem m.—24, l. 6.
Totum m. valet.—24, l. 9 et l. 13.
Tenet in eodem m.—24, l. 10.
Hac iiii m. sunt. modo pro uno m.—24,
l. 14.
Hoc m. ad defendebat.—24, l. 21.
Totum m. valetat.—25, l. 8.
Quod rex tenet de hoc m.—25, l. 11.
Hic ii terre fuerunt ii m. T.R.E. et
modo sunt in i m.—25, l. 20.
Hi i. S. fuerunt ii m. Unum tenuit He-
rolfus, et alium Brixi. Modo sunt in
vno 25, l. 20.
Hanc terram tenentur de rege ii fratres
pro ii m.—25, l. 47.
Tenet hanc terram de rege E. pro ii m.
—26, l. 7.
Hoc m. tenuit Turgia.—26, l. 34.
Quia cepit de isto m. in sua manu.—
27, l. 12.
Hoc m. tenuit Aloud Ck.—27, l. 13.
Intra Roucestre iiii domos ad hoc m.
LEDESUNE pertinentes.—28, l. 14.
Hoc m. fuerunt ii m. T.R.E. Nunc est
in unum.—28, l. 19.
T.R.E. valetat m.—28, l. 29.
Habet domos de hoc m.—28, l. 45.
Hoc m. tenuit Leuinus.—28, l. 46.
Rex habet de hoc m. iiii denas. 28, l. 50.
De hoc m. habet dim. S.—29, l. 36.
Habet iiii domos de isto m.—29, l. 38.
Tenentur de rege E. pro ii m.—29, l. 43.
Huc m. (ALNOTONS) adjacet in man-
siones terre in Roucestre. 30, l. 3.
De isto m. habet unus homo i S.—30,
l. 34.
Totum m. valetat.—30, l. 37.
Huc m. (OTRINGEBERG) pertinent ii
mansiones terre in Cantuaria. 30, l.
37.
Tenuit de rege E. hoc m.—30, l. 38.
Huc m. (WEST SELVA) pertinent in
Cantuaria i domus.—30, l. 49.
T.R.E., in Cantuaria, iiii domus pertine-
bant huc m. (WINGHELEBERG).
—31, l. 14.
Huc m. pertinet quedam libera terra
ad iiii boves.—31, l. 36.
Totum m. valetat.—32, l. 28.
Huc m. (HOV) pertinebant ix domus in
Roucestre.—32, l. 39.
Hoc m. tenet Godricus c.—32, l. 31.
De hoc m. tenet dim. S.—32, l. 33.
Tenet de eodem m. i S. et i j.—32, l. 34.
Tenet de ipso m. iiii S.—32, l. 37.
Tenet i j. in m. PINFE.—32, l. 51.
De isto m. habet episcopus xxx solidos
pro ii hage.—33, l. 8.
Huc m. (OTRINGEBERG) adjacet in
hage in civitate.—33, l. 14.

MAN

Hanc terram tenentur pro tribus m.
Nunc est in unum. 33, l. 25.
De hoc m. tenet dim. S.—33, l. 29.
Rex habet de eodem m.—33, l. 47.
Tenentur T.R.E. pro ii m.—33, l. 48.
De hoc m. est in manu regis.—34, l. 2.
In Exesse est i hida qui iuste ad hoc
m. (CELCA) pertinet.—34, l. 6.
Tenentur T.R.E. pro ii m.—34, l. 14.
Hec iiii m. tenet ad firmam.—35, l. 37.
Huc m. (WICHEHAM) pertinent in Can-
tuaria iiii mansure.—35, l. 50.
Hoc m. tenuit Alcredus.—35, l. 51.
Adhuc iacet ad hunc m. dim. solii libere
terre.—35, l. 52.
Hoc m. tenuit Godwinus.—36, l. 23.
De hoc m. tenet ix solus de terra vil-
lanorum.—36, l. 23.
Tenet de hoc m. iiii j. et xii acras terre.
36, l. 28.
Hoc m. tenuit Edericus.—37, l. 7.
De isto m. dedit episcopus unam bere-
wicham.—37, l. 41.
De eodem m. dedit episcopus i S. et ii
molinos.—37, l. 44.
Hoc m. tenuit Sigundus.—37, l. 50.
In Cantuaria xii mansure pertinent huc
m. (CILLEHAM).—37, l. 59.
De terra hujus m. tenet.—38, l. 29.
Tenet cum S. de hoc m.—38, l. 41.
Totum m. valetat.—38, l. 43.
Huc m. (OSPRINGES) pertinent in Can-
tuaria i mansure.—38, l. 44.
Hoc m. tenuit.—38, l. 45.
De hoc m. tenet quidam miles.—39, l.
49.
Hoc m. de rege E. tenuit.—39, l. 5.
De isto m. tenet i acra. 39, l. 6.
Hoc m. reclauat abbas S^{us} A. 39, l. 15.
Tenet i j. in eodem m.—39, l. 29.
Huc m. tenuit.—39, l. 50.
Postquam dedit m.—40, l. 10.
De isto m. tenet, inter saltem et pastu-
ram, quod valetat. 40, l. 48.
Tenet ii denas de Pistanges m.—41, l. 15.
Tenet cum Bralebarne m.—41, l. 25.
In hoc m. iussit iiii denas.—41, l. 48.
Tenet dim. terram de m. TRENTONIS.
—42, l. 13.
De isto m. tenet xvi acras. 42, l. 31.
De hoc m. tenet ii molinos.—42, l. 35.
In hoc m. mansit Godricus. Et tenuit
dim. de alodio suo.—42, l. 48.
Non pertinet ubi m.—42, l. 44.
De hoc m. tenet quidam miles i solin.
42, l. 57.
Totum m. valetat.—43, l. 1.
Habet caput m.—43, l. 3.
In Soudvico xxviii mansure ad hoc m.
(GOLLEBERG) pertinentes.—43, l.
27.
Hoc m. tenentur... teigni.—43, l. 30.
Quando recepit fecit unum m.—43, l.
32.
In eodem m. tenet.—43, l. 40.
Adjacet NEVENTON m.—44, l. 3.
Misi terras eorum in unum m.—44, l.
16.
Tenet i m. quod tenentur iiii Iheri ho-
mines.—45, l. 1.
Modo est pro uno m.—45, l. 25.
Tenet m. quod vocatur Wi.—45, l. 37.
De terra sochmannorum hujus m.—45,
l. 46.
De xlii hundredis pertinent isti m.
saca et non, etc.—45, l. 50.
Habet m. nomine PLUMSTEDE.—46, l. 3.
De hoc m. tenet i j.—46, l. 15.
Tenet m. LANPORT.—46, l. 22.
Quod pertinet isti m.—46, l. 24.
Ixx Burgenses in Cantuaria, huc m.
(LANPORT) pertinentes. 46, l. 24.
In hoc m. sunt.—46, l. 25.
De isto m. habet in suo parco.—46, l. 35.
Hoc m. tenuit.—46, l. 40.
Trans Taver m.—46, l. 48.
De isto m. tenent iiii milites.—47, l. 4.
De isto m. tenet iiii Francigeni mi-
lites.—47, l. 12.
Tenet SETTINGES m. sine halla.—47, l.
39.
De terra V. hujus m.—48, l. 10.
Tenet de isto m. iiii S. lx acras minus,
de terra V.—48, l. 14.

MAN

Tenet de hoc m. i S.—48, 125.
In hoc m. terra quon tenent monachi
nuncquam gelavit. Et Wadardus
tenet ibi terram que T.R.E. semper
gelavit. Et, illo tempore, erat m.
insulam.—48, 125.
De hoc m. tenet.—48, 11.
Totum m. valebat x libras.—49, 12.
In isto m. tenet.—49, 18.
Totum m. valebat.—49, 146.
Totum unum m. ESTWELLE.—50, 12.
De isto m. tenet in dena. 51, 120.
Nec ad ullum m. jacuit.—53, 116.
Jacent in FAW m. Adam.—54, 113.
Tenet de rege unum m.—55, 117.
De isto m. tenet.—55, 124.
In ipso m. x. v. cum xlviii B. habent v
cor. 56, 17.
Ad hoc m. (NEWETONE) pertinent in
Canturia iiii bagas. Et ii in Roue-
cete.—56, 111.
Et de m. Mildentose redditur in Newe-
tune una consuetudo. 56, 113.
De hoc m. sunt fortis iiii denes. Que
ibi fuerunt T.R.E.—56, 119.
Totum m. valebat.—56, 121.
De terra hujus m. tenet. 56, 123.
MANSIO.
Hule M. (ALCOITONE) adiacet iiii m.
terra in Houeete.—56, 113.
MANSTRA, MASURA.
In DOWEAS sunt xxix m. de quibus,
etc. 57, 126.
De illa masura . . . dim. terra.—57, 135.
Tenet i masuras.—57, 138.
xlv m. extra civitatem.—6, 118.
Habet iiii m. in civitate.—6, 126.
Alias xi masuras in civitate.—6, 129.
xxxii m. quas tenent clerici de vila in
gidam sum.—10, 13.
T.R.E. cum iiii (SANDWICE) eccivii m.
hospitalium.—10, 113.
Pertinentur in civitate iiii masura.—
12, 149.
In ROYCESTRE habet, lxxx m. terrae.
Que pertinent ad Frandeshire et
Rostetle, propriis eius M. 21, 125.
Huc M. (OTRIGEND) pertinent iiii m.
terra in CANTUARIA.—30, 137.
Huc M. (Wicheham) pertinent in CAN-
TUARIA iiii masura.—35, 150.
In CANTUARIA xlii masurae pertinent
huc M. (Cilleham)—38, 129.
Huc M. (Ospringen) pertinet in CAN-
TUARIA i masura de xxx denariis.—
38, 144.
In CANTUARIA i masura de xxi de-
nariis.—39, 14.
Et i masura in civitate de xvi denariis.
—39, 123.
In SANDWIC xxxii masuras ad hoc M.
(Gullesberge) pertinentes.—43, 127.
Et iiii masuras in CANTUARIA, residentes,
etc. (M. Danetone)—45, 112.
Ibi (FORWIC) fuerunt i masurae terrae,
iili minus, redditentes xlii solidos.—
47, 117.
Modo (in FORWIC) lxxii masurae tan-
tumdem redditentes.—47, 118.
In isto Burgo tenet iiii masuras terrae.—
47, 122.
MANUS.
Et sunt in m. regis.—16, 138.
Rex habet in m. sua.—23, 149.
Capit de isto M. in sua m.—27, 119.
Episcopus tenet in sua m. iiii domos.—
28, 113.
De hoc M. est in m. regis quod valet
vii solidos.—34, 12.
In m. sua retinet episcopus 34, 14.
Hanc terram est in m. regis.—41, 16.
Habet, in m. regis, de Ricardo filio Gis-
leberti, x. v. cum iiii car.—44, 123.
MARE.
Per magnam turbationem m.—2, 143.
Pro servitio m.—16, 137.
Sunt quatuor pro servitio m.—41, 152.
MARESCH (v. sub MARESCUM).
MARESCUM, MARESCH, et MARESS
In m. de ROMENEL. 19, 143.
Tenet in m. dim. S.—41, 149.
Tenet de episcopo dim. S. in m.—42,
12.
In MARESS de ROMENEL.—49, 133.

MAR

Tenet in m. de ROMENEL.—50, 130.
Tenet in m. de ROMENEL.—51, 18.
Tenet i J in m. de ROMENEL.—51, 18.
Tenet in eodem maresch.—51, 111.
Tenet dim. S. in maresch. 51, 134.
Tenet in ipso maresch i J.—51, 137.
MARESS (v. sub MARESCUM).
MARA.
Deiit m. auri. 7, 142.
Una m. argenti.—40, 127.
MARSUM.
Et unum m.—20, 115.
MASURA (v. sub MANSURA).
MEDICUS.
Nigellus m.—5, 133.
MEDICETAS.
Habebant m. aliam.—2, 15.
Habet rex m. pecunie ejus.—3, 134.
m. hujus terre tenebant iii sochmanni.
Et ii v. aliam.—39, 181.
MERCATOR.
Consuetudines de extraneis m.—6, 148.
MERCATUM.
m. de iiii libris. 9, 123.
Ibi est m. de xl solidis et denariis minus.
—14, 145.
MILES.
Reddit unum m. in servitio archiepi-
scopi. 10, 138.
D. m. appreciator xi libras. 11, 133.
Tenet de Archiepiscopo iiii m. in S.—
11, 141.
D. m. valet xv libras et x solidos.—11,
147.
Habet iiii m. cum i car. 13, 142.
Terra m. ejus.—15, 11.
Tenet iiii m. de Archiepiscopo.—19, 122.
Quod m. tenent, valet xi libras.—19, 127.
Ibi lxx m.—22, 112.
Ibi quidam m. habent viii inter servos
et ancillas. 22, 138.
Quod m. tenent supradicti simul valet.
36, 149.
Quidam m. ejus tenet dim. J.—37, 130.
Terra ejusdem Rannulf m.—37, 149.
Tenet quidam m. terram ad i car.—38,
149.
Servitium unius m.—40, 144.
De hoc M. tenet quidam m. i S.—42,
157.
De isto M. tenent iiii m. tantum de terra
V. quod valet ix libras.—47, 14.
Tenet iiii Franigeni m.—47, 112.
MINISTER.
m. regis cum sequetur.—3, 19.
MINUS.
Dim. S. xii acres m.—5, 118.
xx solidos iiii denar. m. 7, 111.
ix solidos iiii denar. m. 7, 112.
vi solidos, iiii denar. m.—9, 111.
ix libras, v solid. m.—9, 125.
xli denar. m. 12, 10.
Ducenti V. m.—14, 15.
xl solidi, v denar. m.—14, 145.
c. Burghenses in m.—18, 112.
xvi huras, duos solidos m.—20, 130.
o. V. m.—32, 125.
Dimidia jugo m.—33, in morgine.
xxxi solidi iiii denar. m.—37, 139.
vi solidos, unum denar. m.—45, 113.
c. masurae terrae, iiii m.—47, 117.
ii S. dim. jugum m. 48, 112.
iii S. ix acres m.—49, 114.
i S. dim. virga m.—51, 115.
Dim. S. unam virgam m.—54, 19.
Mille et septingentes angullis, xx m.—
55, 16.
MINUTA.
xvi acres silve m.—26, 111.
c. acres silve m. 40, 123.
Ibi silva m.—48, 145.
MISSATICI.
Quando m. regis veniebant.—2, 19.
MITTO.
Episcopus m. ad firmam.—40, 119.
In hoc M. iiii m. denas.—41, 143.
m. terras eorum in unum M.—44, 116.
MOLENDINUM.
In introitu portus est unum m.—2, 142.
iii m. de xl solidis. 6, 13.
iii m. redditentes viii solidos.—6, 18.
Habet x m. et dim.—7, 125.
Et i m.—8, 126.

MOL

Ablatum est unum m.—8, 116.
i m. xl denariis.—8, 134.
Ibi sunt vi m. de xxx solidis.—8, 146.
Unum m. de v solidis.—10, 14.
Et ii de i solidis. 10, 118.
Et ii m. de xliiii solidis.—10, 129.
iii m. et dim. de xlii solidis et dim.—
10, 136.
Et ii m. de xlviii solidis.—10, 142.
Et iiii m. de i solidis et vi denariis.—
11, 121.
Et i m. de x solidis.—11, 19.
Et iiii m. de xv solidis.—11, 123.
Et iiii m.—13, 15.
Et ii m. de xv solidis.—13, 18.
Et ii m. de viii solidis et vi denariis.—
13, 113.
Et i m. de xxxiii solidis. 13, 138.
Et ii m. de v solidis.—13, 150.
Et ii m. de vi solidis.—14, 16.
Ibi v m. de xx solidis.—14, 114.
Et ii m. de xliiii solidis.—15, 113.
ii m. de xlviii solidis.—15, 126.
Et unum m. de iiii solidis.—15, 133.
Et ix m. de xx solidis.—16, 120.
Iii m. de xvi solidis et iiii denariis.
17, 15.
Et i m.—17, 111.
Et i m.—17, 121.
Et iiii m. de xxvii solidis et viii denariis.
v m. et dim. de lxx solidis.—18, 129.
Et i m. de xxv solidis.—18, 149.
Et ii m. de vi solidis.—18, 139.
Et ii m. de v solidis et vi denariis.—18, 145.
i m. de xxx denariis. 19, 14.
Et i m. de vi solidis et viii denariis.
20, 112.
i m. de iiii solidis.—20, 128.
Unum m. de ii solidis.—20, 139.
Tres molendini de xl solidis.—20, 149.
i m. de xx solidis.—22, 16.
Dim. m. de v solidis.—23, 124.
Ibi i m. de x solidis.—23, 135.
Unum m. de xx solidis.—23, 147.
Unum m. de v solidis.—24, 11.
Dim. m. de v solidis.—24, 112.
Unum m. de v solidis.—24, 125.
i m. de lxx solidis.—25, 124.
Et unum m.—26, 125.
MOLINUS.
Et i m. de xl solidis.—4, 122.
Sub illis m. manent viii homines.—7, 127.
Pro uno m. eorum.—7, 143.
Lambertus unum m.—7, 143.
Wadard unum m.—7, 143.
Et i m. de xx solidis.—9, 121.
Et i m. de lxxii solidis.—10, 125.
Et i m. de x solidis, cum una piscaria.
11, 115.
Et v m. de xxxvi solidis et viii denariis.
11, 158.
Habet i m. de v solidis.—11, 149.
i m. de xvi solidis et viii denariis.—12,
15.
i m. de xxv denariis. 12, 115.
xii m. de iiii libris et solidis. 12, 147.
Unus m. de xl denariis. 13, 126.
Et i m. de xxv denariis.—14, 129.
Et i m. de xxx denariis.—14, 134.
Et ii m. de vii solidis et vi denariis.—
14, 140.
Et i m. de v solidis.—15, 115.
i m. de vii solidis.—16, 15.
Ibi i m. et dim. de xxx solidis.—19, 110.
Et i m. de ii solidis.—19, 141.
Et ii m. de xv solidis.—20, 120.
i m. de xxv denariis.—21, 14.
i m. de xli solidis.—21, 117.
ii m. de xx solidis.—21, 123.
i m. de xxv solidis.—22, 123.
i m. de xv solidis et ii angullis.—23,
118.
ii m. de xviii solidis.—23, 141.
Et i m. de xv solidis.—24, 11.
Ibi i m. de xii solidis.—24, 136.
i m. de x solidis.—24, 142.
i m. de xx denariis.—25, 12.

MOL

i m. de xlii denariis.—25, 118.
Et i m. x solidi.—25, 150.
ii m. de xlii solidis et ii denariis.—26,
110.
Et i m. de vii solidis.—26, 130.
Et dimidius m.—26, 138.
Et i m. de x solidis.—26, 144.
Et i m. de x solidis.—26, 150.
Et i m. de x solidis.—27, 122.
Ibi i m. de i denariis.—27, 128.
Et ii m. de xi solidis et ii denariis.—
27, 147.
Et i m. de xlii denariis.—28, 14.
Et i m. de x solidis.—28, 127.
Et i m. de x solidis et cccxxx angullis
—28, 130.
Et i m. de vi solidis.—28, 142.
Et i m. de xi solidis.—29, 14.
ii m. de xi solidis et vi denariis.—29,
110.
Et v m. Villanorum.—29, 133.
Et i m. de iiii solidis et ii denariis.—
29, 141.
Et i m. de lxii denariis.—29, 146.
i m. et dim. de xvii solidis.—29, 150.
Et i m.—30, 17.
Et i m. de v solidis.—30, 123.
i m. de xv denariis.—30, 147.
Et i m. de v solidis.—31, 127.
Ibi m. de vi solidis et vii denariis.—
31, 133.
Et i m. de vi solidis.—31, 140.
Ibi i m. de xvi solidis et vii denariis.—
31, 150.
i m. de xxvii denariis.—32, 15.
i m. de x solidis.—32, 139.
i m. de v solidis.—32, 149.
Et ii m. de xii solidis.—33, 15.
Et ii m. de iii solidis.—33, 111.
i m. de xvi denariis.—33, 117.
Et i m. de ii solidis.—33, 123.
Ibi iiii m. de xxvii solidis et vii dena-
riis.—33, 136.
Et ii m. de iiii solidis.—33, 144.
Et unum m. de v solidis.—33, 151.
Et i m. de x solidis.—34, 111.
Ibi i m. de v solidis.—34, 123.
Et unum m. de vi solidis et vii denariis.
—35, 17.
Et unum m. de vii solidis.—35, 111.
Et iiii m. de xvi solidis et vii denariis.
—35, 119.
Et i m. de xxxviii denariis.—35, 132.
Et ii m. de i solidis.—35, 146.
Et vii m. de ix libris et xii solidis.—
36, 121.
Unus m. et dim. de xvi solidis et v de-
nariis.—36, 126.
Et ii m. de xxiii solidis.—36, 142.
Et unum m. de xxx denariis.—36, 146.
i m. de vi solidis.—37, 15.
i m. de xx solidis et iiii denariis.—37,
138.
ii m. de i solidis.—37, 145.
Et i m. de xxii solidis.—38, 112.
Et iiii m. sine censu.—38, 121.
vi m. et dim. de vi libris et vii solidis.
—38, 127.
i m. de xi solidis et vii denariis.—38,
136.
Et i m. de x solidis.—40, 16.
Et i m. de x solidis.—40, 113.
i m. de una marka argenti.—40, 127.
i m. de xi denariis.—40, 137.
Unus m. de lv denariis.—41, 12.
Ibi unus m. de xl solidis.—42, 120.
Ibi i m. de xlii solidis.—42, 123.
Tenet i m. de xxvii solidis.—42, 136.
Tenet i m. qui reddit xlviii ferlingos de
framento et non pertinet ulli m.—
42, 148.
Ibi v m. et dim. de vi libris.—43, 13.
Et iiii m. de xxii solidis et vii denariis.
—45, 140.
ii m. de vi solidis et vii denariis.—46,
112.
Ibi ii m. de ix solidis et vi denariis.—
46, 110.
x m. de vii libris.—46, 144.
Et unum m.—47, 12.
Quarta pars m. de xv denariis.—47, 1
46.
Et unum m. de xvi solidis.—48, 132.

MOL

Et *xi m.*, cum gabilo rusticorum, viii li-
bras et xii solidos rudentes—49, l
43.
Unus *m.* de x denariis—50, l 14.
Et *ii m.* de x solidis et ii denariis—50,
l 27.
Et *i m.* de xx solidis—50, l 40.
Et *ii m.* de vi solidis—51, l 17.
Unus *m.* de xxx denariis—51, l 25.
Et unus *m.* de xxx denariis—52, l 5.
Et *i m.* de xxv denariis—52, l 11.
i m. de xxx denariis—52, l 32.
Et *i m.* de xvi denariis—52, l 41.
Iii *m.* et dim. de iiii libris et xvi soli-
dis et iiii denariis—53, l 5.
Iii *m.* et dim. de vi solidis—53, l 10.
i m. reddit xiii solidos—53, l 18.
Et *i m.* de vii solidis—53, l 27.
i m. de solidis—54, l 31.
Et *ii m.* de vii solidis et ii denariis—
54, l 38.
Et *ii m.* de xxv solidis—55, l 5.
i m. de vi solidis—55, l 18.
Unus *m.* de ix solidis, et lx angulillis—
55, l 21.
Et *i m.* de x solidis—55, l 33.
MONACHI.
Quidam *m.* aeclesiam—4, l 17.
Est de vestitu *m.*—10, l 6.
Ad victum *m.*—10, l 11.
m. Cantuarienses habent omni anno xx
solidos—11, l 45.
Habent *m.* viii solidos per annum—12,
l 42.
Habent *m.* Cantuarienses iiii libras ad
vestitum suum—15, l 7.
Habent *m.* Cantuarienses xx solidos—
15, l 50.
Terra *m.* Archiepiscopi—17, l 1.
Tenet *m.* de *m.*—18, l 17.
Tenet *m.* Cantuarienses—19, l 13.
Pertinet ad *D. m.*—19, l 47.
Hoc non amittit *m.*—20, l 17.
Terra quam tenent *m.* nunquam gel-
davit—45, l 28.
Habent *m.* in dominio—48, l 31.
Dim. *S. de D. m.*—49, l 8.
MONASTRIUM.
Tenet *i m.* de episcopo—4, l 33.
MONIALIS.
Tenent *iii m.* in elemosina de abbate.
47, l 27.
MONIOR.
Quando *m.* alodiaris—8, l 17.
MOIS.
Iudicatus ad *m.*—3, l 34.
Permansit post *m.* R.E.—8, l 24.
Tempore *m.* R.E.—10, l 9.
Post *m.* ejus veritatem ad Alnod Cilt.—
22, l 24.
MULIER.
Archiepiscopus habet *m.*—3, l 31.
Quodam *m.* tenuit—22, l 30.
Ibi una pauperula *m.* rediens iii de-
narios et i obolum—27, l 16.
NAVIS.
Burgenses dederunt *xx n.* regi—2, l 6.
In unaquaque *n.* homines xxi—2, l 7.
Omnes *pen.* n. confrugit—2, l 42.
NEMUS.
Inter *n.* et planum—7, l 16.
Parvum *n.* de xii acris pasture—36, l 8.
NEPOS.
Dicit *n.* Herberti quod... avunculo
suo *ii. her.*—2, l 15.
Holtus duplet et *n.* ejus—8, l 20.
Tenet de Hugone *n.* Herberti—42, l 25.
NICHIL (v. NIHIL).
NIHIL et NIL.
De quibus rex *nichil* habet—3, l 33.
In *D. nichil* est—36, l 4.
In *D. nichil*—27, l 27.
Ibi *nul* est nisi *ii acris prati*—27, l 43.
In *D. nichil*—81, l 2.
Sed *nul* reddit—38, l 48.
Et post, *nichil*—41, l 85.
In *D. nichil* modo—44, l 13.
Nichil in *D.*—47, l 41.
In *D. nichil*—48, l 44.
Sed *nul* ibi est—52, l 54.
Sed *nul* fuit, nec est—52, l 48
NIL (v. sub NIHIL).
NISIL.
Non peritueret *M. n.* de scoto—17, l 14.

NIS

Ibi *nul* est *n.* *ii acris prati*—27, l 43
Non tenet *n.* *iii J.*—32, l 47.
Nullum servitium reddit, *n.* xxx soli-
dos—48, l 16 et l 37.
NOLENTIBUS
n. illis—7, l 43.
NOMINATUS.
De terris supra *n.*—3, l 36.
NOMINE
Prepositus Brunamus *n.*—6, l 42.
Terram burgum *n.* Sesseltre—18, l
16.
Quidam *n.* Elze tenet—18, l 17.
Manerum *n.* Plumstede—46, l 3.
NONUS
Terti *p.* parte *n.* salum—50, l 44.
NOVUS
In *n.* hospitacione—19, l 50.
Ibi *n.* piscaria—17, l 50.
Pro *n.* dono episcopi—23, l 19 et l 42.
Pro *n.* dono episcopi—24, l 5.
Pro *n.* dono episcopi—25, l 34.
Pro *n.* dono episcopi—27, l 11
De *n.* dono episcopi—27, l 37.
De *n.* dono episcopi—27, l 43.
De *n.* dono episcopi—34, l 3.
De *n.* dono episcopi—44, l 23.
NUMERUS.
xxx libras ad *n.*—2, l 25
xxv libras ad *n.*—6, l 14.
vii libras et xvi denarios ad *n.*—8, l
18.
Et libras ad *n.*—9, l 5.
Insuper xv libras, etc., ad *n.*—9, l 11.
Modo, et libras ad *n.*—45, l 44.
NUNQUAM.
n. reddidit scot.—17, l 23.
Quod *n.* se quietavit apud regem—23,
l 25.
n. geldavit—48, l 29
**OBOLUS (v. etiam APPRECIOR, RED-
DO, et VALEO).**
Aut *liii* denarii et unus *o.*—49, l 30.
OLIM
o. xx solidos—16, l 41.
OMNIS.
o. hic consuetudines—2, l 13.
Iii *o.* de his domibus—2, l 33.
o. peno navis confrugit—2, l 42.
Super *o.* alodiaris—3, l 15.
De alia *o.* rex et solidos habebit—3, l 42.
Super *o.* habet—8, l 15.
De his *o.* revocat—6, l 24.
xviii *o.* hinc *o.* adjudicant—7, l 33.
Hinc *o.* valent—7, l 37.
o. erant in firma regis—8, l 18.
Rex habet *o.* servitium—16, l 36.
Ipsi habent *o.* consuetudines—16, l 37.
Inter *o.* habent xiv carucas—36, l 19.
Quintum *ab o.* scota regio—49, l 29.
OPUS.
Si plus *o.* esset—2, l 12
Emendat ad *o.* regis—6, l 40.
ORA.
De denariis qui sunt *xx in o.*—2, l 25.
Solidos de denariis *xx in o.*—8, l 13.
xv libras de *xx in o.*—22, l 7.
cxv libras et x solidos de *xx in o.*—
45, l 44.
OVES.
Pastura *c o.*—23, l 36.
Pastura *c o.*—34, l 12.
Pastura ad *oco o.*—35, l 48.
PACE (INFRACTA v. PAX).
PACEM (FRACTAM v. PAX).
PALUM.
Foderit vel *p.* fixerit—6, l 39.
PARAGIUM.
Tenuerunt *ii homines in p.*—27, l 3.
Tenebant *ii solidi in p.*—43, l 31.
PARGUS.
Pro exambio *p.* episcopi Balocensis—
29, l 37.
Et (in CERTH) *p.* silvaticarum bestia-
rum—30, l 13.
Ibi (VICHRIAN) unus *p.*—35, l 46.
De hoc *M.* (LITBURN) episcopus Bal-
ocensis habet in suo *p.*—46, l 35.
Abbas tenet WAWINSTON, et dedit *et*
episcopus pro exambio *p.* sui—46,
l 37.
PAHS.
Habebat rex *E.* duas *p.*—2, l 3.
Duas *p.* cuidam V. abstulit—9, l 15

PAR

Tenet aliam *p.* intra divisionem suam.
45, l 32.
Duns *p.* unus *S.*—45, l 47.
Hujus burgi duas *p.*—47, l 14.
Tertium *p.* que fuerat Goduin—47, l
15.
p. abbatia, xxvi libras—48, l 31.
Tertia *p.* nome saline—50, l 44.
Sextam *p.* unus *J.*—51, l 12.
De alia *p.* de novem *S.*—56, l 15.
PARUM.
p. valebat—23, l 23.
PARVUS.
viii denas *p.*—8, l 8.
Una *p.* denas silve—12, l 30.
Et *p.* silva—14, l 14.
p. burgum Sesseltre—18, l 15.
Ibi *p.* nemas—36, l 8.
Et *p.* silva—44, l 28.
p. burgum quod vocatur Forewic—
47, l 13.
Ibi *p.* silva—48, l 50.
Silva *p.* ad clausuram—56, l 10.
PASNAGIUM
De *p.* et porci—37, l 40.
Silva cecit porcorum de *p.*—45, l 41.
De silva *p.* porcorum de *p.*—46, l 6.
De *p.* xxx porci—46, l 45.
De *p.* cxxx porci—47, l 10.
v porci de *p.* silvas—47, l 32.
Unde excent de *p.* xl porci—49, l 30.
De silva *p.* porci de *p.*—49, l 45.
Silva de *iii* porci de *p.*—50, l 45.
Reddens *v* denarios de *p.*—54, l 6.
Unde excent *lx* porci de *p.*—55, l 34
De *p.* lx porci—55, l 40.
Iii denas de silva redientes xxx porcos
de *p.*—56, l 9.
PASTURA.
De *p.* Medreche—7, l 23.
Una *p.* in Sibertsmuth—7, l 24
Apud Scortephe—7, l 28.
Et *p.* acra—8, l 17.
De *p.* xiii solidi et iiii denarii—9, l 2.
De *p.* silve xxxi solidi et ii denarii—
9, l 22.
Et *v* acris *p.*—22, l 48.
p. *c* ovibus—23, l 36.
Et *iii* acris *p.*—25, l 14.
Et *xl* acris *p.*—25, l 25.
Et *xx* acris *p.*—26, l 19.
Et *xxxv* acris *p.*—26, l 45.
Et *xxx* acris *p.*—27, l 2.
Et *i* acra *p.*—27, l 17.
Et *p.* i animalibus—28, l 37.
Et *p.* de xv solidis—31, l 34.
Et *viii* acris *p.*—31, l 50.
Et *lx* acris *p.*—32, l 17.
In Exesse, *p.* *c* ovibus—34, l 12.
Et *p.* *c* ovium—34, l 36.
p. unde arverunt extranei homines *vi*
acras terre—35, l 19.
De *p.* xl denarii—35, l 34.
p. ad *ccc* oves, et ad *xxxi* animalia—
35, l 45.
Parvum nemus de *xii* acris *p.*—36, l 8.
Et *p.* de xviii solidis et vi denariis—
38, l 28.
Inter silvam et *p.*—40, l 49.
PATER
p. quidem tenuit in prebenda—4, l 35.
p. hujus tenuit in prebenda—4, l 42.
p. hujus tenuit in prebenda—5, l 38
p. ejus tenuit—5, l 46.
p. sumum se posse veterare—39, l 17.
PAULULUM.
p. terra—7, l 13.
PAT. PERCULA.
Ibi una *p.* mulier reddens iiii denarios
et i obolum—37, l 16.
PAX.
Tenuit *i.e.* *p.* regie—2, l 14.
Iii forasfaturas, *paxem fractam*, etc.—
16, l 31.
Prieter *paxem infractam*—41, l 53.
Quando *p.* est in terra—47, l 5.
PECUNIA
De *p.* ejus conducebatur—2, l 18.
Medietatem *p.* ejus—3, l 34
Terra vastata est *a p.*—55, l 9.
PENES
Omnes *p.* arces—9, l 42.
PENSA (v. etiam PENSATA)
cxl libras ad ignem et ad *p.*—9, l 11.

PEN

Consuetudo, id est xxviii *p.* cascorum.
—56, l 14.
xxviii *p.* cascorum et dim.—56, l 16.
PENSATA (v. etiam PENSA).
xxx libras aras et *p.*—6, l 14.
lxx abras *p.*—8, l 12.
PERDO.
Rex *p.* consuetudinem—2, l 26.
PERDONO.
Eis *p.* sacrum et sacam—2, l 8.
PERMANEO.
Et *p.* post mortem R.E.—8, l 24.
PERSOLVO.
Quos *p.* in anno—48, l 17.
PETITIA.
Unam legam, *iii p.* et *iii* pedes—6, l
37.
PERTINEO.
Ad hanc terram *p.* xxv acra—4, l 30.
Quos *p.* iiii meclisim—6, l 24.
Tenuit prout quoniam *p.* ad *xx* acras
terre—8, l 17.
In Cantuaris *iii* hage ad hoc *M. p.*—9,
l 24.
Ad hoc *M. p.* *v* burgenses—10, l 19.
Ad hoc *M. p.* *ii* manere—12, l 48.
p. ad Eastwaryn—14, l 11.
Ad hanc terram *p.* vii Burgenses in
Cantuaris—14, l 18.
In ROXENEL sunt lxxxv Burgenses qui
p. ad Aldinton—14, l 19.
Ibi *p.* vii burgenses in Haze—14, l 36.
Ad hoc *M. p.* cxxxv Burgenses in burgo
Hede—16, l 22.
Ad hoc *M. p.* *xxi* burgenses—16, l 34.
Non *p.* *M.* nisi de scoto—17, l 14.
Hic *M. p.* *c* burgenses *iii* minus—18,
l 12.
p. equorum Archiepiscopi—18, l 16.
p. ad D. monachorum—19, l 47
lxxx mansuras terre que *p.* ad Frandes-
berie, etc.—21, l 26.
Nec *p.* ad Blad *M.*—22, l 9.
Iii domus ad hoc *M. p.*—23, l 14
Hic *M. p.* *xi* mansura—30, l 37.
Hic *M. p.* in Cantuaris, T.R.E., *i* do-
mus—30, l 49.
Iii domus *p.* huc *M.*—81, l 14.
Hic *M. p.* *quendam* libera terra—81, l
36.
Hic *M. p.* *ix* domus—32, l 30.
Una hida que ad hoc *M. p.*—34, l 6.
p. in Cantuaris in mansura—35, l 50.
xiii mansura *p.* huc *M.*—38, l 29.
Hic *M. p.* *i* mansura—38, l 44.
Non *p.* *ulli M.*—42, l 44.
xxiii mansuras ad hoc *M. p.*—42, l 27.
Isti *M. p.* *soca* et *soca*—45, l 50.
Omnia forasfatura que *iuste p.* regi—
45, l 51
Quod *p.* isti *M.*—46, l 24.
Burgenses huc *M. p.*—46, l 25.
Isti acra terre que *p.* in HULVIO—
55, l 26
Ad hoc *M. p.* in Cantuaris *iii* hage et
ii in Roucestra—56, l 11.
De xxviii *S.* de Mildentone, *p.* in Neune-
tone x libras et x solidi—56, l 15.
De alia parte de novem *S.* de Middel-
tone, *p.* in Neune xxviii pensu
casorum et dim.—56, l 16.
PES
Iii pericas et *iii p.*—6, l 37.
PISCARIA.
Aufert unam *p.*—7, l 42.
Ibi xxxii *p.* de xlii solidis et viii dena-
riis—9, l 1.
i molinas de x solidis *cum una p.*—11,
l 15.
Ibi *ii p.* de celix angulillis—11, l 39.
ii p. et dim. de celix angulillis—11, l
44 et l 1.
iii p. de xlii solidis et viii denariis—
12, l 5.
Et una *p.*—12, l 16.
Et *p.* de x denariis—13, l 19.
Et unam *p.*—13, l 42.
ii p. de xlii denariis—14, l 17.
i p. de xl angulillis—14, l 35
Et unam *p.*—15, l 16.
vi p. de mee angulillis—17, l 34.
Ibi nova *p.*—17, l 50.
viii *p.* cum gabilo, de xxv solidis—18,
l 18.

PIS

[illegible]

PRE

Altezen p. Landmeis. 8, 120.
Viceuolenti dat. p. xii libra. 9, 112.
Prestitit. p. xii redditi.—14, 147.
Vicecomis p. al. 8, 120.
p. 12 LER
D. p. regem. 92, 19.
p. hoc, habet.—23, 139.
Omni consuetudine. p. tribus. —41, 152.
PIATUM
viii aere p. . . reddunt de cenaz xv
solidos. 6, 179.
[i]i car. et dim.] et unum p. 7, 18.
Aufert esse dim. p. 7, 140.
[I]bi [v] car. p. xiii aere. 8, 17.
Ablatum est aere p. 8, 116.
Tantum p. quantum perinet ad x aeres
13, 179.
[I]bi xviii car.] et xiii aere p.—8, 155.
[I]bi exx car.] et xviii aere p.—8, 142.
[I]bi xviii car.] et i aere p.—9, 137.
[I]bi viii car.] et viii aere p.—10, 120.
[I]bi x car.] et viii aere p.—10, 136.
[I]bi xviii car.] et xiii aere p.—10, 129.
[I]bi xi car.] et viii aere p.—10, 13.
[I]bi x car.] et viii aere p.—10, 142.
[I]bi x car.] et x aere p.—11, 12.
[I]bi viii car.] et xvi aere p.—11, 19.
[I]bi xviii car.] et xiii aere p.—11, 15.
[I]bi xviii car.] et xiii aere p.—10, 129.
[I]bi xviii car.] et x aere p.—11, 140.
[I]bi ix car. et dim.] et xiiu aere p.—
11, 144.
[I]bi xvii car.] et xiii aere p.—12, 16.
[I]bi xviii car.] et xiii aere p.—12, 15.
[I]bi x car. et dim.] et x aere p.—12,
121.
[I]bi xviii car.] et xiii aere p.—12, 136.
[I]bi xx car.] et o aere p.—12, 147.
[I]bi xviii car. et dim.] et xiiu aere p.—
12, 136.
[I]bi xxv car. et dim.] et xx aere p.—
13, 113.
[I]bi xvii car.] iiii aere p.—13, 118
[I]bi xxvi car. et dim.] xiv aere p.—
13, 118.
[I]bi xiii car. et dim.] et xii aere p. et
dim.—12, 131.
[I]bi ix car.] et xiii aere p.—13, 151.
[I]bi lxxviii car.] aiii aere p.—14, 17.
[I]bi ix car.] et xx aere p.—14, 129.
[I]bi xviii car.] et xiii aere p.—14, 135.
[x car. et dim.] et xii aeres p.—14, 141.
[I]bi v car. et dim.] vi aere p.—15, 15.
[I]bi x car.] et xix aere p.—15, 113
[i car. et dim.] et ii aere p.—15, 121.
[I]bi ix car.] et vii aere p.—15, 133.
[I]bi xviii car.] et xiii aere p.—15, 140.
[I]bi iii car.] et vi aere p.—15, 149.
[I]bi vi car.] et vi aere p.—16, 13.
[I]bi xi car. et dim.] et xxiii aere p.—
16, 121
[I]bi xviii car.] et xiii aere p.—16, 127.
[I]bi ix car.] et i aere p.—17, 15.
[I]bi x car. et dim.] et vi aere p.—17, 112.
[I]bi xv car.] et viii aere p.—17, 121.
[I]bi xxv car.] et xvi aere p.—17, 127.
[I]bi xxv car.] xii aere p.—17, 133.
[I]bi xviii car.] et iiii aere p.—17, 140.
[I]bi xviii car.] et xxviii aere p.—17, 144.
[I]bi ix car. et dim.] et xxv aere p.—
18, 16.
[I]bi ii car. et dim.] et xiii aere p.—
18, 123.
[I]bi xviii car.] i aere p.—18, 124.
[I]bi xvi car. et dim.] et xix aere p.—
18, 129.
[I]bi xiii car.] et xii aere p.—18, 135.
[I]bi xvii car.] et xiii aere p.—18, 140.
[I]bi xviii car.] et x aere p.—15, 145.
[I]bi i car.] et x aere p.—18, 148.
[I]bi xv car. et dim.] et xx aere p.—
19, 14
[I]bi xviii car.] et xviii aere p.—19, 11
[I]bi xxviii car. et dim.] xiii aere p.—
19, 120
[I]bi xviii car.] xii aere p.—19, 130.
[I]bi xv car.] i aere p.—19, 136.
[I]bi xviii car. et dim.] et vii aere p.—
19, 136.
[I]bi xiii car.] et xx aere p.—20, 14.
[I]bi xviii car.] et lxxii aere p.—20, 141.
[I]bi xviii car.] et lxxii aere p.—20, 141.

PRA

[Ib v car.] et iiii aere p.—20, 120.
[Ib v car.] et i x aere p.—20, 138.
[Ib v car.] et lx aere p.—20, 134.
[Ib v car.] et ii aere p.—30, 144.
[Ib v car.] et xxx aere p.—30, 149.
[Ib v car.] et x aere p.—31, 14.
[Ib v car.] et xii aere p.—21, 18.
[Ib v car.] et x aere p.—21, 119.
[Ib v car.] et xl aere p.—21, 118.
[Ib v car.] i aere p.—21, 129
[Ib v car.] et ii aere p.—31, 132.
[Ib v car.] et xii aere p.—22, 16.
[Ib v car.] et xl aere p.—22, 112.
[Ib v car.] et x aere p.—22, 119.
[Ib v car.] et ii aere p.—23, 133.
[Ib v car.] i aere p.—23, 138.
[Ib v car.] i aere p.—23, 13.
[Ib v boves] et ii aere p.—33, 17.
[Ib v car.] et vi aere p.—33, 112.
[Ib v car.] et xii aere p.—33, 119.
[Ib v car.] et ii aere p.—33, 24.
[Ib v car.] et una aera et d. m. p.—
23, 131.
[Ib v boves] et viii aere p.—33, 135.
[Ib v car.] iiii aere p.—23, 141.
[Terra i car.] et iiii aere p.—23, 1.
47.
[Terra iiii car.] et vi aere p.—24, 12.
[Ib v car.] et ix aere p.—24, 18.
[Ib v car.] et viii aere p.—24, 112.
[Ib v car.] et x aere p.—24, 119.
[Ib v car.] et xii aere p.—24, 130.
[Ib v car.] et x aere p.—24, 143.
[Ib v car.] et x aere p.—24, 147.
[Ib v car.] et i aere p.—25, 14.
[Ib v car.] et xxi aere p.—25, 125.
[Ib v car.] et x aere p.—25, 131.
[Ib v car.] iiii aere p.—25, 136.
[Ib v car.] et v aere p.—25, 141.
[Ib v car.] et viii aere p.—25, 145.
[Ib v car.] et vi aere p.—26, 119.
[Ib v car.] et diu. xii aere p.—26, 1.
21.
[Ib v car.] et xii aere p.—26, 181.
[Ib v car.] et diu. i aere p.—26, 14.
39.
[Ib v car.] et viii aere p.—26, 144.
[Ib v car.] x aere p.—27, 1.
[Ib v car.] et i aere p.—27, 18.
[Ib v car.] et iiii boves et v aere p.—
27, 117.
[Ib v car.] et ix aere p.—27, 123.
[Ib v car.] et iiii aere p.—27, 129.
[Ib v car.] et viii aere p.—27, 134.
[Ib v car.] et diu. i aere p.—27, 14.
39.
[Ib v iiii aere] et iiii aere p.—27, 143.
[Ib v car.] et xii aere p.—27, 148.
[Ib v car.] et iiii aere p. et diu.—
28, 10.
[Ib v car.] et vii aere p.—28, 13.
[Ib v car.] xii aere p.—28, 17.
[Ib v car.] et v aere p.—28, 143.
[Ib v car.] et iiii aere p.—28, 149.
[Ib v car.] et iiii aere p.—29, 17.
[Terra v car.] vii aere p.—29, 116.
[Ib v car.] et i aere p. et diu.—
29, 14.
[Terra iiii car.] et ii aere p. et diu.—
29, 14.
[Ib v car.] et viii aere p.—29, 133.
[Ib v iiii car.] et diu. i et vi aere p.—
29, 141.
[Ib v iiii car.] et iiii aere p.—30, 1.
[Ib v car.] et iiii aere p.—30, 17.
[Ib v car.] et iiii aere p.—30, 112.
[Ib v car.] et viii aere p.—30, 117.
[Ib v car.] et diu. i aere p.—30, 123.
[Ib v car.] et ii aere p.—30, 180.
[Ib v car.] et iiii aere p.—30, 181.
35.
[Ib v car.] iiii aere p.—30, 141.
[Ib v iiii car.] et diu. i aere p.—30, 14.
46.
[Ib v car.] et iiii aere p.—31, 13.
[Ib v car.] et diu. i aere p.—31, 18.
[Ib v car.] et iiii aere p.—31, 19.
[Ib v car.] et ii aere p.—31, 124.
[Ib v car.] et ii animalia et iiii aere p.—
31, 128.
[Ib v car.] et diu. i aere p.—31, 129.
[Ib v car.] et iiii aere p.—31, 141.
[Ib v car.] et iiii aere p. et diu. iiii aere p.—
31, 148.

PRA

[illegible]

PRA

[Ibi i car.] et viii acere p.—50, l 18.
[Ibi i car.] et vi acere p.—50, l 22.
[Ibi i car.] et xl acere p.—51, l 17.
[Terra est iiii car. Nulla ibi car.] et v acere p.—51, l 25.
[Ibi i car.] iiii acere p.—51, l 28.
[Ibi ix car.] et xxxviii acere p.—51, l 17.
[Ibi vii car.] et xxvii acere p.—52, l 15.
[Ibi iiii car. et dim.] et xxiii acere p.—52, l 12.
[Ibi iiii car. et dim.] et xx acere p.—52, l 32.
[Ibi i car.] et x acere p.—52, l 32.
[Ibi vii car.] et xxx acere p.—52, l 37.
[Ibi i car.] et viii acere p.—52, l 42.
[Ibi i car.] et iiii acere p.—52, l 44.
[Ibi i car.] et iiii acere p.—53, l 5.
[Ibi vii car.] et xx acere p.—53, l 29.
[Ibi dim. car.] et v acere p.—53, l 46.
[Ibi iiii car.] et x acere p.—54, l 5.
[Ibi i car.] et viii acere p.—54, l 21.
[Ibi xxxi car.] et xvi acere p.—54, l 32.
[Ibi xxxii car.] et xxv acere p.—54, l 38.
[Ibi vii car. et dim.] v acere p.—55, l 7.
[Ibi vii car.] et iiii acere p.—55, l 13.
[Ibi v boyes et x car.] xx acere p.—55, l 21.
[Ibi xii car.] xx acere p.—55, l 84.
[Ibi iiii car.] et iiii acere p.—55, l 39.
[Ibi i car.] xii acere p.—56, l 8.
PREBENDA.
Erant p. communes.—4, l 14.
Tenet i M. in p.—4, l 17.
Lecunius tenet in p.—4, l 20.
Iste idem tenet in p.—4, l 28.
Elrie tenet in p.—4, l 32.
Peter ejusdem tenet in p.—4, l 36.
Aler tenet in p.—4, l 39.
Pater hucus tenet in p.—4, l 42.
Sagar tenet in p.—4, l 48.
De hac p. sumpt.—5, l 9.
Hae e acere erant de p.—5, l 15.
Tenet in p. similiter.—5, l 26.
Pater ipsius tenet in p.—5, l 32.
Spirites tenet in p.—5, l 35.
Siret tenet in p.—5, l 38.
PRECIVM.
p. ejus non potuit computari.—9, l 21.
PRELITTERE.
Ibi sunt vii p. qui reddunt vii libras et v solidos.—14, l 23.
Ansellus p. tenet de eo.—20, l 22.
Unus p. qui dat xl solidos per annum.—35, l 45.
Edmuni p. tenet de rege E.—41, l 30.
Ibi manet unus p.—44, l 37.
Ibi ecclesia et unus p. qui dat xx solidos per annum.—46, l 50.
Quod Vini p. tenet de rege E.—50, l 8.
Ibi ecclesia et p.—51, l 14.
Ibi ecclesia et p.—51, l 26.
Aluanius p. tenet.—53, l 17.
PREVIUM (v. sub PRECIUM).
PRIMUS.
In ipso p. adventu.—2, l 20.
PROFICIUM.
Sed non ad p. canoniceorum.—7, l 26.
PROPIA.
p. ejus M.—21, l 26.
PROSTRAYERIT.
Aut arborem intra viam p.—3, l 5.
PROFECTOR.
Revoant ad p.—3, l 34.
Revoant ad p.—6, l 25.
PUBLICUS.
Strictor fiat p. via.—9, l 4.
Infra has p. vias.—6, l 39.
QUIA.
Dicta q. valet.—8, l 11.
q. habuit T.R.E.—39, l 16.
QUIDAM.
Et q. silva.—8, l 27.
q. nomine Blize tenet.—18, l 16.
q. mulier tenet.—22, l 20.
Ibi q. miles.—23, l 38.
q. Francigena.—30, l 45.
Pertinet q. libera terra.—31, l 30.
q. miles ejus.—37, l 30.
Terra confusata Rannuli militis.—37, l 49.
q. Turstan tenet i J.—38, l 42.

QUI

Tenet q. miles.—38, l 49.
In idem manet q. Altet.—42, l 47.
Tenet q. miles.—42, l 57.
Debit euidam suo fratri.—45, l 22.
Tenet q. sochmannus.—52, l 47.
QUIETO.
Nunquam se q. apud regem.—28, l 26.
QUETUS.
q. erat de theloneo.—2, l 17.
q. erit erga regem.—3, l 12.
Consuetudines q. habuerunt.—6, l 46.
Sunt q. pro servitio maris.—41, l 52.
Semper q. fuit et sine consuetudine.—46, l 23.
Se defendit pro v. q. grieta.—46, l 42.
Dian. S. quod semper fuit q.—47, l 25.
Sunt a. habet i J. q. ab omni secto regio.—49, l 28.
QUOLIBET.
Poterat ire q. sine licentia.—22, l 40.
Poterat ire q. cum terris.—41, l 37.
Poterat ire q. cum terris suis.—50, l 21.
RAMUS.
Inde r. vel frondem, portaverit.—3, l 6.
RECEDUNT.
Sine forisfactura r.—3, l 39.
RECIPIO (v. etiam sub VALEO).
Qui exulavit r.—3, l 35.
Quando r. archiepiscopus.—10, l 10.
Quando r. iiii jugi.—43, l 17.
Quando r. fecit unum M.—43, l 32.
RECLAM.
r. abbas S. a. quia habuit T.R.E.—39, l 15.
RECOGNOSCO.
r. se injuste accepisse.—6, l 45.
REGIUS.
Concordatum de r.—6, l 34.
Similiter de r. calibus extra.—6, l 36.
RIDDO.
T.R.E. r. xviii libras.—2, l 2.
r. regi consuetudinem.—2, l 17.
Prepositus inde r. liii libras.—2, l 23.
Et r. lii libras.—4, l 14.
Et r. ei xl solidos.—4, l 24.
Ii Burgenses r. gabulum.—6, l 2.
Burgenses gabulum r. sunt xix.—6, l 4.
Iii molendina r. cviii solidos.—6, l 8.
Theloneum r. lxxviii solidos.—6, l 9.
r. de omni xv solidos.—6, l 10.
r. xxx libras arsas et pensatas, et xxxiii libras ad numerum.—6, l 13.
r. xl solidos et ii denarios et i obolum.—6, l 30.
Qui tenet r. xl libras.—6, l 49.
r. xviii solidos.—7, l 4.
r. xvi solidos et vii denarios.—7, l 7.
r. xii solidos et viii denarios.—7, l 9.
r. xx solidos ii denarios minus.—7, l 11.
r. ix solidos in denariis minus.—7, l 12.
r. i denarios.—7, l 14.
r. ix solidos et vi denarios.—7, l 17.
r. lx solidos ad calciamenta.—7, l 20.
S. Margaria r. vii libras.—7, l 20.
Tres ecclesie r. xxxv solidos et vii denarios.—7, l 22.
xvi denarios r.—7, l 24.
r. vii libras. T.R.E. tantum r.—7, l 25.
Una pastura r. ii solidos.—7, l 28.
Nunquam r. aliquid consuetudinis vel secti.—7, l 32.
Tenet r. lxx libras pensatas, et exi solidos de denariis xx in ora. Et vi libras et xii denarios ad numerum.—8, l 12.
Super laco r. vicecomiti o solidos.—8, l 14.
Tenet r. xxix libras.—8, l 37.
r. i solidos, pro lnuendo et auctis.—9, l 3.
r. xii libras ad ignem et ad pensam, et insuper xv libras et vi solidos, ii denarios minus, ad numerum.—9, l 10.
r. xvi denarios per annum.—9, l 13.
r. xxxv solidos.—10, l 4.
r. simile servitium regi.—10, l 7.
r. regi xv libras.—10, l 9.
r. xl libras de firma et xl milia de allecibus.—10, l 10.
r. i libras de firma, et allecibus sicut prius.—10, l 12.
r. vi solidos et vii denarios.—10, l 19.

RED

Tamen qui tenet r. xviii libras.—10, l 22.
Tamen r. xxviii libras, et unum militem in servicio archiepiscopi.—10, l 38.
Tamen r. xxx libras et viii solidos.—10, l 44.
Tamen r. xii libras.—11, l 3.
Tamen r. xvi libras.—11, l 11.
Tamen r. xxxviii libras et x solidos.—11, l 17.
Tamen r. xxxv libras.—11, l 32.
Tamen r. xxi libras, xii denarii minus. Quod tenet francigena xl solidos.—12, l 9.
r. i libras, et xiii solidos, et ii denarios. Et archidiacono xx solidos.—12, l 26.
Et tamen r. lx libras.—13, l 25.
Tamen r. xii libras.—13, l 33.
Modo r. e libras et xx solidos.—14, l 9.
r. viii solidos et ii denarios.—14, l 13.
r. vii libras et i solidos.—14, l 24.
Tamen r. xv libras.—14, l 25.
Et tamen r. lx libras.—14, l 37.
Tamen prepositus r. xviii libras et x solidos.—14, l 47.
Tamen r. xii libras et x solidos.—16, l 6.
Tamen r. e solidos.—16, l 9.
Tamen r. ii libras.—16, l 20.
Tamen r. xxviii libras.—17, l 7.
Nunquam r. secti.—17, l 23.
Tamen r. vii libras et ii solidos.—18, l 13.
Tamen r. xxx libras.—18, l 31.
Tamen r. xii libras.—18, l 36.
Tamen r. xxviii libras.—18, l 41.
Tamen r. xl libras.—19, l 6.
Modo r. xvi libras et xvi solidos et ii denarios. Et archiepiscopo o solidos de Garaman.—19, l 25.
Tamen r. xii libras.—19, l 27.
Tamen r. xxviii libras et unum auri.—20, l 7.
Tamen r. xx libras, et unum unciem auri, et unum marcum.—20, l 14.
Tamen r. xxi libras, duos solidos minus.—20, l 20.
Tamen per annum r. ii libras, et xiii solidos, et ii denarios.—21, l 28.
Tamen r. qui tenet xii libras et xx denarios.—21, l 33.
Tamen qui tenet r. xxx libras.—24, l 21.
Tamen qui tenet r. xii libras.—24, l 32.
Tamen qui tenet r. xxxv libras.—24, l 44.
I domus r. xxx denarios.—25, l 29.
Tamen r. xii libras.—25, l 30.
Tamen r. xxv libras.—25, l 35.
Tamen r. xii libras.—30, l 2.
r. v solidos per annum.—30, l 4.
Tamen r. xviii libras.—30, l 8.
Tamen r. xviii libras.—30, l 19.
Una domus r. xxv denarios.—30, l 50.
Ii domus r. ii denarios.—31, l 14.
Tamen reddit xiii libras.—31, l 42.
Tamen r. xxxv libras.—32, l 7.
Tamen qui cum tenet r. xiii libras.—32, l 29.
Et vi solidos r.—32, l 30.
Tamen r. xv solidos.—32, l 44.
Iii hage r. ii solidos.—33, l 14.
Et tamen r. iv libras.—33, l 38.
Qui tenet r. xiii libras.—34, l 1.
Tamen r. x libras.—34, l 25.
Tamen r. xviii libras.—35, l 35.
r. vi solidos et vii denarios.—35, l 51.
Que r. vii solidos.—36, l 5.
Tamen r. i libras.—37, l 6.
r. ii denarios et i obolum.—37, l 16.
Unum V. r. ii solidos.—37, l 25.
Tamen r. ei e libras.—37, l 47.
Qui r. iiii solidos et vi denarios.—38, l 3.
Iii B. r. vi solidos.—38, l 7.
xiii masure r. xv solidos.—38, l 29.
Tamen r. lxx libras et xl solidos.—38, l 32.
I J. quod r. v solidos.—38, l 42.
Silva est, sed ad r.—38, l 48.
r. xlii denarios T.R.E.—39, l 7.
Ii V. r. i denarios.—39, l 9.
Ii B. r. v denarios.—39, l 19.
Et r. xx solidos.—39, l 38.
Ii B. r. ii solidos.—39, l 47.
I V. r. vi solidos.—40, l 2.

RED

ii V. habent ii car., et r. vi solidos.—40, l 23.
Tamen r. de firma lxx libras.—41, l 42.
r. xii denarios per annum.—42, l 11.
Et tamen r. xii libras.—42, l 23.
Et tamen r. xii libras et xii solidos.—42, l 30.
Iii V. cum i B. r. iiii solidos et vii denarios.—42, l 40.
Unum molium qui r. xviii ferligels de frumento.—42, l 44.
Et tamen r. iiii libras.—42, l 2.
Et tamen r. iiii libras.—43, l 10.
xxxii masure r. xlii solidos et vii denarios.—43, l 28.
Tamen r. vii libras.—43, l 35.
Inde r. de firma vi libras.—44, l 25.
Iii masure r. vi solidos, unum denarium minus.—45, l 13.
Unus V. r. xxx denarios.—45, l 16.
Unus V. r. vi solidos.—45, l 18.
Unus V. r. xxx denarios (valet x solidos).—45, l 23.
r. de consuetudine vi denarios.—45, l 47.
Tenet i partes i S. r. xii denarios.—45, l 47.
Habet i J. r. car. angulles et ii solidos.—45, l 49.
Sacra et Socm T.R.E. r.—45, l 49.
Tamen r. xlii libras et viii solidos et ii denarios.—46, l 7.
Et tamen r. iiii libras.—46, l 17.
xviii masure r. xii solidos.—47, l 18.
Modo lxxii masure tantum r.—47, l 18.
vi Burgenses r. xii solidos.—47, l 21.
r. ii solidos et unum summam farine.—47, l 27.
Nullus servitium r. nisi xii solidos.—48, l 16.
Ipse r. abbat xv solidos.—48, l 22.
r. inde i denarios.—48, l 24.
Nullus servitium inde r. nisi xxx solidos per annum abbati.—48, l 37.
Et tamen r. vii libras.—48, l 37.
r. inde e solidos per annum.—49, l 9.
viii libras et xii solidos r.—49, l 44.
Nihil reddit nec redditus.—50, l 15.
Et r. xvi solidos.—50, l 18.
r. vi denarios de paraggio.—54, l 6.
Ii B. r. xii denarios.—54, l 17.
Unus B. xii denarios.—54, l 24.
Ii B. r. xii denarios.—55, l 25.
Iii domus de silva r. xxx porcos de paraggio.—56, l 8.
Que r. lxxii denarios.—56, l 12.
r. in Nrvetons una consuetudo.—56, l 13.
De his ix S. r. averam.—56, l 18.
REGINA.
Et Eddem r.—6, l 32.
Sudar tenet de r. Eddid.—56, l 2.
REGIUS.
Quotum ab omni secto r.—49, l 29.
REGNO.
r. W. regis.—21, l 37.
RELEVAMEN.
De terris eorum habet r.—3, l 23.
RELEVATIO.
Rex habet r. terram.—3, l 17.
REMANEO.
In firma regis r.—8, l 23.
Que r. extra divisionem.—37, l 9.
Que r. extra divisionem.—41, l 14.
r. foris divisionem unam.—41, l 24.
Que r. extra divisionem.—41, l 44.
RELINEO.
In manu sua r. episcopus.—34, l 4.
REVOCO.
r. ad protectorem.—2, l 34.
r. ad protectorem.—6, l 25.
REX.
Dederunt xx naves r.—2, l 6.
Treuna r. erat in villa.—2, l 14.
Inde prepositus r.—2, l 15.
Recebat r. consuetudinem.—2, l 17.
r. quidem xlii libras.—2, l 24.
r. perdidit consuetudinem.—2, l 20.
Dum terra est r.—2, l 36.
Forisfactura dum est r.—2, l 39.
Tenet consuetudinem r.—3, l 40.

REX

Dammum facti r. -2, l 44.
 Has leges r. -3, l 1.
 Publica via r. 3, l 6.
 Solvet r. e solidos. -3, l 5.
 Minister r. cum sequatur. -3, l 9.
 viii libris r. emendabit. -3, l 11.
 Quis erit erga r. 3, l 12.
 Has forisfacturas habet r. -3, l 15.
 r. iude habet relevatorem. -3, l 17.
 Habet r. forisfacturam. -3, l 22.
 Habet r. has forisfacturas. 3, l 29.
 Habet r. hominem 3, l 31.
 De quibus r. nichil habet. -3, l 33.
 Habet r. medietatem pecunie. -3, l 34.
 Sine licentia r. -3, l 35.
 Inde habet r. forisfacturam. 3, l 35.
 Habet r. castrodam vi diebus. -3, l 37.
 Habent de r. cibum et potum. 3, l 38.
 De aliis omnibus r. e solidos habebit 3, l 42.
 Habet r. consuetudinem. -3, l 44.
 Custodiabant r. -3, l 49.
 Si r. illuc venisset. 3, l 50.
 Habet r. sacum et socum. 6, l 8.
 Solebant esse legationum r. -6, l 10.
 Postea in calle r. -6, l 17.
 r. habebat sacum et socum. -6, l 19.
 Habebant de r. xxxii acras. 6, l 20.
 Tenebant in alodia de r. -6, l 23.
 De quibus est saca et soca r. 6, l 28.
 Habet r. sacum et socum. -6, l 31.
 r. emendabit. -6, l 35.
 Sequitur aliam prepositus r. -6, l 39.
 Emendam accipiet ad opus r. -6, l 40.
 Iudicio baronum r. 6, l 47.
 Terra r. 8, l 1.
 De isto M. r. -8, l 15.
 In firma r. remanebat. -8, l 23.
 De eodem M. r. 8, l 28.
 De silva r. 9, l 13.
 xl solidi de Lu S. r. 9, l 17.
 Reddit simile servitium r. sicut Dover. -10, l 7.
 Reddebat r. xv libras. -10, l 9.
 r. habet omne servitium. -16, l 36.
 Et sunt in manu r. -16, l 39.
 Neque potuit habere dominium prater r. -22, l 9.
 r. habet iude ii denas. -22, l 43.
 r. habet in manu sua quod valet x solidos. -23, l 49.
 De isto M. habet Rex quod valet x solidos. 23, l 4.
 De hoc M. tenet r. quod valet viii solidos. 23, l 9.
 r. habet silvam, pro novo dono episcopi, quod valet iiii solidos. -23, l 18.
 Quod nunquam se quietavit apud r. -23, l 25.
 r. habet de silva huius M. quod valet viii solidos. -23, l 37.
 r. habet de isto M. pro novo dono episcopi, quod valet x denarios. 23, l 42.
 r. habet pro novo dono episcopi, tantum silvam de isto M. quod valet vi solidos. 24, l 2.
 Ordine tenet de r. -24, l 9.
 Quod r. tenet de hoc M., xii solidis. -25, l 10.
 Almodus tenet de r. -25, l 23.
 Alchimus tenet de r. -25, l 42.
 Tenebant de r. ii fratres. -25, l 47.
 r. tenet pro novo dono episcopi quod valet xiiii solidos et ii denarios. -26, l 33.
 r. viii solidos et v denarios pro novo dono episcopi. -27, l 10.
 Tenet ad firmam de r. TOTINTUNE, de novo dono episcopi. -27, l 36.
 Tenet ad firmam de r. -27, l 42.
 r. habet de hoc M. tres denas. -28, l 50.
 Eldena tenet de r. 29, l 12.
 Alnodus tenet de r. -32, l 60.
 r. habet de eodem M. quod valet xvi denarios. -33, l 47.
 De hoc M. est in manu r. quod valet vi solidos. -34, l 2.
 Quos abstulit villanis regis. 35, l 16.
 Nunc usque scotum r. non scotavit. -37, l 19.
 Werthin tenet de r. -40, l 39.
 Hec terra est in manu r. -41, l 6.

REX

Habet r. omne servitium. -41, l 52.
 De novo dono episcopi, habet, in manu r. de Ricardo filio Gisleberti x v. cum iii car. 44, l 23.
 Omnia forisfactura que juste pertinent r. -45, l 50.
 Abbas de Gand tenet de r. Levesham -49, l 40.
 Tenet HAINSTONE de r. quod Vlei presbyter tenet de r. E. -50, l 8.
 Et fuit de dominio r. -53, l 17.
 Comes Eustachius tenet de r. OISTREHAM. -54, l 28.
 Haino Vicecomes tenet de r. unum M. -55, l 17.
 Albericus Capellanus tenet de r. NEWSTONE. -56, l 1.
 ROT.
 Quid Azor r. tenuit. -51, l 31.
 RUSTICUS.
 Isti sunt unus r. 7, l 20.
 xi molitum cum gelio r. 49, l 43.
 SACA ET SOCA.
 Qui perdonaverat s. et a. 2, l 8.
 Qui habent suam s. et a. -3, l 24.
 Habuerunt isti sacum et a. -4, l 2.
 Super quos habet rex s. et a. 6, l 8.
 Rex autem habebat s. et a. -6, l 19.
 De quibus est s. et a. regis. 6, l 28.
 Per totam civitatem CANTABRIE habet rex s. et a. -6, l 31.
 Si abbas habuisset sacum et a. sacum, xx libris plus appreciaretur. -45, l 45.
 s. et a. T.R.E. reddebant. -45, l 49.
 De xii hundredis pertinent isti M. s. et a. omnia forisfactura que juste pertinent regi. -45, l 50.
 De illo qui eum tenebat, habebat abbas s. et a. -49, l 38.
 SACRAMENTUM.
 s. facto. -6, l 45.
 SAISITA.
 Inde est modo s. -21, l 39.
 SAL.
 xviii saline de l summis s. -47, l 9.
 SALINA.
 Aufert unam s. -7, l 41.
 Iv. xxviii s. de xxviii solidis. -8, l 47.
 ii s. de iiii solidis et ii denariis. 9, l 23.
 Et ii s. -11, l 44.
 Et v s. de xiiii denariis. -12, l 16.
 vii s. de xxv solidis et iiii denariis. -12, l 39.
 s. de xvi denariis. -13, l 19.
 Cum s. de xxx denariis. -13, l 43.
 Et ii s. de v solidis. -13, l 51.
 Et iiii s. de iiii solidis. -15, l 49.
 Ibi vii s. de viii solidis et ii denariis. -16, l 32.
 Una s. de xvi denariis. 18, l 1.
 Et s. de vi denariis. -18, l 40.
 iiii s. de iiii solidis. 19, l 11.
 Et s. de xii denariis. -35, l 3.
 Et una s. de xxx denariis. -35, l 33.
 Et ii s. de xxxii denariis. -35, l 46.
 Una s. de xxx denariis. 38, l 27.
 i s. de xxviii denariis. -38, l 13.
 Et s. de iiii denariis. 38, l 37.
 Ibi ii s. -39, l 3.
 x s. de denariis. -41, l 40.
 Ibi una s. -47, l 1.
 xviii s. de l summis salis. 47, l 9.
 Ibi viii s. cum tercia parte nomine a. de xx solidis. 50, l 44.
 SCIRA, SCYRA.
 Ut conveniant ad s. -3, l 40.
 Scire testificatur. -49, l 37.
 SCOTARE (v. etiam ESCOTARE).
 Scutum regis non s. -37, l 19.
 SCOTUS.
 Aliquod consuetudinis vel s. -7, l 33.
 Cum his vi s. geldat T.R.E. quoniam non perlinet M. nisi de s. quin libera terra erat. -17, l 14.
 Dim. S. quidem nunquam reddidit s. -17, l 23.
 s. regis non scotavit. 37, l 19.
 Quotum ab omni s. regio. 49, l 29.
 SCRIPTUS.
 Has infra s. leges regis. -3, l 1.
 Sicut superius s. est. -3, l 43.
 Scire s. est. -19, l 47.
 SCYRA (v. SCIRA).

SED

SEDET.
 Terre in qua castellum s. -9, l 41.
 SEPEM.
 Si quis fecerit s. -3, l 4.
 SEQUOR.
 Almostr regio cum s. -3, l 9.
 s. illum prepositus regis. -6, l 39.
 SERVIO.
 Sexta piscaria que s. ad hallum. -22, l 13.
 vii mansura terre que T.R.E. s. S. S. A. -47, l 23.
 i piscaria s. hallum. -56, l 9.
 SERVITIUM.
 Simile s. regi sicut Dover. -10, l 7.
 i militum in s. archiepiscopi. 10, l 38.
 Rex habet omne s. ab eis. -16, l 36.
 Ipsi habent omnes consuetudines, etc., pro s. maris. -16, l 37.
 Avera, id est s. 37, l 39.
 s. unus militis. -40, l 44.
 Habet rex cum s. 41, l 52.
 Sunt quatuor, pro s. maris, ab omni consuetudine preter tribus, latricinio, pace infracta, forestal. -41, l 52.
 Archiepiscopus adest ei s. -47, l 23.
 Nullum s. reddit abbati nisi xxx solidos quos permolevit in anno. -48, l 16.
 Nullum s. inde reddit nisi xxx solidos per annum abbati. -48, l 37.
 SERVUS.
 Cum iiii s. -4, l 35.
 Ibi sicut iiii s. -8, l 6.
 Ibi viii s. -8, l 34.
 In hoc M. sunt x s. 9, l 4.
 Ibi v s. -9, l 21.
 Ibi vi s. 10, l 18.
 Ibi viii s. -10, l 25.
 Ibi v s. -10, l 28.
 Ibi viii s. -10, l 35.
 Ibi v s. -11, l 1.
 Et v s. 11, l 8.
 Et vii s. -11, l 14.
 Et x s. -11, l 23.
 Ibi x s. 11, l 30.
 Et x s. -11, l 33.
 Et x s. -11, l 43.
 Et iiii s. -12, l 4.
 Et v s. -12, l 9.
 Ibi ii s. 12, l 36.
 Et ano s. -13, l 8.
 Ibi xii s. 13, l 25.
 Ibi viii s. -13, l 30.
 Ibi viii s. -13, l 38.
 Et vii s. 13, l 45.
 Et xiii s. -14, l 6.
 Et viii s. -14, l 30.
 Et x s. -14, l 34.
 Et i s. -14, l 40.
 Et ix s. 15, l 12.
 Et iiii s. -15, l 20.
 Et xv s. 15, l 26.
 Ibi v s. -15, l 49.
 Ibi iiii s. -16, l 3.
 Et iiii s. -16, l 8.
 Et ii s. 16, l 29.
 Et x s. -17, l 11.
 Et xii s. -17, l 21.
 Et xvii s. 17, l 27.
 Ibi viii s. -17, l 34.
 Et iiii s. 17, l 37.
 Et ii s. -17, l 44.
 Et i s. 18, l 23.
 Et i s. -18, l 28.
 Et ii s. 18, l 34.
 Ibi v s. -18, l 39.
 Cum iiii s. 18, l 48.
 Ibi vii s. -19, l 3.
 Et iiii s. 18, l 40.
 Et ii s. -19, l 41.
 Ibi vii s. 20, l 4.
 Et i s. -20, l 11.
 Et iiii s. 20, l 19.
 Ibi vi s. -20, l 33.
 Et i s. -20, l 44.
 Et v s. -20, l 48.
 Et ii s. 21, l 4.
 Et iiii s. -21, l 8.
 Et ii s. -21, l 12.
 Et ix s. 21, l 17.
 Et iiii s. -21, l 31.
 Ibi iii s. 22, l 5.
 Et x s. -22, l 12.
 Ibi iii s. -22, l 19.

SER

Et ii s. -22, l 29.
 Et iiii s. 22, l 28.
 Ibi v s. -22, l 33.
 viii inter s. et ancillis. -22, l 38.
 Ibi vii s. 22, l 48.
 Et i s. 23, l 17.
 Et v s. -23, l 24.
 Et v s. -23, l 31.
 Et i s. 23, l 47.
 Ibi unus s. -24, l 12.
 Ibi ii s. -24, l 18.
 Et unus s. -24, l 25.
 Ibi iiii s. -24, l 41.
 Ibi vi s. -24, l 47.
 Ibi xiii s. -25, l 2.
 Ibi x s. -25, l 7.
 Et ii s. -25, l 18.
 Et v s. 25, l 24.
 Ibi ix s. -25, l 31.
 Ibi ii s. 25, l 41.
 Ibi ii s. -25, l 45.
 Ibi unus s. -26, l 1.
 Et xi s. 26, l 10.
 Et ix s. -26, l 19.
 Et iiii s. -26, l 25.
 Et x s. 26, l 30.
 Et ii s. -26, l 38.
 Et vi s. -26, l 44.
 Ibi vi s. 26, l 50.
 Ibi i s. 27, l 8.
 Et ii s. -27, l 16.
 Et x s. -27, l 23.
 Et iiii s. -27, l 29.
 Ibi ii s. -27, l 33.
 Ibi iiii s. -27, l 39.
 Et x s. -27, l 47.
 Et iiii s. -28, l 6.
 Et i s. -28, l 10.
 Ibi v. cum viii s. -28, l 17.
 Et iiii s. -28, l 23.
 Ibi iiii s. -28, l 27.
 Et vi s. 28, l 36.
 Et vii s. -28, l 42.
 Et i s. -28, l 47.
 Et x s. 29, l 4.
 Et xi s. -29, l 16.
 Et v s. -29, l 24.
 Et xvii s. -29, l 32.
 Et iiii s. -29, l 41.
 Et ii s. 29, l 46.
 Et vii s. -29, l 50.
 Et viii s. -30, l 12.
 Et x s. -30, l 17.
 Et iiii s. -30, l 22.
 Et i s. -30, l 29.
 Et vii s. -30, l 30.
 Ibi ii s. -30, l 35.
 Et v s. -30, l 41.
 Ibi v s. -30, l 46.
 Et ii s. -31, l 8.
 Cum iiii s. -31, l 13.
 Et ii s. 31, l 19.
 Et ii s. -31, l 23.
 Ibi xii s. -31, l 34.
 Et vi s. 31, l 40.
 Et i s. -31, l 45.
 Et xv s. 32, l 5.
 Et vi s. -32, l 17.
 Et xii s. -32, l 26.
 Ibi v s. -32, l 38.
 Cum ii s. 32, l 42.
 Et vii s. 32, l 49.
 Cum ix s. -33, l 1.
 Et xiii s. 33, l 5.
 Ibi iiii s. -33, l 17.
 Ibi xii s. -33, l 22.
 Cum v s. 33, l 27.
 Cum v s. -33, l 31.
 Et xvi s. 33, l 36.
 Ibi ii s. -33, l 44.
 Et iiii s. -33, l 61.
 Ibi xx s. 34, l 10.
 Ibi iiii s. 34, l 17.
 Et ii v. cum iiii s. -34, l 31.
 Et ix s. 35, l 3.
 Et uno s. 35, l 7.
 Et iiii s. -35, l 10.
 Et unum s. -35, l 18.
 Et v s. 35, l 24.
 Et vi s. -35, l 32.
 Et viii s. -35, l 40.
 Cum i s. -35, l 49.
 Ibi ii s. 36, l 29.
 Ibi iii s. -36, l 41.

SER

Et vii s. 37, 14.
Ibi ii s. 37, 123.
Et vi s. 38, 117.
Ibi v s. 38, 148.
Et ii s. 39, 113.
Et v s. 39, 135.
Et v s. 39, 148.
Et xviii s. 40, 112.
Et vi s. 40, 117.
Ibi i s. 40, 127.
Et iii s. 40, 132.
Et iii s. 40, 137.
Et ii s. 41, 12.
Et ix s. 41, 111.
Ibi iii s. 41, 119.
Et ii s. 41, 147.
Ibi ii s. 42, 151.
Et ii s. 43, 116.
Et ii s. 44, 19.
Ibi unas s. 44, 150.
Ibi ii s. 45, 124.
Et vii s. 45, 140.
Ibi i s. 46, 112.
Et xiii s. 47, 19.
Ibi aut ii s. 47, 138.
Et ii s. 48, 115.
Ibi iii s. 49, 143.
Ibi i s. 50, 16.
Ibi ii s. 50, 118.
Et iii s. 50, 126.
Et unus s. 51, 13.
Et ix s. 51, 146.
Et vii s. 52, 137.
Et iii s. 53, 110.
Et viii s. 53, 127.
Ibi unas s. 53, 138.
Et ii s. 53, 146.
Et vii s. 54, 111.
Et unas s. 54, 15.
Ibi unas s. 54, 111.
Ibi i s. 54, 131.
Et xvi s. 54, 137.
Et xv s. 55, 15.
Ibi xvi s. 55, 119.
Et vii s. 55, 120.
Et x s. 55, 138.
Et ii s. 56, 19.
SICUT. SICUT.
sicut de Gribio—3, 113.
sicut superius nequit—3, 143.
sicut ius esset—7, 138.
Allees s. prius—10, 113.
s. hundredum testificatur. 56, 119.
SILVA.
Mile aere s. infructuosus—6, 111.
De s. vii denis parvis, et iii magnas—8, 17.
Et quaedam s. 8, 127.
s. lxx porcorum. 8, 135.
s. cxxx porcorum—9, 12.
De s. regis habet Wardados. 9, 113.
s. c porcorum. Et de pastum s. xxxi solidi et ii denarii—9, 122.
s. xx porcorum—10, 120.
s. cl porcorum—10, 126.
s. xxx porcorum—10, 129.
s. lx porcorum—10, 136.
s. c porcorum—10, 143.
s. xl porcorum—11, 12.
s. lx porcorum—11, 19.
s. xx porcorum—11, 116.
s. quando fructificat, quingentorum porcorum—11, 123.
s. xxx porcorum—11, 140.
s. xxxi porcorum—11, 145.
s. xx porcorum—12, 148.
s. xx porcorum—12, 116.
s. l porcorum—12, 123.
Una parva dena s. 12, 130.
s. xx porcorum—12, 136.
s. l porcorum—12, 148.
s. x porcorum—13, 15.
s. xv porcorum, de herbagio, xxvii denarii—13, 113.
s. xlv porcorum—13, 119.
s. xxvi porcorum—13, 126.
s. cl porcorum—13, 132.
s. v porcorum, et ii aduile ad clausuram. 13, 139.
s. xxx porcorum—13, 151.
s. lx porcorum—14, 17.
Et parva s. 14, 114.

SIL

s. x porcorum—14, 130.
s. c porcorum—14, 135.
s. xl porcorum—14, 141.
s. xl porcorum—14, 145.
s. xx porcorum. Et Ricardus de Toner de cadem s. tantumden habet in suis laicis—15, 15.
s. xx porcorum—15, 113.
Tantum s. quod valet xx solidi et ii denarii—15, 115.
s. xl porcorum—15, 121.
s. quater xx porcorum et de herbagio xx solidi et vi denarii. 15, 129.
s. quater xx porcorum—15, 134.
s. xvi porcorum—15, 140.
s. v porcorum—15, 145.
s. de x porcis—16, 15.
s. quater viginti porcorum—16, 121.
s. xx porcorum—16, 127.
v denis s. de l porcis—17, 15.
s. x porcorum—17, 112.
s. x porcorum—17, 116.
s. xl porcorum—17, 131.
s. x porcorum—17, 133.
s. xx porcorum—17, 130.
s. cxx porcorum—17, 135.
s. xxx porcorum—17, 138.
s. de xii denariis—17, 145.
s. c porcorum—18, 111.
s. xxx porcorum—18, 116.
s. xxx porcorum—18, 114.
s. x porcorum—18, 119.
s. v porcorum—18, 124.
s. xxxv porcorum—18, 129.
s. xl porcorum—18, 135.
s. c porcorum—18, 140.
s. xv porcorum—18, 145.
s. xx porcorum—18, 148.
s. quater viginti porcorum—19, 14.
s. x porcorum—19, 112.
s. ad clausuram—19, 131.
s. vi porcorum—19, 130.
s. v porcorum—19, 136.
s. x porcorum—19, 142.
s. x porcorum—20, 15.
Tantum de s. et de terra. 20, 15.
s. lx porcorum—20, 113.
Tantum s. quod valet xx solidos—20, 116.
s. xxx porcorum—20, 120.
s. c porcorum—20, 123.
s. c porcorum—20, 134.
s. xx porcorum—20, 139.
s. v porcorum—20, 144.
s. iii porcorum—20, 149.
s. xv porcorum—21, 15.
s. v porcorum—21, 118.
Una dena s. de v porcis—22, 16.
s. iii porcorum—22, 113.
De s. M. tenet Ricardus in sua tenura quod valet xii solidos—22, 114.
s. x porcorum—22, 119.
s. viii porcorum et xvi denariorum plus. 22, 125.
Una dena s. 22, 138.
s. xx porcorum—22, 145.
s. v porcorum—22, 117.
Bex habet s. pro novo dono episcopi, et valet iii solidos. 22, 118.
s. v porcorum—23, 124.
s. viii porcorum, et xvi denariorum—23, 131.
s. x porcorum et xiii denariorum. 23, 136.
Bex habet s. quod valet viii solidos. 23, 137.
s. iii porcorum—23, 142.
s. ii porcorum—24, 12.
Bex habet pro novo dono episcopi tantum s. de isto M. quod valet v solidos. 24, 13.
s. v porcorum—24, 18.
s. v porcorum—24, 112.
s. xx porcorum—24, 119.
s. iii porcorum—24, 126.
s. v porcorum—24, 131.
s. ii porcorum—24, 137.
s. x porcorum—24, 142.
s. x porcorum—24, 145.
Una s. de x porcis—25, 12.
s. lxxv porcorum—25, 18.
s. vii porcorum—25, 115.
s. x porcorum—25, 125.

SIL

s. l porcorum—25, 131.
s. xv porcorum—25, 136.
s. x porcorum—25, 141.
s. v porcorum—25, 145.
s. vi porcorum—26, 11.
s. xl porcorum—26, 111.
Ibi v porcorum—26, 114.
s. x porcorum—26, 117.
Et s. lx porcorum—26, 125.
s. l porcorum—26, 131.
s. vii porcorum—26, 139.
s. v porcorum—26, 145.
s. x porcorum—27, 18.
s. v porcorum—27, 123.
s. x porcorum—27, 129.
s. ii porcorum—27, 139.
s. x porcorum—27, 145.
v solidos in una s. 27, 15.
s. xx porcorum—28, 111.
s. iii porcorum—28, 123.
s. x porcorum—28, 128.
s. xl porcorum—28, 138.
s. xx porcorum—28, 143.
s. x porcorum—28, 149.
s. lx porcorum—29, 15.
s. ii porcorum—29, 111.
s. xv porcorum—29, 117.
s. ii porcorum—29, 123.
s. xx porcorum—29, 133.
s. x porcorum—29, 142.
s. xv porcorum—29, 146.
s. xl porcorum—30, 11.
s. l porcorum—30, 18.
s. l porcorum—30, 112.
s. l porcorum—30, 118.
s. xx porcorum—30, 123.
s. iii porcorum—30, 126.
s. xxv porcorum—30, 131.
s. v porcorum—30, 135.
s. iii porcorum—30, 141.
s. xv porcorum—30, 147.
s. xx porcorum—31, 13.
s. x porcorum—31, 18.
s. v porcorum—31, 113.
s. iii porcorum—31, 119.
s. viii porcorum—31, 124.
s. xx porcorum—31, 135.
s. xl porcorum—31, 141.
s. vi porcorum—31, 146.
s. l porcorum—32, 15.
s. l porcorum—32, 112.
s. xxx porcorum—32, 127.
s. xx porcorum—32, 133.
s. vi porcorum—32, 143.
s. xv porcorum—32, 150.
s. iii porcorum—33, 11.
s. xxxv porcorum—33, 16.
s. ii porcorum—33, 112.
s. ii porcorum—33, 113.
s. xx porcorum—33, 123.
s. vi porcorum—33, 128.
s. iii porcorum—33, 132.
s. l porcorum—33, 137.
s. vi porcorum—33, 140.
s. v porcorum—33, 144.
s. l porcorum—33, 147.
s. x porcorum—34, 117.
s. x porcorum—35, 13.
s. iii porcorum—35, 111.
s. iii porcorum—35, 120.
s. xx porcorum—35, 124.
s. ii porcorum—35, 128.
s. vi porcorum et dim—35, 136.
s. lxx porcorum—35, 141.
s. quater xx porcorum—35, 145.
xvi aere s. minuitur—36, 111.
s. xl porcorum—36, 122.
s. vi porcorum—36, 127.
s. iii porcorum—36, 142.
s. c porcorum—37, 15.
s. xx porcorum—37, 13.
s. x porcorum—38, 17.
s. vi porcorum—38, 113.
s. lx porcorum—38, 117.
s. xl porcorum—38, 123.
s. quater xx porcorum—38, 130.
s. de quater xx porcis—38, 138.
s. rest; sed n. reddit. 38, 148.
s. iii porcorum—39, 14.
s. xx porcorum—39, 143.
s. xxx porcorum—40, 118.
s. aere s. minuitur—40, 128.
s. x porcorum—40, 132.
s. v porcorum—40, 143.

SIL

s. xl porcorum—40, 145.
Inter s. et pastum—40, 149.
s. vii porcorum—41, 13.
s. lx porcorum—41, 112.
s. x porcorum—41, 129.
s. l porcorum—41, 141.
s. v porcorum—42, 18.
s. iii porcorum—42, 138.
s. x porcorum—42, 156.
s. x porcorum—43, 119.
s. l porcorum—44, 124.
s. x porcorum—45, 121.
Et s. l porci. 45, 124.
Et s. ecc porcorum de pasagio—45, 141.
s. v porcorum de pasagio—46, 16.
s. xl porcorum—46, 113.
s. de v porcis—46, 120.
s. iii porcorum—46, 133.
v porci de pasagio s. 47, 132.
s. x porcorum—47, 136.
s. x porcorum—47, 145.
s. x porcorum—48, 117.
Et s. iii porcorum—48, 132.
Ibi s. minata—48, 145.
s. xv porcorum—49, 118.
s. ii porcorum—49, 122.
Tantum s. unde excent du pasagio xl porci, aut lxx denarii et unus obolus. 49, 120.
De s. l porci de pasagio—49, 145.
Et s. 50, 16.
s. de iii porcis de pasagio—50, 145.
s. xl porcorum—51, 115.
s. xl porcorum—51, 147.
s. de vi porcis—52, 16.
s. x porcorum—52, 112.
s. vi porcorum—52, 122.
De s. l porcis—52, 127.
De s. vi porci. 52, 132.
s. de xxv porcis—53, 138.
s. de v porcis. 53, 142.
s. viii porcorum—54, 111.
s. reddens v denarios de pasagio—54, 115.
Et de s. c porci. 54, 132.
s. cc porcorum—54, 139.
s. cl porcorum—55, 17.
s. x porcorum—55, 113.
Et s. xxx porcorum—55, 122.
Tantum s. unde excent lx porci de pasagio—55, 134.
iii denis de s. reddentes xxx porcis de pasagio—56, 18.
Tantum s. unde excent xl denarii per pasagio—56, 124.
SILVATICA.
Porcis s. bestiarum. 30, 113.
SILVULA.
ii s. ad clausuram—13, 139.
Et s. ad clausuram—37, 123.
Et parva s. 44, 128.
Ibi parva s. 48, 150.
s. parva ad clausuram. 56, 110.
SIMILES.
Alodi cild et s. ejls—3, 136.
SIMILITER.
Tantum in prebenda s. 4, 139.
Tantum in prebenda s. 5, 126.
s. de callibus rectis extra. 6, 138.
Quando receipt s. 6, 148.
Modo s. 7, 116.
Et modo s. 9, 15.
s. quando receipt—11, 110.
Quando receipt s. 12, 118.
Quando receipt s. 13, 140.
Et modo s. 14, 137.
Quando receipt s. 19, 124.
Et modo s. 22, 142.
Et modo s. 29, 18.
s. quando receipt—29, 134.
Quando receipt s. 32, 128.
Quando receipt s. 37, 146.
Modo, xxx libras s. 35, 131.
Modo s. 40, 120.
Et post, et modo s. 61, 140.
SIMUL.
Habent s. iii canonici—7, 12.
Id est s. ecclesiam—10, 114.
SINGULI.
Diviso per s. 4, 115.
s. annis—7, 129.
s. annis—7, 138.
s. annis. 7, 141.

SOC

SOCIA (v. SACIA).
 SOCIAMANNI S.
 Soc. a. tenentur T.R.E. 42, 15.
 Duo a. tenentur T.R.E. sine aulis et
 dominis. 42, 12.
 Hanc terram tenuit unus s. et, de novo
 dono episcopi, habet, in manu regis,
 de Ricardo filio Gisleberti, x v. cum
 iii car. —44, 122.
 Tenet unam denam et unam J. de terra
 a. hujus M., reddens de consuetudine
 v. s. car. 45, 17.
 Medietatem hujus terre tenentur ii s.
 Et ii v. dnam. 50, 131.
 Dim. J. quod tenuit i s. —50, 134.
 Ibi xlii s. habent iii car. —51, 16.
 Duo s. tenentur. —51, 19.
 Unus s. tenuit 51, 12.
 Ibi s. tenentur, et tenent. —51, 135.
 Ibi xii s. cum viii B. habentes ii car. —
 51, 139.
 Dim. J. quod tenentur v s. Et modo
 tenent, habentes ibi i car. cum iiii
 B. 51, 149.
 Quas tenentur iii s. de rege E. —52,
 116.
 Tenentur xi s. —52, 120.
 Duo s. tenentur de rege E. 52, 130.
 Quod tenuit unus s. de rege E. —52,
 140.
 Quod tenuit unus s. —52, 144.
 Quod tenuit quidam s. de rege E. —52,
 147.
 Unus s. tenens xvi acras terre. —53,
 113.
 Quam i s. tenuit de rege E. —53, 131.
 Unus s. tenuit de rege E. —53, 145.
 Sex s. tenentur de rege E. 54, 110.
 Tenuit unus s. de rege E. 54, 124
 SOLEBANT
 s. esse legatorum regis. —6, 110.
 SOLIM (v. etiam sub APPRECIO,
 EXEO, HABEO, MOLENDINUM,
 MOLINUS, PASTURA, PISCARIA,
 PRATUM, REDDO, SALINA,
 et VALEJO).
 Solvet regi s. —3, 17.
 s. canendiit 3, 19.
 Per c s. emendatit. 3, 114.
 Rex s. habebat. —3, 142.
 Habet viccomes ex s. —6, 115.
 Habet singulis annis iv s. 7, 29.
 xlvii libras vi s. et iii denarios. —7,
 139.
 Per quoddam vadinonitum xl s. 8, 1
 25.
 De Theloneo xl s. 9, 12.
 I s. pro incensando et avera. —9, 13.
 xl s. de iiii S. regis exeunt ei. —9, 116.
 Habent annis anno xx s. —11, 149.
 Quod tenet Francigena xl s. —12, 110.
 De xl s. v denariis minus. —14, 145.
 De herbagio ix s. et vi denariis. —15,
 126.
 De his habent monachi Cantuarienses
 xx s. —15, 150.
 Tenet v s. in una silva. 27, 16.
 Habet i s. et x denarios. —28, 114.
 Dat xl s. per annum. 35, 145.
 De quibus habet iv s. —36, 180.
 v hege de vii s. et x denariis. —40,
 118.
 Ecclesia de xii s. 47, 18.
 De exitu portus xl s. —49, 144.
 Est ad firmam pro ix s. 56, 16.
 Pertinet x libras et x s. —56, 115.
 Et iiii s. de gubio 56, 117.
 SOLINUS, SOLINUS, SOLIN (vide
 etiam sub CAR.).
 Habet annis xii s. —4, 110.
 Habet annis iii s. —4, 12.
 Illa iii s. habent. —7, 15.
 ecce acra et dim., que sunt ii s. et
 dim. —7, 181.
 xlii s. hanc adquirent. —7, 133.
 Que se defendit pro dim. s. 8, 122.
 vii s. qui erant, cum aliis s. in consu-
 tudine. —9, 16.
 xl solidi de iiii s. regis exeunt ei. —9,
 117.
 Dim. s. s. M. et alio dim. s. valebant
 xii libras. —14, 117.
 Jacet in vi s. de HOLINGEBORNE. —16,
 38.

SOL

Tenet i homo archiepiscopi dim. s. —
 17, 113.
 Et cum his vi s. gelidabat. —17, 113.
 Dim. s. quidem nunquam reddidit Scot.
 17, 123.
 Modo se defendit pro v s. —20, 15.
 Excepto isto dim. s. tenet dim. J. in
 eadem villa, quod nunquam se quie-
 tavit apud regem. 23, 125.
 Se defendebat T.R.E. pro x s. Modo,
 pro iiii s. —24, 121.
 Hi ii s. fuerunt ii M. —25, 126.
 Pro i s. et i J. se defendit. 26, 13.
 De hoc M. habet dim. s. —29, 136.
 De isto M. habet unus homo i s., et
 vocatur Merica. 30, 124.
 Tenet dim. s. 32, 132.
 De isto s. tenet i J. de episcopo. —32,
 151.
 De istis s. quos habet. —35, 118.
 Et iiii s., et unus J. et dim., quos ab-
 tulit villana regis. 35, 114.
 Dim. s. libera terre. —35, 152.
 De terra que data est ab his s. ad fir-
 m. —35, 143.
 De isto s. tenet i J. et dim. —41, 18.
 Habet dim. s. et dim. J. —41, 14.
 Tenent ii s. in paragio. —43, 131.
 Tenet i vacas terre. —44, 12.
 Tenet i partem suam s. reddens xii de-
 narios. —45, 148.
 Dim. s. quod semper fuit quietum. —47,
 125.
 Tenet dim. s. et xi acras prati, de terra
 V. —48, 121.
 Dim. s. de dominio monachorum. —49,
 18.
 Cum his iiii s. habet i J. —49, 128.
 Tenet dim. s. sine halla. —51, 123.
 Tenet dim. s. in Maresch. 51, 134.
 Tenet dim. s. —52, 124.
 Pro ii s. se defendebat. Modo pro
 uno. 53, 18.
 Habet dim. s. SVANEBORNE. —53, 140.
 Dim. s. unam virgam minus. —54, 19.
 Tenet dim. s. —54, 115.
 T.R.E. pro i s. et dim. Modo pro uno
 s. et iiii s. 55, 113.
 Se defendit pro vii s. et dim. 56, 15.
 De xxvii s. pertinent. —56, 114.
 De alia parte de nobis s. pertinent. —
 56, 115.
 Iriti scilicet de gubio de his novem s. et
 de his s. reddebant averam. —56, 117.
 SOLVO.
 s. regi s. solidos. —3, 17.
 SOLT.
 Secundum s. tenuit T.R.E. —23, 120.
 STICA.
 ii s. angillarum. —3, 145.
 STERDMANNUS.
 Burgenses inveniebant s. —2, 111.
 STO.
 arborum s. extra viam. —3, 15.
 STRICTIOR.
 Pro quo s. fiat via. —3, 15.
 SUMMA.
 xlvii saline de i s. salis. —47, 19.
 Et unam s. farine. —47, 125.
 SUMO.
 De hinc prebenda s. 5, 19.
 SUPER.
 s. aquam regis. —2, 189.
 Habet rex s. omnes alodiarios. —3, 115.
 Et s. homines ipsorum. 3, 116.
 s. istos habet rex. —3, 121.
 s. hanc habet. 12, 118.
 Calaminiatur s. Hugonem. —50, 133.
 SUPERIORA.
 Ubi et s. —7, 138.
 SUPERIUS.
 Sicut s. scriptum. —3, 143.
 SUPRADICTUS.
 Illa iiii solina s. —7, 115.
 Milites s. —36, 150.
 SUPERASCRIPTUM.
 SANDWIC s. est, pertinet. —19, 147.
 TANTUM.
 s. prati quantum pertinet. —8, 117.
 s. de hac terra tenet. —8, 141.
 Habet J. quod reddit. 9, 113.
 Tenet J. silve unde. —15, 114.
 Pro J. se defendebat. —16, 117.
 Modo pro ii s. 15, 131.

TAN

J. quod valet vii libras. —18, 18.
 s. de silva et de terra. —20, 18.
 s. silve quod valet. —20, 116.
 Modo pro ii s. —21, 13.
 s. silve quod valet s. solidos. —24, 13.
 Pro J. se defendit. —41, 149.
 Pro J. se defendit. —42, 12 et 110.
 Et J. valet. —45, 119.
 J. quod valet. —46, 135.
 s. de terra V. quod valet. —47, 14.
 s. silve unde exeunt. —49, 129.
 Pro J. se defendit. 50, 147.
 Pro J. se defendit. —51, 16.
 Pro J. se defendit. —51, 135.
 Pro J. se defendit. —51, 138.
 Pro J. se defendit. 52, 144.
 Pro J. se defendit. —53, 141.
 Pro J. se defendit. —54, 110.
 Pro J. se defendit. —54, 116.
 s. silve unde exeunt. 55, 134.
 s. silve unde exeunt. 56, 124.
 TANTUNDEM.
 J. quando recepit. —6, 113.
 T.R.E. J. reddiderunt. —7, 126.
 J. quando viccomes recepit. —8, 19.
 J. quando recepit. —8, 136.
 J. quando recepit. 9, 15.
 J. quando recepit. 11, 18.
 Et modo J. —11, 110.
 Et post. J. —12, 135.
 Et post. J. —12, 135.
 Quando recepit. J. —13, 127.
 Et J. quando recepit. 14, 18.
 J. habet in sua loua. —15, 16.
 J. quando recepit. —15, 128.
 Et post. J. —17, 139.
 Quando recepit. J. —19, 16.
 Et modo. J. —24, 132.
 Quando recepit. J. —25, 118.
 Quando recepit. J. —25, 144.
 J. quando recepit. 30, 11.
 Et post. J. 30, 137.
 Et modo. J. —32, 129.
 Et J. semper valet. 39, 135.
 Et post. et modo J. 40, 149.
 J. reddentes. —47, 115.
 TERNI.
 De hoc M. tenent iiii J. i s. et dim. —
 10, 127.
 Appreciatur D. xii libris. 10, 131.
 Hoc M. tenentur . . . J. de rege E.; et
 iiii nuncupant ibi residui . . . tenentur
 inde ii S. in paragio; sed non . . . ut
 ibi. —43, 131.
 Tenent de ipso Osberno x J. —43, 140.
 Tres J. tenentur de rege E. 44, 111.
 Godinus tenuit de rege E. Et alii v
 J. 44, 115.
 TEMPI S.
 J. regis Edwardi (v. etiam T.R.E. pes-
 sim). —2, 11.
 Illo J. 48, 130
 TEXEO.
 J. huc usque consuetudinem regis. —2,
 140.
 Qui J. nunc reddit. —8, 113.
 Qui placitum J. 6, 147.
 Qui J. reddit xl libras. 6, 149.
 Tenet terras in Chent. —7, 147.
 Qui J. ad firmam. —8, 111.
 Qui J. reddit ex libris. etc. 9, 110.
 Dim. denam J. quam T.R.E. quidam
 villanus tenuit. —9, 114.
 Quos J. clerici de villa. 10, 13.
 Tamen qui J. M. reddit xviii libras. —
 10, 122.
 De hoc M. J. quidam francigena terram
 ad i car. —12, 17.
 J. de archiepiscopo ad gablum. —17,
 124.
 Quod milites J. valet xl libras. Tamen
 reddunt xviii libras. —19, 127.
 Reddit qui J. libras et xx denarios.
 21, 133.
 ii hominibus qui eum J. de episcopo. —
 21, 135.
 In hoc M. J. unus homo xx acras terre
 valentes per annum v solidos nec
 pertinet ad illum M., neque potuit
 habere dominum preter regem. 22,
 79.
 Qui J. reddit. —24, 121.
 Qui J. reddit. —24, 132.

TEN

Qui J. reddit. 24, 144.
 J. ad firmam de rege. 27, 136 et 142.
 J. ad firmam. —31, 126 et 131.
 J. ad firmam de episcopo. —32, 12.
 Tamen qui eum J. reddit. 32, 129.
 Robertus J. ad firmam. 33, 120, 126,
 et 134.
 Tamen qui J. reddit. 34, 11.
 J. Osulani ad gablum. —35, 114.
 J. Rannulfus ad firmam. 35, 137.
 J. ii villani ad firmam. —39, 137.
 J. ad firmam de rege. 42, 118.
 J. ad firmam de rege W. —43, 119.
 TERRA (v. etiam sub CAR.).
 De illa mensura . . . dim. J. est regis. —
 2, 135.
 Relevationem J. —3, 117.
 Excepta J. S. T., etc. —3, 118.
 De his J. Goshelches, etc. —3, 124.
 Excepta J. S. T., etc. —3, 132.
 De J. supra nominatis. —3, 136.
 Et in J. Sophia. —3, 140.
 Hic J. jacet in Wi. 3, 148.
 Homines de his J. —3, 149.
 J. canonicorum, etc. —4, 18.
 Ad hanc J. pertinent xxv acrae J. —4,
 130.
 Et adhuc xxv acras J. s. —5, 15.
 Hanc J. tenuit Stigandus. 5, 112.
 J. acra J. ad Dalem. —5, 113.
 xxxiii acras J. in gileum suum. —6, 120.
 Hic domus et hanc J. tenet. 6, 121.
 lxxx acras J. super hunc. 6, 123.
 v acras J. que pertinent. —6, 123.
 Excepta J. ecclesie, etc. —6, 132.
 Utraque parte ubi J. sua est. 6, 142.
 In J. S. T., etc. —6, 143.
 Utraque ecclesie in sua J. —6, 147.
 In hac J. sunt iiii V., etc. —7, 13.
 In Breneste paulam J. —7, 113.
 J. Norlewode, et J. Ripe, et J. Brandet.
 —7, 117.
 Communis J. S. M. 7, 131.
 Hic J. nunquam reddidit, etc. —7, 132.
 In hac J. sunt iiii V. et ix B. —7, 137.
 Tenentes J. in Chent. —7, 149.
 J. Regis. —8, 11.
 xx acra J. —8, 118.
 Tantum prati quantum pertinet ad x
 acras J. —8, 117.
 Hanc J. tenebat viccomes. —8, 123.
 Cum iiii acris J. plus. 8, 125.
 Adhuc sunt ablatas vi acrae J. 8, 126.
 Tantum J. quod appreciatur. —8, 139.
 Pro exambio J. in qua castellum. —8,
 140.
 Tantum de hac J. tenet. —8, 141.
 Hic J. quam tenet. —9, 19.
 J. archiepiscopi. —10, 11.
 J. ad i carucum. —12, 17.
 Unum J. et xii acras J. —12, 128.
 Ad hanc J. pertinent. 14, 113.
 J. militum ejus. —15, 11.
 Hic J. valebant. —16, 116.
 J. Monachorum Archiepiscopi. —17, 11.
 De J. hujus M. —17, 113.
 Quia libera J. erat. 17, 114.
 De J. hujus M. —17, 136.
 De J. hujus M. —18, 18.
 De J. hujus M. —18, 147.
 De J. hujus M. —19, 122.
 De hac J. habet i J. —19, 146.
 J. Episcopi Rovecestre. 20, 11.
 lxxx mansurae terra. —21, 126.
 J. Episcopi Balocousis. 22, 11.
 xx acras J. valentes per annum v so-
 lidos. —22, 18.
 Et J. ad unam carucum. —22, 139.
 J. est ibidem ad unum car. —22, 141.
 Una J. vocatur DORLE et alia So-
 ninges. —22, 141.
 Tenet dim. J. —23, 16.
 J. est iiii boam. 23, 17.
 Potuit cum J. sua vertere se quo vo-
 luit. —23, 19.
 Tenet T.R.E. et potuit se vertere cum
 J. sua quo voluit. —23, 121.
 Potuit se vertere cum hac J. quo voluit.
 24, 15.
 Hic dms J. fuerunt ii M. —25, 120.
 Hanc J. tenentur pro ii M. —26, 146.
 Tenet hanc J. pro ii M. 26, 16.
 Hanc J. tenentur T.R.E. duo homines
 in paragio. —27, 13.

TER

Cum t. sua vertere quo voluerunt.—27, 14.
Tenet de episcopo i J. libere t.—29, 123.
In mansionibus t. in Roucestre.—30, 123.
H. mansurus t. in Cantuar. 30, 127.
Pouit in eam t. sua quo voluit.—31, 110.
Quedam libera t. ad iii boves.—31, 136.
Hanc t. tenerunt pro tribus M.—33, 125.
Hanc t. tenerunt pro ii M.—33, 149.
Hanc t. tenerunt pro ii M.—34, 114.
Sunt aduic xxx aere t.—34, 120.
Pastura, unde traverunt extranei homines vi aere t.—35, 120.
Dim. S. libere t.—35, 123.
Has t. tenerunt bargenses.—35, 113.
ix S de t. V.—35, 123.
Tenet de hoc M. iii J., et xii aere t.—35, 125.
Tenet i S., et xl aere t.—36, 130.
i S., et i J., et vi aere t.—36, 136.
De una dena et de t. que data est ab his S. ad firman, exeunt.—36, 143.
Tenet viii aere t.—36, 147.
Hanc t. tenerunt ii liberi homines.—37, 129.
t. equidam Ranulfi nullitas.—37, 140.
De t. huius M. tenet. 38, 139.
Tenet quidam miles t. ad i car. 39, 140.
Pouit in quo voluit cum t.—40, 128.
Hanc t. tenerunt.—41, 126.
Unum J. t., et una virga. 41, 115.
Hanc t. est feudo episcopi Budoensis. 41, 129.
Tenet xii aere t.—41, 132.
Poterat ire quolibet cum t. suis.—41, 137.
Hanc t. est extra divisionem.—42, 116.
Tenet xvi aere t.—42, 131.
De hac t. tenet i S.—43, 127.
i S. vacum t.—44, 128.
Defuncti est cum t. Osberti.—44, 126.
Mu't t. corum in unum M.—44, 116.
Tenet vi aere t.—44, 123.
Hanc t. tenet unus sochmannus. 44, 123.
De hac t. habet dim S.—44, 142.
Tenet xl aere t.—45, 117.
t. ecclesie de LA BATAILLER.—45, 136.
De t. sochmannorum. 45, 146.
t. ecclesie S^{ci} A.—46, 111.
Dim. S. et xlii aere t.—46, 137.
Tanum de t. V.—47, 14.
Quando pax est in t.—47, 15.
e measure t., nū minus.—47, 117.
xlii aere t. quas semper habuit.—47, 120.
In isto Burgo tenet vii masaras t.—47, 122.
Bibem xlii aere t.—47, 126.
De t. V. huius M.—48, 110.
De eadem t. V. tenet.—48, 112.
iii S. lx aere minus, de t. Villanorum.—48, 114.
Tenet de eadem t. Villanorum. 48, 118.
Tenet de eadem t. Villanorum.—48, 120.
Tenet dim. S., et xi. aere pmti, de t. Villanorum.—48, 121.
t. quem tenent monachi.—48, 128.
t. que T.R.E. semper golvavit.—48, 129.
Habet xxv aere de hac t.—48, 146.
Habet iii virgas t.—49, 113.
t. Sancti Petri de Gaudi.—49, 139.
t. Hugonis de Montfort. 50, 11.
Ire quolibet cum t. suis.—50, 121.
Medietatem huius t.—50, 121.
Hanc t. valuit et valet.—50, 123.
Hanc t. appreciatur in TIENTONE quia illic erant est cum dominis carrucis.—50, 135.
t. EYETONE quam calculantur canonici.—50, 137.
Ile dum t. valebant.—51, 129.
Tenet unam t. quam Azor tenuit sine halla. 51, 130.
Hic dum t. valebant.—51, 140.

TER

Hanc t. tenerunt xi sochmanni. 52, 120.
Tenet xlii aere t.—52, 150.
Tenens xvi aere t.—53, 113.
Una virga t.—54, 123.
t. comitis Eustachii.—54, 120.
t. Ricardi filii Gisleberti. 55, 111.
t. vastata est a pecunia.—55, 128.
t. Hamonis Vicecomitis. 55, 115.
Habet lxvi aere t.—55, 126.
t. Alberti Capellani.—56, 111.
t. que fuit in t. ad firman.—56, 126.
De t. huius M. tenet. 56, 123.
TESTIFICOR.
Ut t.—5, 116.
Homines de hundredo t.—8, 115.
Hoc t. homines de isto burgo. 10, 127.
Scyza t.—49, 137.
Sicut hundredum t.—56, 120.
TESTOR.
Ut t.—5, 116.
Homines de hundredo t.—8, 115.
Hoc t. homines de isto burgo. 10, 127.
Scyza t.—49, 137.
Sicut hundredum t.—56, 120.
THELONELM.
t. quocum.—8, 121.
Hoc t. hundredum. 50, 136.
Quiritus erat de t.—3, 117.
t. reddenda lxviii solidos.—6, 129.
t. de Doure T.R.E. valebat xlii libras. Modo xlii libras.—7, 121.
De t. xl solidis.—8, 122.
TOTUM (v. etiam sub MANERIUM et VALENTIS).
Per t. Angliam. 2, 118.
Alodiarios t. comitatus.—3, 115.
t. t. Chast.—3, 120.
Ixi libras inter t.—4, 125.
Inter t. valet.—4, 129.
Hoc t. valet.—4, 125.
Inter t. valet.—4, 127 et 132.
Inter t. valet. 5, 13 et 116.
t. hanc valet iv solidos.—5, 119.
Inter t. valet.—6, 119.
Per t. civitatem. 6, 131.
t. hoc valet xv libras.—8, 125.
Inter t. valebat. 8, 126.
Inter t. valebat.—9, 14.
Inter t. valet.—12, 130 et 141.
Inter t. valet. 13, 126.
Inter t. valebat.—13, 132.
t. valet xl solidos. 13, 143.
Inter t. valet.—13, 145.
Inter t. valet.—14, 141.
Inter t. valebat. 14, 145.
Inter t. valebat.—15, 127 et 134.
Inter t. valet.—15, 141.
Inter t. valet.—16, 125.
Modo, inter t.—16, 124.
Et t. valet.—17, 119.
Inter t. valebat.—17, 122.
Inter t. valet.—18, 114.
Inter t. valebat.—19, 115.
Inter t. 23, 127.
Inter t. valet.—21, 115.
Inter t. valet lx libras.—36, 144.
t. Fulchestan valebat.—36, 148.
t. valet.—37, 131.
t. BERNAM valebat.—37, 146.
Inter t. valebat.—38, 149.
Valet hoc t.—42, 116.
t. hoc valet. 47, 128.
t. hoc valebat.—49, 131.
Terna est vii car. inter t.—50, 125.
t. T.R.E. valebat.—50, 123.
t. T.R.E. valebat.—53, 111.
t. valet iii libras.—55, 128.
TRANSDUCO.
Pro caballo t.—2, 110.
TRECIVA.
t. regis erat in villa.—2, 114.
TURBATIO.
Per magnam t. maris. 2, 143.
UBIQUQUE.
v. ubique.—6, 129.
UNCIA.
Et t. car. 90, 17.
Unam s. auri.—20, 115.
UNOQUOQUE.
v. anno. 49, 111.
USQUE.
v. ad festum S^{ci} Andree.—2, 118.
v. ad episcopum benedictum.—36, 113.
v. ad unam legum, etc.—6, 137.
v. ad episcopum benedictum.—36, 113.
Nunc s. scutum non soctavit.—37, 119.

UTL

UTERQUE.
Rannulfus ipse habet u. 2, 137.
In viis u. parte. 6, 141.
Exunde u. ecclesie.—6, 146.
Hoc u. valet xl solidos.—12, 125.
Hoc u. valebat.—44, 137.
UTLAGA.
Cujusdam exilis, i. e. u.—2, 126.
VACUA.
i solin v. terre.—44, 12.
VADIMONIUM.
Pouit extra Manerium per quoddam v.—8, 123.
VALENTIS.
In totis v.—9, 124.
In totis v. 10, 120, 130, 137, et 143.
In totis v.—11, 12, 110, 116, 131, et 146.
In totis v.—12, 128, 127, 124, et 137.
In totis v.—13, 111, 114, 120, 127, et 139.
In totis v.—14, 11 et 128.
In totis v.—17, 126 et 128.
In totis v.—18, 128.
VALEO.
Computari quantum v.—9, 122.
v. ix solidos. T.R.E. c solidos.—4, 129.
v. vi libras. T.R.E. vii libras.—4, 125.
v. iv libras. T.R.E. c solidos. 4, 127.
v. xx solidos. T.R.E. x solidos.—4, 122.
v. c solidos. T.R.E. iii libras.—4, 125.
v. lxix solidos et ii denarios. T.R.E. iv libras.—4, 128.
v. lx solidos. T.R.E. xx solidos.—4, 141.
v. xx solidos. T.R.E. xx solidos. 4, 144.
v. ix solidos. T.R.E. lxx solidos. 4, 147.
v. iii libras. T.R.E. iv libras.—5, 128.
v. iii libras. T.R.E. iv libras.—5, 128.
v. vii libras. T.R.E. vii libras.—5, 116.
v. iv solidos. T.R.E. iv libras.—5, 119.
v. iv solidos. T.R.E. iv libras.—5, 119.
v. et valet semper ix solidos.—5, 122.
v. xx solidos. T.R.E. xl solidos. 5, 125.
v. lx solidos. T.R.E. xl solidos.—5, 129.
v. xxv solidos. T.R.E. xxv solidos.—5, 131.
v. xx solidos. T.R.E. xxv solidos.—5, 134.
v. iv libras. T.R.E. vi libras.—5, 137.
v. iv libras. T.R.E. c solidos.—5, 140.
v. vi libras. T.R.E. vii libras.—5, 142.
T.R.E. v. c solidos. Modo lx solidos. 5, 145.
T.R.E. v. ii libras. Tantundem quando vicecomes recepit. Modo i libris appreciatur.—6, 112.
T.R.E. v. c solidos. Quando recepit, similiter. Modo v. xx libras. Tamen qd tenet reddit xl libras.—6, 148.
T.R.E. v. x libras. Modo similiter.—7, 116.
T.R.E. v. vii libras. Modo xlii libras.—7, 121.
Si haberent aucti vii esset valent lx libras singulis annis; modo non habent nisi xlvii libras, et vi solidos, et iii denarios. 7, 125.
T.R.E. v. lx libras. Tantundem quando recepit. Modo appreciatur ab anglis lx libras, prepositus vero francigena, qui tenet ad firman dicit quia v. xc libras.—8, 110.
Hec v. x solidos.—8, 118.
Totum hoc v. xv libras. 8, 125.
v. lx solidos.—8, 129.
v. T.R.E. xv libras. Tantundem quando recepit. Modo v. xx libras.—8, 130.
Quod xvi solidos et iiiⁱⁱ denarios. v.—8, 141.
v. c libras ad numerum. Tantundem quando recepit. Modo similiter.—9, 145.
v. x libras.—9, 129.
T.R.E. v. lx libras, v solidis minus. Et

VAL

post, lx libras. Modo v. quater xx libras.—9, 125.
T.R.E. v. xlii libras. Quando recepit x libras. Modo xv libras et x solidos. Tamen qui tenet reddit xlii libras.—10, 122.
T.R.E. et post v. 10, 130.
T.R.E. v. xii libras. Quando recepit xvi libras. Et modo xvii libras. Tamen reddit xlii libras et i militem in servitio archiepiscopi. 10, 137.
T.R.E. et post v. xii libras. Et modo xx libras. Tamen reddit xlii libras et viii solidos. 10, 143.
T.R.E. v. xii libras. Tantundem quando recepit. Modo xv libras. Tamen reddit xlii libras.—11, 122.
T.R.E. v. ix libras. Similiter quando recepit. Modo tantundem. Tamen reddit xv libras.—11, 110.
T.R.E. v. x libras. Quando recepit xii libras. Modo xxvi libras. Tamen reddit xxvii libras et x solidos.—11, 117.
v. xxx solidos. 11, 118.
T.R.E. v. xv libras. Et post, xvi libras. Modum appropinquat D. archiepiscopi xlii libras. Tamen reddit xxv libras. Modum, xlii libras. Ricardus de Tonerbrige quod tenet xv libras.—11, 131.
T.R.E. v. xlii libras. Quando recepit, xii libras. Modo D. archiepiscopi v. xx libras. Modum, xv libras et x solidos. 11, 146.
T.R.E. v. xv libras. Quando recepit, xii. Modo, xlii. Tamen reddit xlii libras. Modum D. archiepiscopi v. xx libras. Modum, xv libras et x solidos.—12, 125.
T.R.E. v. xlii libras et v. solidos. Post tantundem. Modo reddit archiepiscopo i libras et xlii solidos, et ii denarios. Et archidiceno xx solidos. 12, 126.
v. xlii libras et vi solidos, et vi denarios. 12, 126.
T.R.E. v. xvii libras et vi solidos et iii denarios. Post, tantundem. Modo v. xx libras. 12, 138.
Inter totum v. ix libras. 12, 141.
T.R.E. et post, v. xlii libras et xii solidos et vi denarios. Modo, v. xl libras.—13, 111.
Inter totum v. ix libras.—13, 116.
v. c solidos.—13, 118.
T.R.E. et post, v. xx libras. Modo, xxx libras.—13, 114.
T.R.E. et post, v. xv libras et xii solidos, et ii denarios et i obolum. Modo, v. xxx libras, et xvi solidos, et ii denarios, et i obolum.—13, 120.
T.R.E. v. xlii libras. Quando recepit tantundem. Modo, appreciatur xxxii libras. Et tamen reddit lx libras.—13, 127.
T.R.E. v. xii libras. Quando recepit, vii libras. Et modo, xv libras. Et tamen reddit x libras. 13, 132.
T.R.E. v. lxxvii libras. Quando recepit, similiter. Et modo c libras.—13, 139.
Totum v. xl solidos.—13, 143.
Inter totum v. xlii libras.—13, 146.
T.R.E. v. et post, x libras. Modo, xx libras.—14, 111.
T.R.E. v. lxi libras. Et tantundem quando recepit. Modo reddit i libras et x solidos.—14, 118.
T.R.E. v. vii libras. Dun. S. S^{ci} M., et aliud dim. S. v. semper iiii libras.—14, 117.
valuerunt et modo v. domino vi libras.—14, 120.
v. et valet xlii libras. Et tamen reddit xv libras.—14, 124.
T.R.E. et post, v. vii libras. Modo, x libras.—14, 130.
T.R.E. v. xxvii libras. Et postea xl libras. Et modo, similiter. Et tamen reddit ix libras.—14, 136.
v. xi libras.—14, 141.

VAL

T.R.E. e. e solidos. Quando receipt, xii libras. Et modo, x libras. Et tamen recepit reddi xii libras et x solidos.—14, l 46.
 T.R.E. e. vi libras.—Modo, xi libras.—15, l 6.
 T.R.E. e. xvi libras. Et modo e. xx libras.—15, l 13.
 T.R.E. e. xl solidos. Quando receipt, xx solidos. Et modo, l solidos.—15, l 21.
 T.R.E. e. x libras. Et tantundem quando receipt. Et modo, xvii libras.—15, l 27.
 T.R.E. e. x libras. Quando receipt, viii libras. Modo, xi libras.—15, l 34.
 e. et v. semper xl solidos.—15, l 41.
 T.R.E., et post, e. xxx solidos. Modo, xx solidos.—15, l 45.
 T.R.E., et post, e. e solidos. Modo, vi libras.—15, l 50.
 e. viii libras. Et tamen reddit vii libras et x solidos.—16, l 6.
 T.R.E., et post, e. xxx solidos. Modo, xii libras. Et tamen reddit e solidos.—16, l 9.
 e. v. solidos.—16, l 11.
 e. T.R.E. xl solidos. Quando receipt, x solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.—16, l 18.
 e. T.R.E. xvi libras. Quando receipt, viii libras. Modo, xii libras et vi solidos et iii denarios.—16, l 23.
 T.R.E. e. ix solidos. Et post, x solidos. Modo, vi libras. Tamen reddit xl libras.—16, l 29.
 T.R.E., et post, e. x libras. Et modo, xvi libras.—16, l 39.
 Olim x solidos. Modo, e. xxx solidos.—16, l 41.
 T.R.E. e. x libras. Quando receipt, viii libras. Modo, xvi libras. Tamen reddit xviii libras.—17, l 6.
 e. iii libras.—17, l 16.
 T.R.E. e. xii libras.—Quando receipt, viii libras. Et modo, quod habet, vi libras.—17, l 17.
 T.R.E., et post, e. x libras. Et modo, e. xxx libras.—17, l 23.
 T.R.E. e. x libras et x solidos. Quando receipt, xv libras. Modo, xvi libras.—17, l 28.
 Quod v. xvii libras et vi denarios.—17, l 30.
 Totum T.R.E. e. xvi libras. Et post, tantundem. Et modo, xxii libras. Quod Abel modo tenet vi libras. Quod Godefridus ix libras. Quod Ricardus iii libras.—17, l 39.
 T.R.E. e. vi libras. Et post, vii libras. Et modo, xvi libras.—17, l 45.
 e. T.R.E., et post, x libras. Modo, xl libras.—18, l 2.
 e. T.R.E., et post, xii libras. Modo, xxi libras.—18, l 7.
 Tantum quod e. vii libras.—18, l 8.
 e. et valuit xvii libras.—18, l 14.
 T.R.E., et post, e. xvi solidos. Et modo, e solidos.—18, l 19.
 T.R.E., et post, e. x libras. Modo, xv libras.—18, l 25.
 T.R.E., et quando receipt, e. xii libras. Modo, xvi libras. Et tamen reddit xxx libras.—18, l 30.
 T.R.E., et quando receipt, e. vii libras. Modo, x libras. Et tamen reddit xii libras.—18, l 36.
 T.R.E., et quando receipt, e. xii libras. Modo, x libras. Et tamen reddit xvii libras.—18, l 41.
 e. T.R.E., et post, e solidos. Modo, viii libras et viii solidos, et iii denarios.—18, l 49.
 T.R.E. e. xvi libras, et xi solidos, et iii denarios. Quando receipt, tantundem. Modo, xxiii libras et iii denarios. Et tamen reddit xl libras.—19, l 6.
 T.R.E., et post, e. xvi libras et x solidos, et iii denarios, et x solidos et iii denarios et i ferding.—19, l 15.
 T.R.E. e. xl libras. Quando receipt, similiter. Modo, reddit xlvi libras

VAL

et xxvi solidos, et iii denarios. Et e solidos de Garumme.—19, l 24.
 e. xl libras. Et tamen reddunt xii libras.—19, l 27.
 T.R.E., et post, e. xx solidos. Et modo, lx solidos.—19, l 31.
 T.R.E., et post, e. vi libras. Modo, xvi libras et xvii solidos, et vi denarios.—19, l 37.
 T.R.E., et post, i solidos. Modo, iii libras.—19, l 42.
 e. et v. semper iii solidos.—19, l 45.
 e. ei per annum x solidos.—19, l 46.
 T.R.E., et post, e. x libras. Modo, xxi libras. Et tamen reddit xxi libras et unum auri.—20, l 6.
 T.R.E., et post, e. xiii libras. Et modo, xvi libras. Et tamen reddit xii libras et unum unciam auri, et unum marmam.—20, l 13.
 T.R.E., et post, e. x libras. Modo, viii libras.—20, l 21.
 e. x libras. Et modo, e solidos.—20, l 24.
 T.R.E., et post, e. xii libras et x solidos. Modo, xvi libras. Et tamen reddit xii libras duas solidos minus.—20, l 30.
 T.R.E., et post, e. viii libras. Modo, xii libras.—20, l 34.
 T.R.E., et post, e. xl solidos. Et modo, iii libras.—20, l 39.
 T.R.E., et post, e. lx solidos. Et modo, vii libras.—20, l 45.
 T.R.E., et post, e. vi libras. Modo, ix libras.—20, l 50.
 T.R.E., et post, e. iii libras et x solidos. Et modo, x libras et x solidos.—21, l 5.
 T.R.E., et post, e. e solidos. Et modo, vi libras et xv solidos.—21, l 9.
 T.R.E., et post, e. vi libras. Modo, xii libras. Quod Ricardus tenet e. vii solidos.—21, l 13.
 T.R.E., et post, e. vii libras. Modo, xxv libras. Quod Ricardus tenet, in sua leuca e. x solidos.—21, l 18.
 T.R.E., et post, e. x libras. Et modo, x libras.—21, l 23.
 T.R.E., et post, e. iii libras. Modo, e. viii libras. Et tamen, per annum reddunt ii libras, et xii solidos, et iii denarios.—21, l 27.
 T.R.E., et post, e. viii libras et xii libras et x denarios. Tamen reddit quod tenet xii libras et xx denarios.—21, l 32.
 e. modo xv libras de xx in ora.—22, l 7.
 xx necesse tenet e. per annum e. solidos.—22, l 8.
 Quod e. iii solidos.—22, l 15.
 e. xx li res. Et modo e. xxxii libras.—22, l 16.
 e. iii libras. Modo, e solidos.—22, l 26.
 T.R.E., parum e.—23, l 23.
 e. iii libras. Modo, ex solidos.—23, l 29.
 e. iii libras. Modo, iii libras et x solidos.—23, l 34.
 Quando receipt, e. lx solidos. Modo, e solidos. Rex habet in manu sua quod e. x solidos.—23, l 49.
 e. lx solidos. Modo, lx solidos.—23, l 4.
 Habet Rex quod e. x solidos.—23, l 5.
 valuit et e. xv solidos.—23, l 8.
 Tenet Rex quod e. viii solidos.—23, l 10.
 valuit et e. xvi solidos.—23, l 13.
 e. lx solidos. Modo, lxvii solidos.—23, l 19.
 Et e. iii solidos. Modo, lxvii solidos.—23, l 19.
 e. iii libras. Modo, vi libras.—23, l 27.
 e. x libras. Et modo, vi libras.—23, l 32.
 Quod e. viii solidos.—23, l 37.
 e. iii libras. Modo, xl solidos.—23, l 38.
 Quod e. x denarios.—23, l 43.
 valuit et e. e solidos.—23, l 43.

VAL

e. lx solidos. Modo, lx solidos.—23, l 48.
 Quod e. v solidos.—24, l 3.
 e. iii libras. Et modo, vi libras.—24, l 4.
 e. xl solidos. Et modo, lx solidos.—24, l 9.
 e. iii libras. Modo, e solidos.—24, l 13.
 T.R.E. e. x libras. Quando receipt, xvii libras. Modo, xvii libras. Tamen qui tenet reddit xxx libras.—24, l 20.
 T.R.E. e. lx solidos. Quando receipt, tantundem. Et modo, iii libras.—24, l 21.
 T.R.E. e. x libras. Quando receipt, viii libras. Et modo, tantundem. Tamen qui tenet reddit xii libras.—24, l 31.
 T.R.E. e. iii libras. Quando receipt, iii libras. Modo, e solidos.—24, l 37.
 T.R.E. e. xvi libras. Et post, xii libras. Modo, xxv libras. Tamen qui tenet reddit xxxv libras.—24, l 43.
 T.R.E. e. vi libras. Et post, iii libras. Et modo, x libras.—24, l 48.
 T.R.E. e. viii libras. Et post, vi libras. Et modo, xii libras.—25, l 3.
 e. T.R.E. xxx libras. Quando receipt, xvi libras. Et modo, xxiii libras.—25, l 9.
 T.R.E., et post, e. iii libras. Et modo, ii libras.—25, l 15.
 T.R.E., et post, e. iii libras. Et modo, iii libras.—25, l 19.
 T.R.E., et post, e. vii libras. Modo, appropinquat x libras.—25, l 23.
 T.R.E. e. xvi libras. Quando receipt, xii libras. Et modo, x libras.—25, l 33.
 T.R.E. e. e solidos. Quando receipt, iii libras. Et modo, e solidos.—25, l 37.
 T.R.E., et quando receipt, e. iii libras. Modo, e solidos.—25, l 42.
 T.R.E., et post, e. vii libras.—25, l 46.
 T.R.E. e. iii libras. Et post, iii libras. Modo, iii libras.—26, l 1.
 T.R.E., et post, e. e solidos. Et modo, vi libras.—26, l 6.
 T.R.E. e. xx libras. Et post, xvi libras. Modo, xxi libras.—26, l 11.
 T.R.E., et post, e. lx solidos. Modo, xl solidos.—26, l 15.
 T.R.E. e. viii libras. Et post, vi libras. Modo, vii libras.—26, l 20.
 T.R.E., et post, e. ix libras. Modo, xii libras.—26, l 26.
 T.R.E. e. viii libras. Quando receipt, vii libras. Modo, vii libras.—26, l 31.
 Quod e. xxiii solidos.—26, l 33.
 Quod e. xiii solidos et ii denarios.—26, l 34.
 T.R.E. e. e solidos. Quando receipt, lx solidos. Modo, e solidos.—26, l 39.
 T.R.E. e. viii libras. Quando receipt, e solidos. Modo, viii libras.—26, l 45.
 T.R.E. e. xl solidos. Quando receipt, iii libras. Modo, e solidos.—27, l 2.
 T.R.E., et post, e. iii libras.—Modo, iii libras.—27, l 9.
 T.R.E. e. xx solidos. Quando receipt, xxx solidos. Modo, xl solidos.—27, l 17.
 T.R.E. e. viii libras. Quando receipt, e solidos. Modo, vi libras.—27, l 24.
 T.R.E. e. xl solidos. Quando receipt, xx solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.—27, l 29.
 T.R.E. e. iii libras. Quando receipt, iii libras. Modo, v libras.—27, l 34.
 T.R.E. e. xxx solidos. Quando receipt, xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos.—27, l 40.
 e. et valuit semper x solidos.—27, l 44.
 T.R.E. e. vii libras. Quando receipt, e solidos. Modo, vi libras.—27, l 49.
 T.R.E. e. iii libras. Et post, iii libras. Modo, vi libras. Ricardus quod tenet in sua leuca v solidos.—28, l 3.

VAL

T.R.E. e. vi libras. Et post, e solidos. Modo, vii libras. Ricardus quod habet in sua leuca xii denarios.—28, l 13.
 T.R.E. e. x libras. Quando receipt, tantundem. Modo, xi libras.—28, l 18.
 T.R.E. e. iii libras. Quando receipt, iii libras. Modo, v libras.—28, l 23.
 T.R.E. e. e solidos. Quando receipt, iii libras. Modo, iii libras, et ix solidos.—28, l 29.
 Quod tenet xi solidos e.—28, l 31.
 T.R.E. e. xii libras. Quando receipt, vi libras. Modo, xii libras.—28, l 38.
 T.R.E. e. x libras. Et quando receipt, tantundem. Modo, xii libras.—28, l 44.
 Et e. vii solidos.—28, l 45.
 T.R.E., et post, e. xii libras. Modo, vii libras. Tamen reddit xii libras.—28, l 50.
 Et e. xl solidos.—29, l 1.
 T.R.E., et post, et modo, e. xxx libras.—29, l 6.
 Et e. x solidos.—29, l 8.
 e. et v. semper vi solidos.—29, l 12.
 T.R.E. e. x libras. Quando receipt, viii libras. Modo, x libras.—29, l 17.
 T.R.E. e. iii libras. Post, et modo, iii libras.—29, l 21.
 e. et v. semper x solidos.—29, l 25.
 e. et v. semper x solidos.—29, l 29.
 T.R.E. e. xvi libras. Similiter, quando receipt. Modo, xx libras. Tamen reddit xxv libras.—29, l 34.
 Quod e. x solidos.—29, l 36.
 Que e. xx solidos.—29, l 38.
 T.R.E., et post, e. iii libras. Modo, vi libras.—29, l 43.
 T.R.E., et post, e. iii libras. Modo, vi libras.—29, l 47.
 T.R.E. e. ix libras. Tantundem, quando receipt. Modo, x libras. Tamen reddit xii libras.—30, l 1.
 T.R.E. e. xii libras. Quando receipt, x libras. Modo, xii libras. Tamen reddit xviii libras.—30, l 8.
 T.R.E., et post, et modo, e. xii libras.—30, l 14.
 T.R.E., et post, e. x libras. Modo, xii libras. Tamen reddit xviii libras.—30, l 19.
 T.R.E. e. vi libras. Et post, tantundem. Modo, vii libras.—30, l 27.
 T.R.E. e. lx solidos. Quando receipt, l solidos. Modo, ix solidos.—30, l 31.
 T.R.E., et post, e. x solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.—30, l 36.
 T.R.E., et post, et modo, e. xx solidos.—30, l 43.
 T.R.E., et post, et modo, e. iii libras.—30, l 48.
 T.R.E., et post, e. viii libras. Modo, vi libras.—31, l 4.
 T.R.E., et post, et modo, e. iiii libras.—31, l 9.
 T.R.E. e. e solidos. Et post, et modo, xl solidos.—31, l 15.
 T.R.E., et post, et modo, e. xl solidos.—31, l 20.
 T.R.E. e. iii libras. Quando receipt, iii libras. Modo, iii libras.—31, l 24.
 T.R.E., et post, et modo, e. lx solidos. Et tamen est ad fructum pro iii libras.—31, l 29.
 T.R.E., et post, e. iii libras. Modo, e solidos.—31, l 35.
 Et e. v solidos.—31, l 37.
 T.R.E., et post, e. x libras. Modo, xii libras. Et tamen reddit xii libras.—31, l 42.
 T.R.E., et post, et modo, e. xxx solidos.—31, l 46.
 T.R.E. e. xl solidos. Quando receipt, xxx solidos. Modo, lx solidos.—32, l 1.
 T.R.E., et post, e. xii libras. Modo, xv libras. Tamen reddit xxxv libras.—32, l 7.
 T.R.E., et post, e. iii libras. Et modo, lx solidos.—32, l 13.

VAL

T.R.E. et post, et modo, v. e solidos. —32, l 18.
 T.R.E. et post, v. e solidos. Modo, ex solidos. —32, l 22.
 T.R.E. v. ix libras. Quando recepit, similiter. Modo, tantum. Tamen qui cum tenet reddit xiii libras.—32, l 29.
 T.R.E. et post, et modo, v. xl solidos. —32, l 33.
 e. et v. xxx solidos. 32, l 36.
 T.R.E. et post, v. vi libras. Modo, vi libras et solidos. —32, l 40.
 T.R.E. v. vi solidos. Et post, v solidos. Modo, x solidos. Tamen reddit x solidos.—32, l 44.
 T.R.E. et post, et modo, v. vii libras. —32, l 50.
 T.R.E. et post, v. xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos.—33, l 2.
 T.R.E. v. vii libras. Et post, vi libras. Modo, vii libras et v solidos. —33, l 6.
 T.R.E. et post, v. xl solidos. Modo, vi libras.—33, l 13.
 T.R.E. et post, v. iii libras. Modo, e solidos.—33, l 18.
 T.R.E. et post, v. xl solidos. Et post, ix solidos. Modo, e solidos. —33, l 24.
 T.R.E. et post, v. xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos. —33, l 29.
 T.R.E. v. xv solidos. Quando recepit, xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos. 33, l 32.
 T.R.E. et post, v. xxx libras. Modo, xxx libras. Tamen Robertus reddit ix libras.—33, l 37.
 Et v. xl solidos. 33, l 40.
 T.R.E. et post, v. xl solidos. Modo, ix solidos et liii denarios.—33, l 45.
 v. xii solidos. 33, l 46.
 Quod v. xvi denarios.—33, l 47.
 T.R.E. v. vii libras. Et post, e solidos. Modo, x libras. Tamen qui tenet reddit viii libras.—33, l 52.
 Quod v. vii solidos. 34, l 2.
 Que v. i denarios.—34, l 6.
 T.R.E. v. xii libras. Et post, vi libras. Modo, xv libras. 34, l 13.
 T.R.E. et post, v. xl solidos. Modo, vii libras. 34, l 18.
 v. vii libras.—34, l 19.
 T.R.E. et post, v. x solidos. Modo, xv solidos.—34, l 24.
 T.R.E. et post, v. xl solidos. Modo, vii libras. 34, l 28.
 T.R.E. v. xx solidos. Quando recepit, xxx solidos. Modo, xl solidos.—34, l 32.
 T.R.E. et post, v. xxx solidos.—34, l 36.
 T.R.E. et post, v. i solidos. Modo, ix solidos.—34, l 40.
 T.R.E. et post, et modo v. xx solidos. 34, l 43.
 T.R.E. et post, v. xx solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.—34, l 49.
 T.R.E. et post, v. vii libras. Modo, x libras et x solidos.—35, l 12.
 T.R.E. v. xvii libras. Quando recepit, x libras. Modo, xix libras.—35, l 21.
 T.R.E. v. vii libras. Et post, e solidos. Modo, vii libras. Tamen reddit x libras.—35, l 25.
 T.R.E. v. ix solidos. Et post, et modo, xl solidos. 35, l 29.
 T.R.E. v. xii libras. Et post, vii libras. Modo, xii libras. Tamen reddit xvi libras. Quando Hugo de Montfort tenet v. solidos.—35, l 35.
 T.R.E. v. vi libras. Et post, iii libras. Modo, e solidos.—35, l 41.
 T.R.E. v. xxv libras. Quando recepit, xx libras. Modo, xxx libras.—35, l 49.
 v. xxx solidos.—35, *in margine*.
 e. et semper v. ix solidos.—36, l 2.
 T.R.E. et post, et modo, v. iii libras.—36, l 9.

VAL

T.R.E. v. e solidos. Et post, vi libras. Et modo, ix libras.—36, l 13.
 v. xx libras.—36, l 27.
 v. xxx solidos. 36, l 29.
 v. iii libras.—36, l 31.
 v. iii libras.—36, l 35.
 v. i solidos.—36, l 37.
 v. xx solidos.—36, l 39.
 Inter totum v. ix libras.—36, l 44.
 v. solidos. 36, l 46.
 Totum Fulchestan T.R.E. v. ex libras. Quando recepit xl libras. Modo quod habet in D. e. c libras. Quando nullus tenet v. xlv libras et x solidos. 36, l 48.
 T.R.E. et post, v. xxx libras. Modo, xl. Tamen reddit i libras.—37, l 6.
 v. et v. hoc semper x solidos.—37, l 10.
 T.R.E. v. xx solidos. Quando recepit, xxx solidos. Modo xl solidos. 37, l 13.
 v. et v. semper x solidos.—37, l 17.
 T.R.E. v. ix libras. Modo, xv.—37, l 22.
 T.R.E. v. e. ix solidos. Et post, et modo, xxx solidos.—37, l 25.
 T.R.E. v. ix solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, e solidos.—37, l 31.
 T.R.E. et post, v. iii solidos. Modo, viii solidos.—37, l 34.
 Totum Bernham T.R.E. v. xl libras. Quando recepit, similiter. Tamen reddat ei c libras. Modo, per se, Bernham x libras. Et Huclan x libras. Et terra ejusdem Ranulfi milite v. xl solidos.—37, l 46.
 T.R.E. v. xii solidos. Quando recepit, x solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.—38, l 4.
 T.R.E. et post, v. x solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.—38, l 8.
 T.R.E. v. iii libras. Et post, ix solidos. Modo, e solidos. —38, l 13.
 T.R.E. v. ix solidos. Et post, xl solidos. Modo, e solidos.—38, l 17.
 T.R.E. v. vii libras. Et post, vi libras. Modo, xii libras. 38, l 23.
 T.R.E. v. xl libras. Et post, xxx libras. Modo, xxx libras similiter. Tamen reddat episcopo huiusmodi lxxx libras et xl solidos.—38, l 31.
 T.R.E. v. xx libras. Quando recepit, xv libras. Modo, xv libras. 38, l 43.
 T.R.E. v. ix solidos. Et post, xl solidos. Modo, e solidos. 39, l 6.
 T.R.E. v. iii libras. Et post, xl solidos. Modo, e solidos. —39, l 10.
 T.R.E. v. ix solidos. Et post, x solidos. Modo, vii libras. 39, l 14.
 T.R.E. et post, et modo v. xvi solidos.—39, l 19.
 T.R.E. et post, et modo, v. xliii solidos. 39, l 23.
 T.R.E. v. iii libras. Et post, vii libras. Et modo, lxx solidos.—39, l 28.
 T.R.E. v. xx solidos. Et post, et modo, v. x solidos. 39, l 30.
 T.R.E. et post, v. x solidos. Modo xxx solidos.—39, l 34.
 Tantum semper v. 39, l 38.
 T.R.E. v. vii libras. Et post, vi libras. Modo, vii libras.—39, l 44.
 T.R.E. et post, v. xx solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.—39, l 48.
 v. et v. semper x solidos.—40, l 2.
 T.R.E. v. ix solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo xl solidos.—40, l 7.
 T.R.E. v. x libras. Quando recepit vi libras. Modo, iii libras. Tamen episcopus habuit vii libras.—40, l 13.
 T.R.E. v. x libras. Episcopus misit ad firmam pro x libris. Quando Fulbertus recepit vi libras. Modo similiter.—40, l 19.
 T.R.E. et post, et modo, v. xl solidos. 40, l 23.
 T.R.E. v. xl. . . xxx solidos. Modo e solidos.—40, l 28.

VAL

T.R.E. v. iii libras. Post, xx solidos. Modo, iii libras. Hugo de Montfort tenet inde quod v. x solidos.—40, l 33.
 T.R.E. et post, v. xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos. 40, l 38.
 T.R.E. v. ix solidos. Et post, i solidos. Modo, iii libras, et servitium i militis.—40, l 43.
 Inter silvam et pasturam quod v. T.R.E. vi libras. Et post, et modo, tantundem. 40, l 49.
 Quod v. et v. semper x solidos.—41, l 4.
 T.R.E. v. xl solidos, et post, xx solidos. Modo, xl libras.—41, l 5.
 T.R.E. v. vii libras. Et post, e solidos. Modo, vi libras.—41, l 13.
 v. et v. semper xv solidos.—41, l 16.
 T.R.E. v. ix solidos. Et post, xl solidos.—41, l 19.
 T.R.E. v. xxx solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos.—41, l 23.
 T.R.E. et post, v. x solidos. Modo, ix solidos.—41, l 30.
 v. per annum iii solidos.—41, l 32.
 T.R.E. v. e solidos. Et post, nichil. Modo, vi libras. 41, l 35.
 T.R.E. v. x libras. Et post, xxx libras. Modo, i libras. Tamen reddit de firma lxx libras.—41, l 42.
 T.R.E. v. e solidos. Et post, i solidos. Modo, iii libras.—41, l 48.
 T.R.E. et post, v. xl solidos. Modo, i solidos. 42, l 1.
 T.R.E. et post, v. xxx solidos. Modo, xl solidos.—42, l 4.
 T.R.E. et post, v. xl solidos. Modo, i solidos.—42, l 9.
 v. et v. semper x solidos.—42, l 11.
 v. hoc totum et v. xv solidos.—42, l 16.
 T.R.E. v. vii libras. Quando recepit, e solidos. Modo, vii libras.—42, l 21.
 Hoc utrumque v. xx solidos.—42, l 25.
 T.R.E. v. x libras. Et post, e solidos. Modo, x libras. Tamen reddit xii libras et vii solidos.—42, l 29.
 T.R.E. v. vii libras. Quando recepit, vi libras. Modo, vii libras.—42, l 35.
 T.R.E. v. xv libras. Et post, et modo, xxx solidos.—42, l 41.
 v. v solidos. 42, l 46.
 T.R.E. v. vii libras. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, vi libras. 42, l 52.
 Totum M. T.R.E. v. xii libras. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos. Tamen quod Radulfus habet reddit iii libras.—43, l 1.
 T.R.E. v. x libras. Quando recepit, xxx solidos. Modo, iii libras.—43, l 9.
 T.R.E. v. e solidos. Et post, x solidos. Modo, xl solidos.—43, l 13.
 T.R.E. v. ix solidos. Et post, ix. Modo, xl.—43, l 17.
 v. et v. semper vii solidos.—43, l 21.
 T.R.E. v. xii libras. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, ix libras.—43, l 26.
 Quod v. x solidos.—43, l 29.
 T.R.E. et post, [v] vii libras. Modo, vi libras. Et tamen reddit vii libras.—43, l 34.
 T.R.E. v. ix solidos. Et post, xxx solidos. Modo, i solidos. 43, l 38.
 T.R.E. v. e solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos.—43, l 42.
 T.R.E. v. ix solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, vi libras.—43, l 45.
 T.R.E. v. i solidos. Et post, x solidos. Modo, ix solidos.—43, l 49.
 T.R.E. v. e libras. Et post, x solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.—43, l 53.
 v. et v. semper ix solidos. 44, l 4.
 Et v. per annum iii solidos.—44, l 7.
 T.R.E. v. i solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, ix solidos.—44, l 10.
 T.R.E. v. ix solidos. Et post, xxx solidos. Modo, xl solidos.—44, l 14.
 T.R.E. v. ix solidos. Et post, xl solidos. Modo, ix solidos.—44, l 20.
 T.R.E. v. iii libras. Et post, xl solidos. Modo, e solidos.—44, l 26.

VAL

T.R.E. v. xv solidos. Et post, x solidos. Modo, xx solidos.—44, l 33.
 T.R.E. v. xxx solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.—44, l 37.
 T.R.E. v. iii libras et x solidos. Et post, i solidos. Modo, vii libras.—44, l 43.
 T.R.E. v. xii solidos. Et post, vi solidos. Modo, xvi solidos. 44, l 46.
 v. vi libras.—44, l 50.
 T.R.E. et post, et modo, v. iii libras. 45, l 4.
 T.R.E. v. iii libras. Et post, xl solidos. Modo, e solidos.—45, l 8.
 T.R.E. v. ix solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, ix solidos. 45, l 13.
 Et tantum v.—45, l 19.
 Reddens xxx denarios. v. x solidos. 45, l 23.
 T.R.E. v. xl solidos. Et post, xxx solidos. Modo, lx solidos.—45, l 28.
 T.R.E. v. ix solidos. Et post, xxx solidos. Modo, ix solidos.—45, l 35.
 T.R.E. v. lxxx libras et solidos et vii denarios. Quando recepit, ex vi libras et x solidos de xx in ora. Modo, e libras ad numerum.—45, l 43.
 T.R.E. et post, v. x libras. Modo, xii libras. Tamen reddit xiii libras, et vii solidos, et ii denarios.—46, l 8.
 T.R.E. v. xxvii libras. Et post, vi libras. Modo, xxvii libras. 46, l 12.
 Unum q. quod v. solidos.—46, l 15.
 T.R.E. v. e solidos. Et post, xl solidos. Modo, e solidos. 46, l 20.
 T.R.E. v. xx libras. Et post, xvii libras. Modo, xxv libras et vii solidos.—46, l 28.
 T.R.E. v. xxv libras. Et post, xv libras. Modo, xxxii libras.—46, l 34.
 Tantum quod v. ix solidos. 46, l 35.
 T.R.E. v. iii libras. Et post, xl solidos. Modo, iii libras.—46, l 39.
 T.R.E. v. i solidos. Quando abbas recepit, vi libras. Modo, i libras. Tamen reddit iiii libras.—46, l 46.
 T.R.E. v. lxxx libras. Quando abbas recepit, xl libras. Modo, e libras.—47, l 3.
 Tantum quod v. ix libras quando pax est in terra.—47, l 5.
 T.R.E. v. iii libras. Et post, vi libras. Modo, lxxvii libras.—47, l 11.
 Quod v. per annum xii libras. 47, l 12.
 T.R.E. et post, v. e solidos. Modo, xl libras et ii solidos.—47, l 19.
 Totum hoc T.R.E. et post, et modo, v. iii libras. 47, l 25.
 T.R.E. v. ix solidos. Quando recepit, xl solidos. Modo, iii libras.—47, l 33.
 T.R.E. [v.] xl solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, xl solidos.—47, l 36.
 v. et semper v. xx solidos.—47, l 38.
 T.R.E. v. xv libras. Quando recepit, vii libras. Modo, xii libras et v solidos. 47, l 42.
 v. et v. semper xv solidos.—47, l 45.
 T.R.E. et post, v. vi libras. Modo, iii libras.—47, l 50.
 v. i denarios.—48, l 23.
 v. vi libras.—48, l 26.
 T.R.E. v. xxii libras. Et post, x libras. Pars abbatis, xxvi libras.—48, l 53.
 T.R.E. v. vii libras. 48, l 56.
 T.R.E. v. vii libras. Quando recepit, xl solidos. Modo, vi libras. Tamen reddit vi libras. 48, l 41.
 T.R.E. et post, et modo, v. xx solidos. Tamen appretiat xl solidos eo quod sit ad firmam.—48, l 46.

VAL

T.R.E. v. x libras. Quando recepit, vi libras. Modo v. xiii libras quod habet abbas. Quod Vitalis tenet, e solidos —49, l. 2.
T.R.E. v. xl solidos. Et post, x solidos. Modo, ix solidos.—49, l. 18.
T.R.E. v. x solidos. Et post, x solidos. Modo, x solidos.—49, l. 14.
T.R.E. v. xiii libras. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, xiii libras.—49, l. 19.
T.R.E. v. vi libras. Et post, lxx libras. Modo, vii libras.—49, l. 28.
v. x libras. Et post, viii libras. Modo, xii libras et x solidos.—49, l. 32.
T.R.E. v. xx libras. Et post, x libras. Modo, xxx libras.—49, l. 36.
T.R.E. v. xvi libras. Et post, xii libras. Modo, xxx libras.—49, l. 46.
T.R.E. v. lxx solidos. Et post, xxx solidos. Modo, lxx solidos.—50, l. 7.
T.R.E., et post, et modo, v. xl solidos.—50, l. 10.
T.R.E. v. xxx solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.—50, l. 15.
T.R.E. v. xxx solidos. Quando recepit, xx solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.—50, l. 19.
T.R.E. v. xx solidos.—Et post, xv solidos. Modo, x solidos.—50, l. 23.
T.R.E. v. lxx solidos. Et post, ix solidos. Modo, c solidos.—50, l. 28.
valuit et v. xii solidos.—50, l. 38.
v. et valuit x libras. 50, l. 40.
T.R.E., et post, v. x libras. Modo, xv libras.—50, l. 46.
T.R.E. v. xx solidos.—50, l. 48.
T.R.E. v. lxx libras. Et post, iii libras. Modo, vi libras. 51, l. 4.
T.R.E. v. xii libras. Et post, iii libras. Modo, c solidos.—51, l. 13.
T.R.E. v. xxx solidos. Et post, x solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.—51, l. 10.
r. et valuit v solidos.—51, l. 13.
T.R.E. v. x libras. Et post, c solidos. Modo, xii libras.—51, l. 19.
Et v. x solidos.—51, l. 21.
T.R.E. v. lx solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, lx solidos.—51, l. 29.
T.R.E., et post, v. viii libras. Modo, ix libras.—51, l. 33.
r. et valuit lx solidos. 51, l. 36.
T.R.E. v. c solidos. Et post, et modo, sumitur.—51, l. 40.
T.R.E. v. xii libras. Et post, vi libras. Modo, vi libras. 51, l. 48.
v. et v. semper v solidos.—51, l. 50.
T.R.E. v. vii libras. Et post, c solidos. Modo, vii libras.—52, l. 7.
T.R.E. v. xl solidos. Et post, xx. Modo, lx solidos.—52, l. 18.
v. et v. semper x solidos.—52, l. 18.
T.R.E. v. lx solidos. Et post, xxx solidos. Modo, c solidos.—52, l. 23.
T.R.E. v. l solidos. Et post, xxx solidos. Modo, l solidos.—52, l. 28.
T.R.E. v. xl solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.—52, l. 33.
T.R.E. v. x solidos. Et post, iii solidos. Modo, vii libras.—52, l. 38.
T.R.E., et modo, v. xl solidos. 52, l. 42.
T.R.E., et modo, v. xxx solidos. 52, l. 45.
v. et valuit lxx solidos. 52, l. 47.
Et v. xl solidos. 52, l. 50.
T.R.E. v. xii libras. Et post, lxx libras. Modo, vii libras.—53, l. 6.
T.R.E. v. xii libras. Et post, iii libras. Modo, xii libras.—53, l. 11.

VAL

T.R.E. v. xl solidos. Et post, xv solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.—53, l. 21.
T.R.E. v. xx libras. Et post, viii libras. Modo, xvi libras.—53, l. 29.
v. iii solidos.—53, l. 31.
v. semper, et v. c denarios.—53, l. 34.
T.R.E. v. lx solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, lxx libras.—53, l. 39.
T.R.E. v. xxx solidos. Et post, xv solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.—53, l. 43.
T.R.E. v. xx solidos. Et post, x solidos. Modo, xxv solidos.—53, l. 47.
T.R.E. v. iiii libras. Et post, iii libras. Modo, c solidos.—54, l. 2.
T.R.E. v. l solidos. Et post, xx solidos. Modo, iiii libras.—54, l. 7.
T.R.E. v. lx solidos. Et post, xxx solidos. Modo, lxx libras et xv solidos.—54, l. 12.
v. et v. semper x solidos.—54, l. 14.
v. semper et v. x solidos.—54, l. 18.
T.R.E. v. xxx solidos. Et post, x solidos. Modo, xxx solidos.—54, l. 22.
T.R.E. v. xxx denarios. Et post, xviii. Modo, iii solidos.—54, l. 35.
T.R.E. v. xxx libras. Quando recepit, xiii libras. Modo, x libras.—54, l. 38.
T.R.E. v. x libras. Et post, xxx libras. Modo, xl libras.—54, l. 40.
T.R.E., et post, v. xxx libras. Modo, x lumps eo quod terra vastata est a pecunia.—55, l. 8.
T.R.E. v. x libras. Et post, c solidos. Modo, iiii libras.—55, l. 14.
T.R.E. v. x libras. Et post, vii libras. Modo, xii libras et vi solidos et vi denarios.—55, l. 23.
v. lx solidos.—55, l. 24.
Totum v. iii libras.—55, l. 28.
T.R.E. v. xii libras. Et post, x libras. Modo, xii libras.—55, l. 35.
T.R.E. v. viii libras. Et post, et modo, v. vi libras.—55, l. 41.
T.R.E. v. xl libras. Et post, xxxvi libras. Modo, xxxvi libras.—56, l. 21.
v. xl solidos.—56, l. 22.
Et v. x solidos.—56, l. 23.
VASTATUS.
Sunt v. xi in fossato civitatis.—56, l. 5.
Terra v. est a pecunia.—55, l. 9.
VENDITIO.
Eo ignorante, facta est hanc v.—21, l. 36.
VENIO.
Quando missatici regis v. ibi. 2, l. 9.
Quando Wilhelmus rex in Angliam v.—2, l. 19.
v. tenet 3, l. 11.
Si rex illuc v.—3, l. 50.
VERTO.
Post mortem ejus, v. se ad Alnod Clit.—22, l. 24.
Brunnus tenuit et potuit cum terra sua v. se quo voluit.—23, l. 9.
Aluaret tenuit T.R.E., et potuit se v. quo voluit. 23, l. 15.
Sezuart tenuit T.R.E., et potuit se v. cum terra sua quo voluit.—23, l. 20.
Estas tenuit T.R.E., et potuit se v. quo voluit.—23, l. 27.
Derik tenuit et potuit se v. quo voluit. 23, l. 38.
Godel de lxxxi tenuit, et potuit se v. cum hac terra quo voluit.—24, l. 5.
Cum terra sua v. quo voluerunt. 27, l. 4.
Hoc M. reclamavit Abbas, quia habuit T.R.E.; sed nullus hominis dicit pa-

VES

trem suum se posse v. ubi voluerit. 39, l. 15.
VESTITUS.
Et est de v. monachorum.—10, l. 6.
Habent iiii libras ad v. suum.—15, l. 8.
VIA.
Scribent fiat publica v. regis.—3, l. 4.
Stantem extra v.—3, l. 5.
Infra has publice v.—6, l. 38.
In v. extra civitatem.—6, l. 41.
VICE.
Una v. in anno.—2, l. 6.
VIGILOMES.
Quando Haino v. recepit.—6, l. 12.
Super hanc habet v. c solidos.—6, l. 15.
Quando Haino v. recepit.—8, l. 9.
Super hanc reddit v. c solidos.—8, l. 14.
Osuard tunc v. praestitit ea.—8, l. 10.
Hanc terram tenuit v.—8, l. 22.
Osuardus v. possidet extra M.—8, l. 27.
Quando Haino v. recepit.—8, l. 38.
Et v. inde habet iii libras.—8, l. 37.
Quando Haino v. recepit.—9, l. 5.
Hainoni v. dat praeposuit.—9, l. 12.
Tene Haino v.—13, l. 7.
Haino v. tenet.—15, l. 23.
Haino v. tenet de episcopo.—25, l. 39.
Haino v. tenet de episcopo.—26, l. 42.
Terra Hainoni v.—55, l. 15.
Haino v. tenet de regis.—55, l. 17.
VICECOMITATUS.
Quando v. amittit.—8, l. 23.
VICTUS.
Ad v. monachorum.—10, l. 11.
VINDA.
Ibi una v. manet reddens xii denarios per annum.—12, l. 11.
VILLA.
Treuva regis erat in v.—2, l. 14.
Mancus in v. assidens.—3, l. 16.
Fuit ipse v. constitutus.—2, l. 20.
In eadem v.—4, l. 21.
Clerici de v.—10, l. 3.
Tenet v. que vocatur.—14, l. 10.
In hac v. tenet Radulfus.—14, l. 15.
Tenet dim. J. in eadem v.—23, l. 28.
In eadem v. habet i M. de episcopo.—23, l. 45.
VILLANUS (v. sub CAR.).
Dim. denam tenet quam T.R.E. quidam v. tenuit.—9, l. 14.
Duos partes eundem v. per vim abstulit.—9, l. 14.
In D. nihil est. Sed iii v. et iiii B. ibi sunt.—26, l. 4.
Ii denas ubi manent iiii v.—29, l. 1.
v. molini v. Haino.—29, l. 39.
Quos abstulit villanus regis.—35, l. 15.
De hoc M. tenet Hugo filius Willemi ix S. de terra villanorum.—36, l. 23.
Ibi habet unum v. redditum ii solidos.—37, l. 25.
Ii v. redditentes i denarios.—39, l. 9.
Hanc tenent ii v. modo ad finem. Et reddunt xx solidos.—39, l. 37.
Pro i J. ibi est i v. redditens vi solidos.—40, l. 2.
Ibi ii v. habent ii car., et reddunt vi solidos.—40, l. 29.
Ibi unum J. terre et una virga. Et ibi sunt iii v.—41, l. 15.
Tenet dim. J. Ibi habet i v. et i B.—42, l. 1.
Tenet ad finem de Rege, i J. et v. acras. Et ibi sunt ii v. cum ii B.—43, l. 20.
Tenet i J. Et ibi sunt iii v.—44, l. 45.
Tenet i J. Et ibi est unum v. redditens xxx denarios.—45, l. 16.

VIL

Tenet xl acras. Et ibi est unum v. redditens vi solidos.—45, l. 18.
Tenet dim. J. Et ibi est unum v. redditens xxx denarios. Valet x solidos.—45, l. 23.
Tenent iiii milites tantum de terra v. quod valet ix libras.—47, l. 4.
Ibi ii v. cum viii B.—47, l. 50.
De terra villanorum hujus M. tenet i S.—48, l. 10.
De eadem terra villanorum tenet ii S. dim. J. minus, et ibi habet i car. Et iiii v. cum i car.—48, l. 12.
Tenet de isto M., iii S., lx acras minus, de terra villanorum.—48, l. 14.
Tenet de eadem terra v. i S.—48, l. 18.
Tenet de eadem terra v. quod valet viii solidos.—48, l. 20.
Tenet dim. S., et xl acras prati, de terra v.—48, l. 21.
Quidam v. tenuit.—49, l. 19.
... v. tenuerunt T.R.E.—49, l. 27.
Medietatem hujus terre tenuerunt ii sochmanni. Et ii v. aliam.—50, l. 1.
VINEA.
Ibi ii arpendi v.—29, l. 32.
Ibi ii arpendi v.—30, l. 12.
Ibi ii arpendi v.—47, l. 11.
VIOLENTIA.
Per v. Heraldii.—7, l. 45.
VIRGA.
Tenet iii v.—5, l. 21.
Dim. J. et dim. v.—14, l. 21.
Dim. S. et iii v.—38, l. 39.
Unum J. terre, et cum v.—41, l. 15.
Habet iiii v. terre.—49, l. 13.
Dim. J. et dim. v.—50, l. 47.
i S. dim. v. minus.—51, l. 6.
Tenet iiii v. et dim.—52, l. 15.
Ii i v. et dim.—52, l. 19.
Tenet de Hugone i v.—53, l. 30.
Dim. S. unam v. minus.—54, l. 29.
Una v. terras.—54, l. 23.
VIS.
Cutham V. per v. abstulit.—9, l. 15.
VIVO.
Regis E. dum v.—8, l. 18.
VOCOR.
i M. Cerefontone v.—4, l. 18.
Villam que v. S^{mo} M.—14, l. 10.
Viret v.—23, l. 9.
Una terra v. Didele, et alia Soningra.—22, l. 41.
Habet unum S. et v. Merica.—30, l. 24.
M. quod v. W1.—45, l. 37.
Parvam burgum quod v. Forewic.—47, l. 14.
Unum S. et v. Bevespel.—48, l. 25.
VOLO (v. etiam LIBUIT).
Potuit cum terra sua vendere se quo voluit.—23, l. 9.
Potuit se vendere quo v.—23, l. 13.
Tenuit T.R.E. et potuit se vendere cum terra sua quo v.—23, l. 21.
Potuit se vendere quo v.—23, l. 27.
Potuit se vendere quo v.—23, l. 38.
Potuit se vendere cum hac terra quo v.—24, l. 5.
Cum terra sua vendere quo v.—27, l. 4.
Potuit ire cum terra sua quo v.—31, l. 10.
Se posse vendere ubi v.—39, l. 17.
Potuit ire quo v. cum terra.—40, l. 8.
WALTO.
Homines de w.—9, l. 3.
WIT.
Wlwardus v.—4, l. 4.



INDEX OF NAMES AND TITLES.

ABB

ABBAS 8^{us} AUGUSTINI (v. etiam sub
SANCTUS AUGUSTINUS).
In ADELAM, tenet a. 8^{us} A. 18. Antec-
cessor ejus tenuit in prebenda simi-
liter.—5, 124.
a. 8^{us} A. habet alios xiiii (burgenses in
Contuarii) pro exambio castelli.—
8, 16.
a. 8^{us} A. (annotatur inter "Tenentes
Terras in Chent.")—7, 150.
Æclesias et decimas hujus M. (Mip-
delvune) tenet a. 8^{us} A.—9, 116.
Hoc M. (BRIESTED) tenuit Alnod a.
de archiepiscopo.—15, 129.
a. 8^{us} A. tenet de episcopo Baiocensi
PLUMESTED.—24, 128.
De hoc M. (ESLEDES) habet a. 8^{us} A.
dim. S.—29, 136.
Hoc M. (BADENBERG) reclamet a. 8^{us}
A. quia habuit T.R.E.—39, 115.
Terra eccliesia 8^{us} A.—46, 111.
a. 8^{us} A. habet unum M. nomines
PLUMESTED.—46, 113.
Ipse a. tenet LENTHAM.—46, 110.
Ipse a. tenet DORNE.—46, 117.
e. tenet M. LAYFOUR.—46, 122.
Ipse a. tenet LITBURN.—46, 130.
Ipse a. tenet WAINSTONE.—46, 136.
Modo tenet Radulfus de a.—46, 140.
Ipse a. tenet ESTRAIT.—46, 141.
Quando a. recepit.—46, 145.
Ipse a. tenet TANT M.—46, 148.
Quando a. recepit.—47, 139.
Ipse a. tenet CISTELT.—47, 116.
Ipse a. tenet FORDWIC.—47, 118.
Illi acere terre quas tenent illi montes
in elemosinis de a.—47, 121.
Ipse a. tenet WIRENTON.—47, 130.
Ipse a. tenet ESMEFEL et Anschil de
eo.—47, 134.
In DAREND tenet Adam de a. dim.
S.—47, 137.
Ipse a. tenet SATTLES M.—47, 139.
Ipse a. tenet dim. J. in ROTINE.—
47, 143.
Ipse a. tenet unum J. RAVENTONE, et
Anseredus de eo.—47, 146.
Que de suo D. dedit ei a.—47, 149.
Tenet de a. CHERINGHELLE.—48,
11.
Ipse a. tenet NORBONE.—48, 15.
Nullam servitium reddidit nisi vix
solidos quos persolvit in anno.—48,
115.
Ipse reddidit abbati xv solidos.—48, 122.
Ipse a. tenet MUNDINGHAM.—48, 127.
Pare abbati xxvi libras.—48, 134.
Nullum servitium reddidit nisi xxx soli-
dos per annu abbati.—48, 137.
Ipse a. tenet SIBERTSWALT.—48, 138.
Ipse a. tenet PLATENOUT.—48, 143.
Ipse a. tenet PRESTUNE.—48, 143.
Valeat xlv libras quod habet a.—49, 13.
Tenet de a. ALYTON.—49, 15.
Tenet BODEHAM de a.—49, 117.
Ipse a. tenet in LANFOT II S. et unum
Jugum.—49, 120.
Ipse a. tenet CHENSTONE.—49, 125.
Ipse a. tenet BURWAR MARESC.—49,
133.
De illis qui eam (BEDENBERG) tene-
bat habebat a. sacum et socum.—49,
138.

ABB

Testatur hundredos et homines a. 8^{us}
A. et ESTREALEST.—50, 136.
ABBAS DE LA BATAILLE.
a. de B. (annotatur inter "Tenentes
Terras in Chent.")—7, 155.
a. 8^{us} M. de loco belli tenet M. quod
vocatur W1.—45, 137.
Si a. habuisset sacum et socum.—45, 145
ABBAS DE GAND
a. de G. (annotatur inter "Tenentes
Terras in Chent.")—7, 150.
a. de G. tenet de rege LEVESHAM et
de rege E. tenuit.—49, 140.
ABELL.
a. tenet (de FERLAA). 17, 140.
ACCIPITRARIUS, WILLELMUS.
H' a. tenet de rege E. in 1000. ejus
pertinent in HOLVIZ.—55, 137.
ADAM.
a. tenet de episcopo LEBURN.—38,
127.
De isto M. (BOGELE) habet unum homo
e. unum S. et vocatur MERLEA.—
30, 134.
a. tenet de episcopo J. in PINFA.—
32, 141.
a. tenet de episcopo CELCA.—32, 149.
Istam a. tenet de episcopo HEGHAM.—
34, 18.
Islem a. tenet de episcopo in COLINGE
I S. et dim.—34, 115.
Islem a. tenet de episcopo BICHELEI.
34, 121.
a. tenet de episcopo ORE.—38, 110.
a. tenet de episcopo STANEFELLE.—
38, 135.
a. tenet de episcopo J. in ORE.—39,
136.
a. tenet de episcopo FANNE.—40, 120.
a. tenet de feudo episcopi, in HAMOLDE
dim. J. Riculfus tenet de a.—42,
123.
In DAREND tenet a. de Abbate S^{us} A.
dim. S.—47, 137.
Jecuit in FANF M. a.—54, 113.
ADAM FILIUS HUBERTI (v. FI-
LIUS HUBERTI).
ADELMUS.
a. tenet dim. J. et dim. virgum (in ES-
BIRGE?) de rege E.—50, 147.
ADELOLDUS et ADELUOLDUS).
a. de Elreham, habuit sacum et socum.
—4, 12.
In Adeldam tenet a. iii virgum, Istemet
tenet T.R.E.—5, 121.
a. Camerarius, et Hugo nepos Herberti
tenent de episcopo FREDENESTED.—
29, 126.
a. tenet de episcopo ESLEDES.—29, 120.
a. tenet HERBERTITOV de episcopo.—
31, 126.
a. tenet BRUNFELLE de episcopo. 31,
181.
a. tenet de episcopo TESTAN. 33, 120.
Islem a. tenet de episcopo BENED-
STED.—35, 126.
a. tenet de episcopo ESWALT.—37, 120.
a. tenet de episcopo DENF. Habuit
dim. S. et dim. J.—41, 11.
adeluoldus (in GOLLESBERG) habet i
J.—43, 128.

ADE

ADELULFUS.
a. tenet duas partes i S. (in W1).—45,
147.
ADELUOLDUS (v. etiam ADELOL-
DUS).
AGELRED.
a. tenuit EDDINTUNE de rege E.—27,
150.
AILEICUS
a. tenuit BETMONTSTON de rege E.—
49, 150.
AISIHOLTE DE, EDID.
e. de a. habuit sacum et socum.—4, 17.
ALAN.
Dedit Episcopus Baiocensis a. clerico
suo—5, 119.
ALBERTUS CAPELLANUS.
a. c. (annotatur inter "Tenentes Terras
in Chent.") 7, 155.
a. c. tenet de rege NEWTON.—56, 13
ALDRED (v. sub ALRET).
ALDRED (v. sub ALRET).
ALESTAN.
Osmard Vicecomes, T.R.E. prestilit ea
(tenet in TARENTFORT) a. prepo-
sito Londonia.—8, 119.
ALIER.
Hoc M. (OLECUMBER) tenuit a. de Archi-
episcopo. 15, 135.
ALHAM DE, EDRICUS.
a. de a. tenuit EWELLE de rege E.—
48, 130.
a. de a. tenuit TICHETESTE de rege E.—
44, 129.
ALNOD (v. etiam Alnod CILD).
a. tenuit FERLAGA de rege. 32, 150.
a. tenet de Hugone HORTONE. Et i J
idem.—32, 18 et 14.
ALNOD ABBAS.
Hoc M. (BRIESTED) tenuit a. de
Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi.—15, 129.
ALNOD CILD (et CILT).
a. c. Alodiarius et quondam de releva-
tione.—3, 120.
De terris a. c. et similibus ejus, habet
rex custodiam.—3, 136.
Excepta terra a. c.—6, 139.
a. c. per violentiam Henrici abstulit S^{us}
Martino Merlesham et Hanocheston.
—7, 145.
Et a. c. duas partes cuidam Villano (in
MIDDELTON) abstulit. 9, 113.
Post mortem regis E. Lestan (qui lo-
ruit EDDINTUNE) venit se ad a. c.—
23, 125.
Aluinus tenuit CRAIE de a. cilt.—25,
130.
Vivine tenuit (ELENTON) de a. c.—26,
141.
Hoc M. (AIGLESSA) tenuit a. c.—27,
113.
Vivine tenuit OFEHAM de a. c.—28, 132.
a. c. tenuit CERTH.—30, 114.
De isto S. (in FERLAGA) tenuit a. c. i
J. in M. PINF de rege E.—38, 12.
Godricus tenuit BENEDESTER de a. c.—
33, 129.
a. c. tenuit BOSELEY.—33, 138.
a. c. tenuit ESWALT de rege E.—37,
133.
a. c. tenuit BRISTVONE.—41, 143.
ALREBOT (v. sub ALRET).
ALRED (v. sub ALRET).

ALR

ALRET (v. etiam ALDRED, ALDRET,
ALRED).
a. de ELLINGS, habuit sacum et so-
cam. 4, 17.
alred tenet i S. in S^{us} MARGARITA.
T.R.E. pater hujus tenuit in pre-
benda.—4, 140.
a. tenuit STELLINGES de rege E.—35,
129.
a. tenuit ESSAMELESTON de rege E.—
41, 120.
alred Bot, tenuit dim. S. (in POS-
TINGES?) de rege E. sine halla.—
51, 122.
alred Bot tenuit OSTREPOLE de rege E.—
54, 13.
alred tenuit HALLINGES de rege E.—
55, 13.
a. tenuit BERNELINGES de rege E.—
55, 110.
ALRIC.
a. tenuit i S. in S^{us} MARGARITA, in pre-
benda T.R.E.—4, 139.
ALSI.
a. tenuit de Goduino Comitē i burgenses
in burgo de ROMEXEL. 42, 11.
a. tenuit ESTRANGE de Goduino Comite.
60, 142.
ALTET.
Ibi (in LUCEBERG) mansit quidam a.
qui tenuit de rege E. ii acres m. sio
dium, et tenuit eam de Anfrido.
42, 147.
ALVIN (v. sub ALUINUS).
ALUREDUS.
a. tenet (de FOLCHESTAN) i S. et x
acras.—86, 130.
a. tenet de episcopo MIDELEA.—44,
117.
ALUREDUS BIGA
a. b. tenuit WICHEHAM de rege E.—
35, 131.
Sirel tenuit dim. S. libere terras (in
WICHEHAM) de a. b.—36, 11.
ALUREDUS DAPIFER
a. tenet (de FOLCHESTAN) i S. et i J.
et vi acras.—86, 136
ALURET.
a. tenuit PINNEDANE, T.R.E. et possit
se vertere quo voluit. 23, 113.
ALURIC.
a. tenuit TARENT de rege E.—23, 1
11.
a. tenuit RIESSE de rege E.—27, 125.
a. tenuit HERBERTITOV de Goduino Co-
mite.—31, 130.
a. et Ordre duo fratres, tenebant CLIVE
de rege E.—34, 137.
ALURARDUS
a. tenuit de HERALDO i S. in HORTUNE.
—24, 114.
a. tenuit de rege E. ROCHELEI.—24,
138.
Hanc terram (CERLETON) tenebant
de rege ii fratres pro ii M., Goduin
et a.—25, 147.
a. tenuit hoc M. (OTINGEDENE) de
rege E.—30, 128.
a., Vinod, Wana, et Vivron hanc ter-
ram (DENF) tenebant de rege E.—
41, 17.
ALUINUS et ALVIN.
In BOCHMELAND tenet alvin i S. Idem,
T.R.E. tenuit in prebenda.—4, 126.

ALU

- a.* tenuit CHAIB de Almo CML.—25, 120
a. tenuit LEE de rece.—25, 142.
a. tenuit CROCTUNE de rege E pro duobus M. 26, 16.
a. tenuit PEREBURNE de Goduino Comité.—29, 123.
a. tenuit J. in SELESBURNE de Goduino comite.—29, 125.
a. et Goduinus tenuerunt AUSTONE de rege E. pro il M. 29, 143.
a. tenuit BOLTON de Goduino Comité.—31, 15.
a. tenuit OTERAM de rege E.—31, 125.
a. tenuit BRINFELLE de Goduino Comité. 31, 136
a. tenuit J. S. in SELINGE T.R.E.—37, 126.

ALUINUS HOR.

- a.* h. habuit sacrum et socum.—4, 13.

ALUINUS PRESBYTER.

- a.* p. tenuit.—53, 177.

ALUOLDFUS.

- a.* tenuit ALTHEAM de rege.—25, 133.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* de BIERHAM habuit sacrum et socum. 177

ANSCHIL.

- a.* de rege E. tenuit Hov.—24, 127.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit WITENEMERS de rege E.—25, 138.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit BACHEHAM de rege E.—26, 126

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANSCHIL.

- a.* tenuit STOCHE de rege E.—32, 119.

ANS

- a.* tenuit de episcopo GOLLESBERGE.—43, 123.
 Quando a. recepit, fecit unum M.—43, 123.
a. tenuit de episcopo SOLES.—43, 143.
a. tenuit de Abbatte CHERINCHALLE.—48, 11.
a. tenuit de Abbatte ELVETONE, et in isto M. tenuit dim. S. de dominio monachorum.—49, 15.
a. tenuit de Hugone J., quod tenuit in eodem hundredo (ESTRAITE) in sochmannus de rege E. 52, 139.

ANSOTUS.

- De hoc M. (ELSFORD) tenuit a. iuxta Roucestre tantum terra, etc. 5, 138.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de episcopo MAPLEDEHAM.—28, 136

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de episcopo BACHEHAM.—26, 126.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de episcopo AUDINTONE.—29, 139

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de episcopo STOCHINGETON.—29, 141.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de episcopo DELGE.—32, 115.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de episcopo STOCHE.—32, 119.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ANSOTUS DE ROUCESTRE.

- a.* de r., tenuit de hoc M. (FOLCHESTAN) iij J. et xii acras 36, 128.

ARC

- Super hec habet a. vii libras et vii solidos. 12, 119
Ipse a. tenuit NORTONE in D. 12, 120.
 Reddit a. i libras, etc. 12, 125.
 De hoc M. (NORTONE) tenuit Vitalis de a. iij S., etc.—12, 128.
Ipse a. tenuit PITEHAM. 12, 133.
 De hoc M. (PITEHAM) tenuit Godfridus et Nigellus de a. i S. et dim., etc. 12, 139.
Ipse a. tenuit ESTURSTE in D.—12, 144.
 In nova hospitium a. 12, 150.
 De hoc M. (ESTURSTE) habent v. homines a. i S. et vi J. —13, 13.
 De ipso M. (ESTURSTE) tenuit Helmo Vicecomes dim. S. de a. 13, 17.
Ipse a. tenuit in D. BURNES.—13, 170.
Ipse a. tenuit in D. BOLTUNE. 13, 116.
a. tenuit in D. CHERINGES.—13, 123.
a. tenuit in D. PITCHELL. 13, 129.
a. tenuit WINGHAM in D.—13, 135.
 De ipso M. (WINGHAM) tenuit v. homines a. v S. et dim., etc.—13, 144.
a. tenuit in D. MERSHAM. 13, 148
a. tenuit ALDINTONE in D.—14, 13.
Ipse a. tenuit villam que vocatur SPM M. et pertinet ad ESTURSTE.—14, 110.
 In hac villa (SPM M.) tenuit Radulfus dim. S. de a.—14, 115.
 In ROMENEL xvi burgenses pertinent ad ALDINTON M. a. 14, 119.
 De ipso M. ALDINTON jactat in LIMES dim. J. et dim. virga. a. tenuit in D. 14, 121.
a. tenuit in D. LEMINGS. 14, 132.
 De hoc M. (LEMINGS) tenuit iij homines a. iij S., etc. 14, 138.
Ipse a. tenuit NEWDEME. 14, 143.
 Terra Miliun ejus. 15, 17.
 Tenuit de a. FORNINGHAM. 15, 12.
 Tenuit ELSEFORD de a.—15, 19.
 Tenuit de a. iij iugum in ORPINGTON.—15, 17.
 Tenuit de a. BRIESTIDE.—15, 123.
 Tenuit de a. (BRIESTIDE) 15, 129.
 Tenuit de a. OLECUMBE.—15, 130.
 Tenuit (OLECUMBE) de a.—15, 135.
 Tenuit BOLTON de a.—15, 137.
 Ricardus homo a. tenuit de eo LEVALLANT.—15, 143.
 Isdem Ricardus tenuit de a. GRAVENEL.—15, 146.
 Tenuit de a. LERHAM. 15, 12.
 Tenuit de a. in SCAPPE.—16, 17.
 Tenuit J. de a. in BOCOLAND. 16, 110.
 Tenuit de a. FLENGUENHAM.—16, 112.
 Tenuit ESPENBERGE de a. 16, 113.
 Quando a. recepit.—16, 116.
 Tenuit de a. SALFRODE. 16, 118.
 Tenuit de a. BEREWIC pro i M. 16, 125.
 Tenuit de a. LAMPOT. 16, 130.
 xxi burgenses in ROMENEL de quibus habet a. iij solidos.—16, 135.
 Tenuit de a. TILMANSTONE. 16, 139.
 Terra Mouchorum a.—17, 11.
a. tenuit ORPINGTON. 17, 12.
Ipse a. tenuit PETERHAM. 17, 19.
 Tenuit unus homo a. dim. S.—17, 113.
 Quando recepit a. 17, 117
a. tenuit HOLINGBORDE.—17, 119.
Ipse a. tenuit MEPEHAM.—17, 125.
Ipse a. tenuit FELLAGA. 17, 131.
Ipse a. tenuit CLIVE.—17, 142.
Ipse a. tenuit MORGESTON. 17, 147.
Ipse a. tenuit GEHAM.—18, 13.
Ipse a. tenuit NORDEUDE. 18, 19.
 Proprie pertinet (SESELTRY) equine a. 18, 17
Ipse a. tenuit PASTETONE. 18, 121.
Ipse a. tenuit CETERHAM.—18, 126.
Ipse a. tenuit GOMERSHAM. 18, 132.
Ipse a. tenuit CETH.—18, 137.
Ipse a. tenuit LITELCETH.—18, 142.
 Tenuit de a. dim. S. 18, 147.
Ipse a. tenuit WELLS.—19, 11.
Ipse a. tenuit ESTREL. 19, 18.
Ipse a. tenuit EDEHAM.—19, 18.
 De terra hujus M. (EDESAM) tenuit ii milites de a. iij S.—19, 123.
 Et a. solidos de Garstunne.—19, 125.
Ipse a. tenuit WERATONNE.—19, 128.

ARC

- Ipse a.* tenuit APELDRES. 19, 133.
Ipse a. tenuit i M. in hundredo de Wl.—19, 138.
Ipse a. tenuit ASHELANT.—19, 143.
 Diracionem illud Lanfrancus a. contra Biscopum Episcopum.—21, 138.
 Bunde tenuit SENTLINGE de a. 26, 121.
 Ibi (FULCHESTAN) v. ecclesie, de quibus habet a. iij solidos.—36, 120.
 Hoc M. (BERHAM) tenuit Stigandus a. sed non erat de archiepiscopatu.—37, 150.
 In SANDWIC habet a. xxxi masuras sed hoc M. (GOLLESBERGE) pertinet.—43, 127
 In isto burgio FOREWIC tenuit a. Lanfrancus vii masuras terre.—47, 122.
 Modo, a. aulert ei servitium. 47, 123.
a. habet (NEWETONE) habet vi libras. —56, 122.
 In SANDWIC habet a. xxxi masuras sed hoc M. (GOLLESBERGE) pertinet.—43, 127

ARCIS DE WILLIAM.

- Ipse a.* de hoc M. (WINGHAM) tenuit i S. in FLETES.—13, 141

ARCIS DE WILLIAM.

- Ipse a.* de hoc M. (WINGHAM) tenuit i S. in FLETES.—13, 141

ARCIS DE WILLIAM.

- Ipse a.* de hoc M. (WINGHAM) tenuit i S. in FLETES.—13, 141

ARCIS DE WILLIAM.

- Ipse a.* de hoc M. (WINGHAM) tenuit i S. in FLETES.—13, 141

ARCIS DE WILLIAM.

- Ipse a.* de hoc M. (WINGHAM) tenuit i S. in FLETES.—13, 141

ARCIS DE WILLIAM.

- Ipse a.* de hoc M. (WINGHAM) tenuit i S. in FLETES.—13, 141

ARCIS DE WILLIAM.

- Ipse a.* de hoc M. (WINGHAM) tenuit i S. in FLETES.—13, 141

ARCIS DE WILLIAM.

- Ipse a.* de hoc M. (WINGHAM) tenuit i S. in FLETES.—13, 141

ARCIS DE WILLIAM.

- Ipse a.* de hoc M. (WINGHAM) tenuit i S. in FLETES.—13, 141

ARCIS DE WILLIAM.

- Ipse a.* de hoc M. (WINGHAM) tenuit i S. in FLETES.—13, 141

ARCIS DE WILLIAM.

- Ipse a.* de hoc M. (WINGHAM) tenuit i S. in FLETES.—13, 141

ARCIS DE WILLIAM.

- Ipse a.* de

EPI

Radulius fulvus Turcz. tent ORINOZBERG—33, 10.
Robertus *Latius* tent ad firmam BOSELA—33, 134.
Angoulet de ROUCHESTER tent HANSEN—33, 130.
Williamus de *Agris* tent PULCHSTEIN—38, 16.
Radulius de *Carpeigne* tent d. m. J. in POSEFALLE—37, 133.
Oreolentia tent TRIVALLA—39, 140.
Herodotus de *Verzans*—43, 6.
ALDEHIDE, huc terra est de feudo 6—41, 121.
Hugo tent in *DOVERE* unum *no. ad.*, et non perhibet ulli M.—42, 133.
Radulius de *Walden* *no. ad.*—42, 34.
Turstinus *Tiam* et *uxor* *egis*, tent ad firmam de rege W. in *LEUCERBERG* *no. ad.* et *veras*—43, 139.
Wilbertus tent d. m. J. quod p. n. in *LEUCERBERG*—43, 140.
Radulius de *Cherpigne* tent ad *cleros* in *BELSBERG* HONDADO—45, 17.
Rannarus de *Valbalden* tent d. m. J. in *LEUCERBERG*—45, 18.
PISCIPUS LIPISCAENSIS.
C. tent de *piscipio* BAISSONI GREVIZ—25, 122.
PISCIPUS DE ROUCHESTER.
H. *ROUCHESTON* (annociat ut tent d. m. J. in *ROUCHESTER*)—26, 134.
Quando *C.* *percepit* (*ROUCHESTER*) *significat*—41, 45.
Accelamus *hujus* M. (*TARENTORIV*) tent *C.* de *r.*—5, 129.
Radulius de *Walden* *no. ad.* huc *Guxia* ROUCHESTER, de M. *ELERFORD* tent quod *xvii* *solos* et *iii* de *terris* *no. ad.* *pro* *exco* *terris* *no. ad.* *in* *castellum* *no. ad.*—5, 140.
Radulius de *Walden* *no. ad.*—5, 140.
C. tent SUPPLITA—20, 72.
Isidm. et tent EVANES—20, 9.
Isidm. et tent FAGRESHAM—20, 117.
Isidm. et tent LANOFAR et *Audi-*
andus *pro* *terris* in *Glebe*—20, 123.
Isidm. et tent BOKLEI—80, 125.
Isidm. et tent OLDHAM—20, 131.
Isidm. et tent MELLINGES—20, 136.
Isidm. et TOPIESCLIVE—20, 141.
Isidm. et tent KENTON—30, 146.
Isidm. et tent COLCOSTRE—21, 1.
Isidm. et tent DANFORS—21, 16.
Isidm. et tent HALLINGES—21, 110.
Isidm. et tent FRANDESBREE—21, 120.
Isidm. et tent BOKHESTEIN—21, 120.
Isidm. *ROUYESTER* *habuit* *C.*, et *habuit* *huc* *manus* *terra*—21, 125.
Isidm. et tent LASCHE—21, 129.
Isidm. et tent *Estocotes* *no. ad.* (*Estocotes* de *lucos* *hondit* *et* *inter* *tenet* *de* *C.*, *et*, *et* *ignorat*, *facta* *est* *huc* *reldit*—21, 135.
Isidm. et *Estocotes* *no. ad.* *no. ad.* *signa* *ro.* *no. ad.*—21, 139.
Isidm. et *r.* *habuit* *domos* *de* *huc* M. (*Born-*
nold)—28, 145.
tenet *l.* et *tenet* *in* *codem* *hundredo* *no. ad.* *et* *tenet* *no. ad.*—34, 154.
NULTUS DE PENNINGHAM.
de *h.* *tenet* *penningham*—38, 133.
de *h.* *tenet* *de* *episcopo* CIRESEL—24, 139.
de *h.* *tenet* *de* *episcopo* OLIVE—34, 141.
de *h.* *tenet* *de* *episcopo* HADONE—34, 143.
BER BIGA.
de *Biga* *et* *quitis* *de* *relevatione*.
EXCEPTA *terra* *C.*—46, 133.
DEHN DE CILESSELLE.
de *h.* *habuit* *subactum* *et* *noem*—46, 15.
COLLIT.
de *h.* *tenet* *REUM* *TRE*, *TRE* *et* *S.* *in* *SA* *MARGARITA* *no. ad.*—44, 145.
tenet *d.* *m.* *J.* *S.* *in* *PENNINGHAM* *TRE*, *et* *potuit* *se* *vertere* *quo* *vo-*

EST

ESTAN DE EDUARD.
e. de e. habuit sacham et accam.—4, 15.
 EUDO.
e. tenet (de FULCHESTAN) diu. S.—38, 138.
 EUSTACHIUS COMES.
c. e. (annuatur inter "Tenentes Terras in Chert.")—7, 152.
Terra c. e.—54, 138.
c. e. tenet de rege OISTREHAM.—54, 138.
 Ipse *e. tenet BOLTUNE.*—54, 135.
 EUSTAN.
e. tenet MAPLEDSCAM de rege E.—22, 130.
 FARMAN.
De ipso M. (BROTHERAM) tenet f. i. J. et diu.—11, 129.
 FILIUS ANSCHITIL, ROGERUS.
r. f. a. tenet de episcopo ESLINGERS.—41, 131.
r. f. a. tenet de feudo episcopi HASTINGELAI.—45, 129.
 FILIUS CAILE, GODRIC.
f. e. tenet WICHEHAM de rege E.—25, 14.
 FILIUS CARLI, GODVIN.
g. f. e. et Toli hanc terram (HECHAM) tenuerunt T.R.E. pro ii M.—34, 114.
 FILIUS DUEMAN, GODVIN.
g. f. d. tenet unam hildam in EXESSE que iusta ad hoc M. (CELEA) pertinet. 34, 117.
 FILIUS ENGELBERT, WALTERUS.
w. f. e. tenet (de FULCHESTAN) diu. S. et i. a. terra—36, 132.
 FILIUS FULBERT, HUGO.
Postquam episcopus dedit M. (ESLINGS) h. f. f.—40, 110.
 FILIUS GAUFFRID, WILLELMUS.
w. f. g. tenet i. S. in FURLINGELAI.—5, 136.
 FILIUS GISLEBERT.
Terra Ricardi f. g. (i. e. Ricardi de Tomelrige q. v.). 55, 111.
 FILIUS GISLEBERTI COMITIS, RICARDUS.
De novo dono episcopi habet in manu regis (Robertus Latinus) de r. f. g. comitis (in SUMMERDEN DUNDRED) et reddit de terra vi libras.—1, 123.
 FILIUS GOISFRIDI, WILLELMUS.
w. f. g. habet iii manerium in DOVERE.—3, 130.
 FILIUS GROSSE, WILLELMUS.
w. f. e. tenet de Hugone BONINTONE.—53, 143.
 FILIUS HUBERT, ADAM.
a. f. h. tenet de episcopo REDLEGE.—22, 131.
a. f. h. tenet de episcopo SUDCRAL.—24, 145.
Isdem a. tenet de episcopo WICHEHAM.—24, 150.
a. f. h. tenet de episcopo SUDTONE.—30, 15.
Isdem a. tenet de episcopo CERTII.—30, 110.
Isdem a. tenet de episcopo SUDTONE.—30, 115.
Isdem a. tenet de episcopo BOGELI.—30, 120.
Isdem a. tenet de episcopo LANGVELI.—30, 128.
Isdem a. tenet de episcopo OTRINGEBENE.—30, 133.
Isdem a. tenet de episcopo EST SELVE.—30, 139.
a. f. h. tenet de eodem M. (Hoy) unum S. et unum J. 32, 134.
a. f. h. habet iii domos in HUNDERT et Civitate Cantuariensi, et ii foris civitatem.—36, 13.
a. f. h. tenet de episcopo i. denum de diu. J. que remansit extra divisionem Hugonis de Montfort et jacent in Riche.—37, 138.
a. f. h. tenet (de M. NEWSTONE) tantum silvas unde excent xl denarii per annum.—66, 124.
 FILIUS IVONIS, HERBERTUS.
De hoc dicit nepos Herberti quod episcopus Baiocensis concessit illum

FIL

(molendinum in porta Douere) fieri avenueo suo h. f. v.—2, 146.
h. f. i. dedit episcopo Baiocensi markam unam pro i. molino eorum. 7, 142.
h. f. i. tenet de episcopo GRAVESHAM.—28, 115.
De isto M. (BERHAM) dedit episcopus unam Berewicham h. f. i. que vocatur HUTHAM.—87, 142.
Hec ii M. (TRETEL et NORDSINGE) tenent h. f. i. de episcopo Baiocensi. 39, 150.
De ETWELLE quod tenet h. f. i. extra divisionem Hugonis, tenet ipse Hugo xlii acras infra summi divisionem. 32, 149.
 FILIUS LETARDI, OSBERNUS.
c. f. l. (miles archiepiscopi) tenet i. J. de archiepiscopo in BOCOLAND.—16, 110.
c. f. l. tenet de episcopo i. S. in SELINGE.—37, 124.
Isdem c. tenet de episcopo POPESLE.—37, 127.
Osbertus f. l. tenet de episcopo BEDES-TERE.—43, 136.
In eodem M. tenent de ipso Osbertus x teignum unum S. et i. unum J.—43, 140.
Modo defendit se cum terra Osberti f. l. (DOVERE).—44, 116.
a. f. l. tenet de episcopo HAMA.—44, 42, 149.
Isdem a. tenet de episcopo CILLEDEX.—44, 112.
a. misit terras coram in unum M.—44, 116.
Osbertus f. l. tenet de episcopo i. J. in BOE.—44, 145.
Osbertus f. l. tenet diu. S. et i. acras prati de terra vii annorum (NOR-BOE). 48, 121.
 FILIUS MALTE TERRE, GOISFRIDUS.
g. f. m. tenet diu. S. liberis terras (in WICHEHAM) de episcopo Baiocensi.—36, 127.
 FILIUS MODBERTI.
f. m. habet i. (domum in DOVERE).—2, 133.
 FILIUS OGRI, WILLELMUS.
w. f. o. habet i. manerium in DOVERE.—2, 123.
w. f. ogri tenet i. b. in CERLENTONE.—4, 131.
Isdem w. tenet i. monasterium in DOVERE.—4, 124.
w. f. ogri tenet de episcopo CERLENTONE.—25, 143.
Isdem w. tenet de episcopo CHAT.—25, 148.
 FILIUS RICARDI, RADULFUS.
r. f. r. tenet de Hugone diu. S. in Ruchinga.—52, 124.
 (FILIUS RICARDI) RADULFUS.
r. tenet de Hugone. HORTEN.—52, 129.
 FILIUS ROBERTI, RADULFUS.
r. f. r. tenet de episcopo HERTANGE.—43, 147.
 FILIUS ROBERTI, WILLELMUS.
w. f. r. tenet de episcopo WEST SELVE.—30, 143.
 FILIUS SIBED, DERINC.
T.R.E. d. f. a. tenet diu. S. et diu. J. in ADDLAM.—5, 129.
 FILIUS TAUM, WILLELMUS (v. etiam FILIUS WILLELMII TAHUM).
Osbertus tenet de w. f. l. ALDELOSE. 41, 121.
 FILIUS TEGDALI, WILLELMUS.
w. f. t. habet i. manerium in DOVERE.—2, 127.
n. f. tegdali et Roberti Niger habent i. manerium in DOVERE.—3, 129.
w. f. t. tenet diu. S. et diu. J. in ADDLAM.—5, 127.
 FILIUS TEGDALI (i. q. FILIUS TEGDALI, q. v.).
 FILIUS TURALDI, RADULFUS.
r. f. l. (miles archiepiscopi) tenet BOLTONE de archiepiscopo. 15, 137.
r. f. l. tenet de episcopo ERLEI.—22, 117.
r. tenet de episcopo EDDINTONE.—22, 121.

FIL

FILIUS TURALDI.
f. t. de Roucestre tenet de episcopo WITENERS. 25, 134.
 FILIUS TURALDI, RADULFUS.
r. f. Turaldi tenet de episcopo AIGLESSA.—27, 16.
r. f. t. tenet de episcopo EDDINTONE.—27, 145.
r. f. Turaldi tenet de episcopo MELETON.—28, 111.
Isdem r. tenet de episcopo LEDESDENE.—28, 117.
r. f. Turaldi tenet de episcopo diu. S. in ESTOCHINGEBERGE.—29, 17.
r. f. t. tenet OTHINGEBERGE.—33, 17.
r. f. t. tenet de episcopo LITELBROT-THAM.—33, 141.
r. f. t. tenet de episcopo ARCELI.—31, 125.
 FILIUS TUROLDI (i. q. FILIUS TURALDI, q. v.).
 FILIUS UNSPE, RADULFUS.
r. f. u. (miles archiepiscopi) tenet de archiepiscopo ELESFORD.—15, 19.
 FILIUS VILUIN, VILSTAN.
f. v. tenet i. S. in SIBERESTWALD.—5, 144.
 FILIUS WILLELMII, HUGO.
h. f. w. tenet ix S. (in FULCHESTAN) de terra Vilanorum. 36, 123.
 FILIUS WILLELMII, RICARDUS.
r. f. w. tenet de episcopo BORNE.—33, 116.
 FILIUS WILLELMII TAHUM (v. etiam FILIUS TAUM).
f. w. t. tenet de episcopo DELCE.—32, 110.
 FITZ (v. sub FILIUS).
 POLET WILLELMUS.
w. f. (miles archiepiscopi) tenet de archiepiscopo FLENGESSAM. 16, 112.
Isdem w. (miles archiepiscopi) tenet ESTERBORE de archiepiscopo.—16, 114.
w. (miles archiepiscopi) tenet de archiepiscopo TILMANSTONE.—16, 139.
De hac terra (AMESLANT) habet w. f. i. i. J. 19, 146.
 FREDERIC.
M. ESTWELLE quod tenet f. de rege E.—50, 11.
 FULBERTUS.
f. tenet de episcopo BERHAM.—37, 133.
f. tenet de episcopo CILLEHAM.—38, 125.
f. tenet de episcopo ESLINGES.—40, 129.
Isdem f. tenet de episcopo DODHAM.—40, 115.
Quando f. recepit.—40, 120.
In eodem landreio (BEVSEBERGE) f. habet de Hugone i. molinum.—53, 118.
 GAND, ABBAS ET ABBATIA DE.
a. de g. (annuatur inter "Tenentes Terras in Cant.") 7, 150.
Terra Sancti Petri de g.—49, 139.
a. de g. tenet de rege LEVESHAM, et de rege E. tenent.—49, 140.
 GAUFFRIDUS.
g. tenet BODESHAM de abbate.—49, 117.
 GIRUNDE DE TURSTIN'S.
t. de g. tenet in BOCHELAND i. J. de episcopo.—40, 11.
 GISLEBERTUS.
De terra Vilanorum (NORBORNE) g. tenet ii S. diu. J. minus. 48, 112.
g. tenet de Hugone unum J. in LANGEBORE HUYORNE.—52, 146.
 GISLEBERTUS COMES.
Ricardus filius g. c. (v. sub Filias Gisleberti).
 GOD.
g. tenet COLINGES de rege E.—34, 146.
g. tenet TEVERATE de rege E.—54, 119.
 GODFRIDUS.
De hoc M. (PITHEAM) tenet g. et Nigelius i. S. et diu. et J.—12, 140.
De terra lujas M. (FERLAGA) tenet g. in feudo diu. S.—17, 136.
Quod g. tenet i. libras.—17, 140.

GOD

GODEFRIDUS DAPIER.
g. d. (miles archiepiscopi) tenet de archiepiscopo LERHAM.—16, 12.
Isdem g. tenet de archiepiscopo in SCAPE. diu. S.—16, 17.
 GODEL (v. sub GODIL).
 GODESA ET GODESSA.
g. tenet BEDESHAM de rege E.—43, 139.
godesa tenet ALVETONE in alodium.—49, 110.
 GODIL ET GODEL.
godel tenet de Brisi HORTUNE, et possit se vertit quo voluit.—24, 15.
godel tenet OTRINGEBERGE de rege E.—38, 119.
 GODRIC ET GODRICUS.
In BOCHELAND ipse g. i. S. 5, 141.
g. Canonius S. M.—7, 13.
g. tenet l'asse de rege E.—22, 144.
g. tenet WICHEHAM de rege E.—25, 119.
g. tenet PELLESDON de rege E. 27, 119.
g. tenet OFHAM de rege E.—27, 130.
g. tenet EST SELVE de rege E. 30, 142.
g. tenet DELCE de rege E.—32, 114.
g. tenet i. J. in PISPA de rege E.—32, 141.
g. tenet BENDERSTED de Alnoold CH.—32, 129.
g. tenet HORTONE de rege E.—40, 129.
g. tenet ALDHORSE de rege E. cum Bradeham M. 41, 125.
In hoc M. (SOLTONE) misit g. et tenuit xx acras de alodio suo. 42, 142.
g. tenet MIDELEA de rege E. 44, 121.
 GODRIC DE BURNES.
Altharus, et quicquid de relevatione.—53, 119.
g. de b. tenet BERBERNE de rege E.—53, 123.
 GODRIC CARLESONE.
Altharus, et quicquid de relevatione.—53, 119.
g. filius Carle tenet WICHEHAM de rege E.—25, 14.
 GODVINUS ET GODUINUS.
Hanc terram (CERLENTONE) tenuerunt ex rege i. finibus pro ii M. g. et Alnold. 35, 147.
g. Sot, tenet CHAT de rege E.—26, 12.
g. tenet i. J. in TOTITINE de rege E. 27, 144.
g. Lelric et Viluin tenuerunt GRAVESHAM (tunc ii M.)—28, 119.
g. et Altharus tenuerunt AUDINTONE de rege E. pro ii M.—29, 143.
g. et Edwinnus hanc terram (LITELBROTTHAM) T.R.E. tenuerunt pro ii M.—33, 148.
g. filius Duedam tenet unam hildam in EXESSE quod iusta ad hoc M. (CELEA) pertinet. 34, 117.
g. filius Carle, et Toli, hanc terram (HECHAM) tenuerunt T.R.E. pro ii M. 34, 118.
g. tenet HANERST de Godlino Comite. 34, 133.
g. tenet CILLEDEX de rege E. Et alii v. teign. Osbertus misit terras coram in unum M. 44, 116.
g. tenet i. J. et x acras in MASSEBERGE. 45, 131.
 GODUINUS COMES.
c. g. habebat terciam partem (DOVERE). 2, 15.
g. c. T.R.E. canit M. (ESTOCES) de duobus hominibus qui cum tenentur de episcopo REFFENS.—21, 134.
Hoc M. (LELEBURN) tenet Iurgis de g. c.—26, 135.
Altharus tenet FERBERNE de g. c.—29, 125.
Altharus tenet i. J. in SELESBERNE de g. c.—29, 125.
Altharus tenet BOLTONE de g. c.—31, 15.
Altharus tenet HERNETTON de g. c.—31, 130.

HER

Albanus tenet de A. unum S. in
HONTENE—43, 114.
T.R.R. farant (GRANVIZ) et M. Unum
tenet *Heroldus* canis—25, 126.
Hunt tenet *ARCLET* de *Heroldo* co-
canis—34, 129.
A. tenet *ALF. S. unum* viginti minus
... Et alius habet *MANE* decem
que jussit in *FABE* M. Adam—54, 9
F.EDBERTVS
De terra huij et M. (OSTRINGS) tenet 4
di. S. etc. 39, 139.
Quando A. recepit—33, 143.
h. tenet de episcopo NORDELINGE—
39, 145.
A. tenet de *ARMAN* de rege RINGETON—
42, 118.
Tenet h. de Hagone nepote Herberti
di. de A. MOULDE (i. HAMOLDE)
de fratre episcopi. 42, 123.
Quandus tenet (BOCHESLEIE).—
43, 117.
EHERBERTVS FILIVS IVONIS (i.
FILIVS IVONIS).
L.M.I.R.I.
A. tenet TRAFTEL—39, 140.
h. tenet de feo alio episcopi ESAMELES-
FORD—41, 117.
h. tenet de Hugone BOCHESLEIE et
est de feudo episcopi—43, 115
h. tenet de Hugone POLITONE—53, 1
EROLDVS (i. HERALDVS).
h. tenet I.S.
A. tenet de Hugone (BOCHESLEIE).
STONE—41, 140
h. tenet de Hugone SEDINGES—52,
11
h. tenet de Hugone OSTREFOLE—54, 13.
EVING. ENULPHVS DE
e. de h. tenet FERTINGHAM—23, 53.
e. de h. tenet de episcopo CIRESTEL—
24, 139.
e. de h. tenet de episcopo CLIVE—34,
1
Isdem e. tenet de episcopo HADONE.
34, 137.
OR ALUINUVS
Habit scilicet et canan—4, 13.
H. ALVIN, ORDINE DE
de A. CANAN scilicet et canan—4, 14.
UGO.
Ratiffas de Carlespie tenet PIVEN-
TORE de feudo episcopi et h. de co-
—31, 9.
h. tenet EWELLE de episcopo—42, 1
2.
Isdem A. tenet de episcopo WESLIVE.
—43, 133.
h. tenet de episcopo SOLTONE de episcopo.
—43, 133.
Isdem h. te. in DOVERE i molinum
non pertinet. l. M.—42, 143.
Quidam A. tenet S. (de SVANFOT).
—43, 18.
Herbertus tenet h. de ROCHESLEIE et
est de feudo episcopi—43, 115.
UGO DE BRAIROUE
h. de h. tenet de episcopo ORINGE-
—33, 115, 115.
UGO DE MANNEVILLE (v. MANNE-
VILLE)
UGO DE MONTFORT (v. MONT-
FORT)
UGO, NEPOS HERBERTI.
h. tenet de episcopo SENTLINGE.
—26, 117.
h. A. tenet de episcopo HARLARDHAM.
29, 113.
Isdem A. tenet de episcopo FEEBERNE.
—29, 112.
Isdem A. tenet de episcopo I. Jilbert
tenet in SLEDLINGE—29, 123.
Isdem A. tenet de ABLEUICI Camerarius
tenet de episcopo FREDERESHAM—29, 1
29.
h. A. tenet de episcopo BOLTOINE.
—31, 11.
Isdem A. tenet de episcopo GOSEWELLE.
—31, 16.
Isdem A. tenet WINCHELSEMERIE.—31
11.

LEU

Islem a. h. tenet de episcopo EYSELZE. —
31, 117.
h. n. h. tenet de episcopo ORFINGER. —
38, 334
Herbertus tenet de h. n. a. d. m. J. in
AUSCULE. — 42, 23.
HUGO DE PORT (v. PORT).
HUNEY.
h. tenuit ANCEI de Henrico Comite. —
34, 239.
HUTUNUS LORIPES.
tenuit i manum (in DOUZE). — 27,
137
ANBERTUS.
l. (abstulit) i molenidum (de cunctis) s.
M. J. — 7, 143.
HUGONIS ARCHIEPISCOPI.
Ante a. l. reuogit et se iniuste accepisse.
— 6, 44.
h. a. dimissioem illud (M. EPISCOPUS)
tenet Biocensum EPISCOPUS. — 21,
33.
In isto burgo (Forey) a. l. tenet viui
massuras. — 47, 32.
LATINUS, ROBERTUS.
reuerba l. tenet de episcopo LOISERS.
r. l. tenet ad firmam de regis TOTI-
tux, de novo dono episcopi BIA-
reusis. — 27, 186.
Islem r. tenet in TOTITUX, ad firmam
de regis, i. e., et istud est de novo
donu episcopi Biocensis. — 27, 49.
r. l. tenet ad firmam ILLERBETITUX.
Islem r. tenet ad firmam BRUNFELLE. —
31, 131.
r. l. tenet ad firmam de episcopo CETE-
HAM. — 39, 12.
r. l. tenet ad firmam BOSELE. — 33, 31
r. l. tenet vi seras (in SUMMERDORF
HUYEDORF) et de novo dono epis-
copi labeit in manu regis de Riccio.
filio Gisberti comitis x. v. et inde
redidit de firma vi lubea. — 47,
106. M. (LATIAM) tenet r. l. unum
de h. n. — 15, 15.
L., Lemuin, Fineret, Sired, et alii i te-
nitur PLESNET et PIRAM de rege E. et
poterunt re quolibet can. t. r. r.
— 47, 137.
LESNIS, AZOR DE.
habuit sacum et socum. a. 1. 3.
LESTAN.
r. tenet EDINORIS de rege E. —
31, 131.
L. tenet ad firmam a. v. et se ad Almo-
Cite. — 22, 82.
LUEUX.
l. tenuit ORINGARE de rege E. —
33, 33.
LUXON, OTTRINEGO.
l. de Sutione habuit sacum et socum.
— 4, 5
r. tenet SUTIONE de rege E. — 30, 119.
LEUNC.
l. tenet BURNES de rege E. — 33, 134.
LURET.
l. de Rochegie tenuit de rege E. — 40,
11.
l. tenit d. n. s. in ROCHOGIS de rege E. —
32, 129.
LURET.
l. tenit CRAIGIS de rege E. — 25, 115.
L. Vinum et Gadi de tenentur GALES-
HAM (DE TRIMM M.) — 33, 119.
LURET, OTTRINEGO.
habuit sacum et socum. a. 4, 6.
LEUARDIS.
l. tenit i. i. (in BOCHELANO) de rege E.
— 39, 131.
LEUNIS.
T. R. E. l. tenit CELESTONIS in pre-
Lenda. — 4, 20.
l. et Vinum tenentur SILETONIS in
pargo, et poterunt cum terra se
reuerba l. totu voluerunt. — 27, 15.
r. l. tenit FREDETORIS de rege E.
— 29, 119.
L. Lefstan, Fineret, Sired, et alii i te-
nentur PLESNET et PIRAM a. v. et
poterunt re quolibet can. t. r. r.
— 47, 137.

l. tenuit dim. *J.* in LEUBERGE de
rege E.—42, 146.
l. tenuit HORTONE de rege E.—52, 19.
LEULIUNS COM.LS.
l. tenuit ESSERDENE—27, 135.
l. tenuit MELPETINE —28, 77.
l. tenuit LEDENBERG —28, 114.
Hoc M. (BORHAM) tenuit l. c.—28,
46.
l. tenuit PEECHAM—39, 11.
l. tenuit ESLEDEN. 29, 135.
l. tenuit SUTTON. 30, 19.
Vluatins tenuit COLINOR de l. c.—34,
120.
Vluatins tenuit BICELEL de l. c.—34,
120.
LEUULOID.
l. tenuit i. f. in Ore de rege E. 39, 19.
LISIASCENSIS EPISCOPUS
l. tenuit de episcopo Baiocensi GRE-
N.—28, 114.
LORIEHS HUMFRIDUS
h. tenuit i maserau (in DOUERE)—2,
137.
MAIGNO.
g. tenuit de Hugone (de Montfort)
SELYTORE. 50, 112.
Ipse m. tenet de Hugone (de Montfort)
ESTEFORD. 50, 116.
Almā ESTEFORD tenet de M. Hugon-
is. 50, 116.
MALE TIERRE FILIUS (s. sub FI-
LI'S).
MALGERIUS.
(Miles Archiepiscopi) m. tenet de Archie-
piscopo i. d. in Orpion.—15, 117.
De episcopo tenet m. LONINGES.—
23, 121.
Isdem m. tenet in FERLINGHAM dim.
J. terre—23, 6.
Isdem m. tenet in PANDEDES d.m. S.
de episcopo—23, 111.
m. tenet de episcopo ROCHELIE. 24,
13 v.
MAXIMOT GISELBERTUS.
g. m. tenet de episcopo COBLENHE.—26,
12.
Idem g. tenet de episcopo CHERTAN.—
26, 112.
MANNEVILLE, HUGO DE.
h. de m. tenet de Hugone (de Mon-
tfort) SELYTORE. 52, 134.
MARCHEILLIS.
m. tenet de terra Villanorum (NOBBOS)
quod valet viii soides.—48, 120.
MARDS, RICARDUS DE.
r. de episcopo—dim. S. de hoc M. (Os-
PRINGS)—35, 141.
MOULLEE.
m. tenuit COLKET de rege E. 48, 153.
m. tenuit EWELLE de rege E.—3, 48
m. tenuit ESWELLE de rege E.—3,
48.
m. tenuit DANFONE de rege E.—45,
14.
m. tenuit i J. in BROCHESTLE de rege
E.—5, 16.
m. tenuit i acra terre in BEYNSBERG
HUNDARDO de rege E. 45, 118.
m. tenuit EWELLE. 53, 11.
MONTFORT, HUGO DE.
h. de m. habet i domum (in DOVERE).
—1, 151.
h. de m. (annotatur inter "Temetes
terrae in Chent"). 7, 151.
h. de m. (nūllis archiepiscopis) tenet
de Archiepiscopo SALTPUR.—16, 117.
h. de m. tenet de m. tenuit BURNAS vallet
v solidis. 35, 30.
idena, de m. J. quod remaneat extra
divisionē a de m. et jecuit in BE-
LITCE. 37, 75.
idēda (FARNN) quod valet
xx solidos.—40, 134.
De isto M. (BYETMONSTR), tenuit
h. de m. inter silvam et pastum, etc.—
40, 135.
iii denarij quod remaneant extra divi-
sionē a de m. de PISTINES M.—
41, 114.
Robertus de Romenei tenet de episcopo
dim. denarij de M. TITENFON quod

MON

De isto M. (EWELLE) tenet *h. de m.* xvii aeras et unum denarium.—42, 131.
De hoc M. (WESSELVE) tenet *h. de m.* i mullina.—42, 136.
h. de m. habet episcopus Maurici (EWELLE).—13, 12.
h. de m. tenet de episcopo i. s. vacum terre, extra divisionem suam, et adiacent NEVENTON M.—44, 129.
h. de m. tenet aliam partem (HASTINGELL) intra divisionem suam.—45, 131.
h. de m. habet ii J. (in Wt).—45, 148.
Terra *h. de m.*—50, 11.
h. de m. tenet unum M. ESTWELLE.—50, 11.
Tria J. sunt infra divisionem *h.* et quantum J. est extra.—50, 13.
Ipse *h.* tenet HAINTONE de rege.—50, 13.
Maiguo tenet de *h.* SRIVETONE.—50, 13.
Maiguo tenet de *h.* ESTEFORT.—50, 13.
Ipse *h.* tenet ESSELLA.—50, 129.
Aliam ESTEFORT tenet Maiguo de *h.*—50, 124.
Idem *h.* tenet in Maresco de Romanel J.—50, 130.
Idem *h.* tenet dim. J. quod tenuit unus sochmannus. Ille terra appropinquat in TINTON quia illuc amata est cum dominis carnis.—50, 134.
Canonici S^m M. de Doure calamitauerunt super *h.* de m. terram ERYETONE.—50, 137.
Ipse *h.* tenet ESTRIGER in dominio.—50, 141.
Bertrannus tenet de *h.* dim. J. et dim. virgam (in ESTRIGER).—50, 147.
Heruus tenet de *h.* BLACHENESTONE.—50, 149.
Idem *h.* tenet in Maresco de ROMANEL i. s. dim. virga minus.—51, 126.
Rogerius tenet de *h.* i. j. in maresco de Robert.—51, 13.
Robertus tenet de *h.* in eodem maresco (ROMANEL) sextam partem unius J.—51, 111.
Rogerius tenet de *h.* POSTINGES.—51, 115.
Idem *h.* tenet dim. S. (in POSTINGES?) quod Aldred Bot tenuit de rege E.—sine halla.—51, 122.
Idem *h.* tenet BELICE.—51, 126.
Ipse *h.* tenet terram in NEVEGERCE HUNDREDO quod Anor Rot tenuit de rege E. sine halla.—51, 130.
Ipse *h.* tenet dim. S. in MARESCOH DE ROMANEL.—51, 134.
Idem *h.* tenet in ipso Maresch (ROMANEL) i. j.—51, 137.
Ipse *h.* tenet TINTON.—51, 142.
Idem *h.* tenet dim. J. (in TINTON) quod tenuerunt v sochmanni.—51, 149.
Heruus tenet de SEDLINGES.—52, 11.
Almod tenet de *h.* HOUTONE et i. j. alidem.—52, 13.
Ipse *h.* tenet iii virgas et dim. in eodem Lest (LIMOWAS) quas tenuerunt ii sochmanni de rege E.—52, 115.
Williamus tenet de *h.* iii J. et dim. virgam in OULAVSTONE.—52, 119.
Radulfus filius Riarid tenet de *h.* dim. S. in ROCHINGES.—52, 124.
Radulfus tenet de *h.* HORTON.—52, 129.
Hugo de Manneville tenet de *h.* ESTRAITES.—52, 134.
Anasulfus tenet de *h.* i. j. quod tenuit in eodem hundredo (ESTRAITES) i sochmannus de rege E.—52, 139.
Robertus Corus tenet de *h.* i. j. quod tenuit unus sochmannus.—52, 143.
Gislebertus tenet de *h.* unum J. (in LANGEBRIG HUNDREDO) quod tenuit quidam sochmannus de rege E.—52, 146.
De EWELLE quod tenet Herbertus filius Ivois extra divisionem *h.* tenet ipse *h.* xiii aeras infra suam divisionem.—52, 149.

MON

Ipse *h. de m.* tenet ETWELLE.—53, 11.
Ipse *h.* tenet NEVENTON.—53, 17.
Molo (valet) xii libras quod habet *h.* intra divisionem suam.—53, 119.
Tenet idem *h.* unam partem JAONEI que nichil reddit nec ad illum M. iacuit sed est intra divisionem suam, et fuit de D. rege.—53, 116.
In eodem hundredo (BAYSBERGE) habet Fulbertus de *h.* unum molinum.—53, 118.
Herfridus tenet de *h.* POLTONE.—53, 119.
Idem *h.* tenet BARBURNE.—53, 123.
Alia pars est extra divisionem *h.* et cum tenet Episcopus Baiocensis.—53, 125.
In hundredo de CERH tenet quidam femina de *h.* i. virgam.—53, 130.
Ipse *h.* tenet dim. J. in TEPIDENS.—53, 139.
Ipse *h.* tenet SIBORNE.—53, 136.
Idem *h.* habet dim. S. SYANETONE.—53, 140.
Nigellas tenet de *h.* unum J. Et in Aia vii aeras.—53, 144.
Willielmus filius Grosse tenet de *h.* BONNITONE.—53, 148.
Heruus tenet de *h.* OSTREFOLE.—54, 13.
Ipse *h.* tenet dim. S. in HASTINGELIE.—54, 15.
Molo tenet quidam homo de *h.*—54, 17.
Ipse *h.* tenet in dominio i. j. et dim. in TAYGATE.—54, 119.
De isto M. (in Wt HUNDREDO) tenet *h.* de w. iii J. et dim.—55, 124.
[Sub titulo "Terra Hignous de Moutfort" annotatur ut infra.]
Heraldus tenet dim. S. unam virgam minus. Sex sochmanni tenuerunt de rege E. . . . Et adhuc habet unum denarium quod iacuit in FANE M. Adam.—54, 19.
In eodem hundredo est una virga terra in SYVESTON, quam tenuit unus sochmannus de rege E.—54, 123.
MULIEL.
Quidam *h.* tenet EROLE.—22, 120.
NIGELLUS.
M. Medicus apud S^m MARGARITAM tenet i. j. et dim.—5, 138.
De hoc M. (PIREHAN) tenet Godefridus et n. i. s. et dim. et j.—12, 140.
n. tenet de Hugone unum J. Et in Aia vii aeras.—53, 144.
NIGER, ROBERTUS.
Willielmus filius Teidoli et r. n. habent vi mansuras in DOVERE.—3, 130.
r. n. tenet i. s. in S^m MARGARITA.—3, 143.
NORTONE, OSUARD DE.
n. de n. habuit sacham et socam.—4, 16.
NORMAN.
n. alodarius et quietus de relevatione.—3, 122.
n. tenet NEDESTEDE de rege E.—33, 17.
n. tenet dim. J. in TEPIDENS de rege E.—53, 132.
n. tenet dim. S. SYANETONE de rege E.—53, 140.
n. tenet BONNITON de rege E.—53, 149.
n. tenet MAROUKE de rege E.—55, 130.
n. tenet BLEHEX de rege E.—55, 137.
ODELINUS.
o. tenet de terra Villanorum (NORBORNE) i. s.—43, 118.
ODO.
o. tenet de episcopo GELINGHAM.—31, 148.
o. tenet de episcopo in eadem HADONE i. j.—34, 142.
Idem o. tenet de episcopo COLINGES.—34, 144.
ODELARDUS.
De terra Villanorum huius M. (NORBORNE) tenet o. i. s.—48, 110.

OID

o. tenet de hoc M. (NORBORNE) i. s. et vocatur BEVESFEL.—48, 126.
ORDING et ORDING.
ordine de Horton habuit sacham et socam.—4, 14.
ording tenuit de rege dimidium S. in HORTON.—24, 19.
ORDRIC.
o. et Aluric, duo fratres, tenuerunt CERT de rege E.—34, 137.
OSBERNUS.
o. tenet de episcopo BOCHELAND.—39, 125.
Idem o. tenet i. j. de episcopo in eodem M. (BOCHELAND).—39, 129.
o. tenet de episcopo i. j. et dim. in eodem hundredo (ESTREI).—43, 151.
o. tenet de episcopo unum M. quod tenuerunt iii liberi homines de rege E. (in ESTREI HUNDREDO).—45, 11.
OSBERNUS FILIUS LETARDI (v. FILIUS LETARDI).
OSBERNUS PAISFORER (v. PAISFORER).
OSBERTUS.
o. tenet de Willmo Filio Talm ALDELOSE.—41, 121.
o. tenet de episcopo i. j. et x aeras in MASSEBERGE.—44, 134.
Idem o. tenet de episcopo xv aeras in ESMETONE.—44, 136.
OSBERTUS, FILIUS LETARDI (v. FILIUS LETARDI).
OSIER et OSIAR.
o. tenet DEINDENE de rege E.—42, 19.
o. tenet SIBORNE de rege E.—53, 136.
OSIER.
o. tenet (in TARENT) i. manerium de rege E.—23, 149.
OSTREHAM, ROGERUS DE.
r. de o. fecit domum super equam regis (in DOVERE).—2, 140.
OSUARDUS.
o. de Norton habuit sacham et socam.—4, 19.
o. tenet HARIARDESHAM de rege E.—29, 115.
o. tenet ALKOTONE de rege E.—30, 11.
o. tenet DELICE de rege E.—39, 118.
o. tenet HADONE de rege E.—34, 141.
o. tenet TUNESTELLE de rege E.—35, 15.
o. tenet CERCE.—35, 18.
o. tenet STEFEDON, T.R.E.—35, in margine.
o. tenet TANGAS.—35, 112.
De istis S. quos Hugo de Port habet (in TUNESTELLE, CERCE, STEFEDON et TANGAS) tenuit o. v. ad gablum et iii S. et i. j. et dim. quos abstulit Villanis regis.—35, 113.
o. tenet NORTONE u. rege E.—38, 121.
o. tenet HERSTE de rege E.—39, 135.
o. tenet SEDLINGES de rege E.—32, 12.
OSUARD VICECOMES.
o. tunc v. prestuit ea (i. e. terras in TARENTFORT) Alenau, T.R.E. propositio Leindoune.—8, 119.
Quis idem o. p. posuit extra M. per quoddam radionum.—8, 127.
OTRINBERGE, LEURIC DE.
l. de o. habuit sacham et socam.—4, 16.
(OTRINBERGE, VLESTAN DE?)
v. (de o.?) habuit sacham et socam.—4, 16.
OW, COMES DE.
o. de o. De eodem M. (ALDITON) tenet ESTCINORUS pro M.—14, 122.
c. de o. (miles archiepiscopi) tenet de Archiepiscopo OLECUMBE.—15, 130.
c. de o. habet iii denas de isto M. (ESLEDES).—20, 137.
In hoc M. (BRAYSTON) misit episcopus Baiocensis iii denas, quam remanserunt extra divisionem c. de o.—41, 148.

OXE

OXENFORD, VLRIC DE.
v. de o. habet viii aeras in CORNELIA hundredo.—5, 110.
PAISFORER, OSBERNUS.
o. paisforere tenet in Longeston dim. S. de episcopo.—33, 115.
De eodem M. (BERRAM) dedit episcopus o. p. i. s. etc.—37, 144.
Hoc quod o. habet (valet) vi libras.—37, 149.
o. p. tenet de episcopo PALESTREL.—41, 127.
Idem o. tenet de episcopo xii aeras. In BEUSBERGE HUNDREDO.—41, 132.
PEUREL, RANULFUS.
r. p. tenet unum hidam in EXESSE, que iusto ad hoc M. (CELGA) pertinet.—34, 17.
PICTAVENSIS, WILLELMUS.
w. p. tenet dim. S. et vii aeras in SIBERTSUDAL; et in ARDEHAM dim. S. vii aeras minus.—5, 118.
PORT, HUGO DE.
h. de p. tenet HAGELI cum hii acriis terre plus.—8, 121.
De hoc M. (MIDDLETUNE) tenet *h. de p.* etc.—9, 116 et 9.
De episcopo H. coenit tenet *h. de parth* HAGELI.—22, 13.
h. de p. tenet de episcopo EISSE.—22, 136.
Præter hoc habet *h.* duos homines tenentes dim. S. (in Eisse) qui poterant T.R.E. ire quolibet anno Lestati.—22, 140.
h. de p. tenet de episcopo PELLESORDE.—27, 114.
Idem *h.* tenet de episcopo RIESSE.—27, 120.
Idem *h.* tenet de episcopo OFEHAM.—27, 120.
h. de p. tenet ALKOTONE.—39, 148.
h. de p. tenet de episcopo TUNESTELLE.—35, 11.
h. de p. tenet de episcopo CERCE.—35, 16.
Idem *h.* tenet de episcopo STEFEDONE.—35, in *marginis*.
Idem *h.* tenet de episcopo TANGAS.—35, 19.
De ista S. quos *h. de p.* habet (in TUNESTELLE, CERCE, STEFEDON, et TANGAS) tenuit OSUARDUS v. ad gablum et iii S. et i. j. et dim. quos abstulit Villanis regis.—35, 113.
h. de parth tenet de episcopo NORTONE.—35, 119.
h. de parth tenet de episcopo HERSTE.—39, 132.
h. de parth tenet de episcopo PESTINGES et PIRAM.—41, 133.
PRESBYTER, EDUUL.
e. p. tenet PALESTREL de rege L.—41, 130.
RADULFUS.
r. tenet i. s. in S^m MARGARITA.—4, 137.
In hoc villa (S^m MARTINUS) tenet r. dim. S. de archiepiscopo.—14, 115.
r. (Filius Turaldi) tenet de episcopo EDDINTONE.—22, 121.
r. tenet WARWINTON de Abbate S^m A.—46, 140.
r. tenet de Hugone HORTON.—52, 129.
RADULFUS DE CURBESPIN (v. CURBESPIN).
RADULFUS DE SANCTA SANSONE (v. S^m SANSONE).
RANULFUS.
Heet iii M. (HARDES, SPILLINGS, et BLUKES) episcopi Baiocensis tenet r. ad firmam.—35, 137.
Terra cuiusdam r. militis (in BERHAM) valet xl solidos.—37, 149.
De isto M. (ESFOLTER) tenet r. x aeras.—39, 17.
RANULFUS DE COLUMBELS (v. COLUMBELS).
RANULFUS DE VALBADON (v. VALBADON).
RANULFUS.
De isto S. (FERLAGA) tenet r. i. j. de episcopo in M. PINPE.—39, 151.

REG

REGINA EDDUA.
Excepit term. r. E.—6, 132.
REGINA EDDID.
S. d. g. tenet NEWSTONE de r. E.—58, 74.

REX (i. e. REX WILLELMUS).
Terra r.—8, 11.

r. habet (de LINGESTONE) in manu sua quod valet x solidos.—22, 150.
r. de isto M. (LINGESTONE) habet quod valet x solidos.—23, 144.

De hoc M. (FRANINGHAM) tenet r. quod valet viii solidos.—23, 110.

r. habet (in LINGESTONE) silvam pro novo dono episcopi.—23, 113.
r. habet de silva hujus M. (FRANINGHAM) quod valet viii solidos.—23, 130.

r. habet de isto M. (TARENT) pro novo dono episcopi quod valet x denarios.—23, 123.

r. habet pro novo dono episcopi, de isto M. (HORTUNE) quod valet x solidos.—24, 12.

Quod r. tenet de hoc M. (LASELA)—25, 110.

r. tenet (de LEBERNE), pro novo dono episcopi, quod valet, etc. 26, 133.
r. viii solidos et vi denarios (in ATOLESSA) pro novo dono episcopi. 27, 110.

r. habet de hoc M. (PECHERAM) tres denarios.—23, 150.

De hoc M. (CELEA) est in manu r. quod valet vii solidos, de novo dono episcopi. 34, 12.

Iste tenet (DENE) est in manu r.—41, 16.
r. habet omne servitium de i. burgensibus de ROMENEL.—41, 151.

Herbertus tenet ad firmam de r. RINGEBON, de feodo episcopi. 42, 117.
Abbas de Gand tenet de r. LEVESHAM.—49, 140.

REX

Tempore R. E. T. R. E. passim.
Habebat r. E. duas partes (DOVERE).—2, 13.

Esmeit capellanus r. E.—4, 145.
In Civitate CANTUARIA habuit r. E. ii burgenses redentes galum, et alios cecit super quos habebat sacchar et socum et in molendina. 6, 11.

Suis consuetudinibus quietas habuerit r. E. tempore.—6, 145.
Erant in firma r. E. (in TARENTFORT) dum viveret.—8, 118.

(HAGELER) in firma r. [E.] remanebat ita peruenit et post mortem r. E.—8, 123.

Antiquum r. E. doletet illam (SANDWIC) S. M.—10, 18.

Tempore mortis r. E. non erant (SANDWIC) ad firmam. 10, 19.

Lestian tenet de r. E.—23, 124.
Eustan tenet de r. E.—23, 130.
Seward tenet de r. E. 23, 133.

Goderic tenet de r. E.—23, 145.
Brix Cilt tenet de r. E.—23, 150.
Bruming tenet de r. E.—23, 155.

Alric tenet de r. E.—23, 144.
Oswert tenet de r. E.—23, 149.
Ordin tenet de r. [E.]—24, 19.

Arschil de r. E. tenet. 24, 127.
Brix Cilt tenet de r. E. 24, 132.
Almarid tenet de r. E.—24, 133.

Tochi tenet de r. E. 24, 144.
Toil tenet de r. E.—24, 149.
Goderic filius Carle tenet de r. E.—25, 14.

Brix Cilt tenet de r. E.—25, 111.
Leoric tenet de r. E.—25, 115.
Alnothia tenet de r. [E.] 25, 133.

Anschil tenet de r. E.—25, 132.
Aluinus tenet de r. [E.] 25, 142.
Tenement de r. [E.] ii fratres Godum et Aluand.—25, 147.

Godwinus (quod) tenet de r. E.—26, 12.
Aluinus tenet de r. E. 26, 17.
Sberne biga tenet de r. E.—26, 116.

Anschil tenet de r. E.—26, 126.
Sberne tenet de r. E.—26, 147.
Goderic tenet de r. E.—27, 119.

Alric tenet de r. E.—27, 125.
Goderic tenet de r. E.—27, 130.

REX

Vinod tenet de r. E.—27, 141.
Godwinus tenet de r. E.—27, 143.
Apelret tenet de r. E.—27, 150.

Visan tenet de r. E.—28, 124.
Sberne biga tenet de r. E.—28, 139.
Lleuca tenet de r. E.—29, 14.

Eddes tenet de r. [E.] 29, 112.
Oswardus tenet de r. E.—29, 118.
Leuinus tenet de r. E.—29, 129.

Godwinus et Aluinus tenement de r. E.—29, 143.
Ehrea tenet de r. E.—29, 147.
Oswardus tenet de r. E. 30, 14.

Leuot tenet de r. E.—30, 119.
Targis tenet de r. E. 30, 127.
Targis tenet de r. E.—30, 132.

Aluandus tenet de r. E.—30, 135.
Goderic tenet de r. E.—30, 142.
Eddid tenet de r. E.—30, 148.

Edicannus tenet de r. E.—31, 19.
Vinod tenet de r. E.—31, 116.
Vlric tenet de r. E.—31, 120.

Aluinus tenet de r. E. 31, 125.
Sberne biga tenet de r. E.—31, 143.
Sberne biga tenet de r. E.—31, 147.

Goderic tenet de r. E.—32, 114.
Oswardus tenet de r. E. 32, 118.
Anschil tenet de r. E.—32, 129.

Goderic tenet de r. E. 32, 145.
Alnothia tenet de r. [E.]—32, 150.
Alnoth tenet de r. E. 33, 12.

Norman tenet de r. E.—33, 17.
Leuca tenet de r. E.—33, 113.
Goderic tenet de r. E. 33, 119.

Edmarcus tenet de r. E.—33, 123.
Duo fratres tenement de r. E. Alarie et Oulric. 34, 137.

Oswardus tenet de r. E.—34, 141.
God tenet de r. E.—34, 146.
Vinodius tenet de r. E. 34, 150.

Osward tenet de r. E.—35, 15.
Edmarcus tenet de r. E. 35, 125.
Alric tenet de r. E.—35, 129.

Leuca tenet de r. E. 35, 134.
Azar tenet de r. E.—35, 142.
Tenet Alaricus biga de r. E.—35, 151.

Tenit Edericus de r. E.—37, 17.
Alnoth tenet de r. E.—37, 123.
Tenement ii liberi homines de r. E.—37, 129.

Vlric tenet de r. E. 37, 124.
Fuit de dominia firma r. E.—37, 150.
Edmarcus tenet de r. E.—38, 15.

Vlric tenet de r. E. 38, 18.
Targis tenet de r. E.—38, 114.
Oswardus tenet de r. E.—38, 121.

Sire tenet de r. E.—38, 133.
Barrod de r. E. tenet.—39, 16.
Win tenet de r. E.—39, 120.

Vlric tenet de r. E.—39, 123.
Vlric tenet de r. E.—39, 128.
Leuandus tenet de r. E.—39, 131.

Oswardus tenet de r. E.—39, 135.
Vinod tenet de r. E.—39, 139.
Vinod tenet de r. E.—39, 145.

Targot tenet de r. E. 40, 18.
Vinod tenet de r. E. et potuit ire quo voluit cum terra.—40, 18.

Sire tenet de r. E.—40, 114.
Sire tenet de r. E.—40, 120.
Vinod tenet de r. E.—40, 123.

Goderic tenet de r. E.—40, 129.
Welerin tenet de r. [E.]—40, 139.
Leuot de Rothinge tenet de r. E.—40, 144.

Alricus tenet de r. E.—40, 150.
Tenement Vinod, et Wana, et Aluand, et Vlacon de r. E.—41, 17.

Sberne biga tenet de r. E.—41, 113.
Alric tenet de r. E.—41, 120.
Goderic tenet de r. E.—41, 125.

Edum presbyter tenet de r. E.—41, 130.
Osier tenet de r. E.—42, 19.
Edmarcus tenet de r. E.—42, 122.

Edricus de Alham tenet de r. E.—42, 130.
Edricus tenet de r. E. 42, 137.
Leuinus tenet de r. E.—42, 146.

Quidam Allet qui tenet de r. E. ii seros in alodum.—42, 147.
Molice tenet de r. E.—43, 153.
Molice tenet de r. E.—43, 153.

REX

Colcon tenet de r. E.—43, 110.
Asced tenet de r. E.—43, 114.
Vinod tenet de r. E.—43, 118.

Bocho tenet de r. E.—43, 121.
Tenement vii tui de r. E.—43, 130.
Edmarcus tenet de r. E.—43, 135.

Godesa tenet de r. E. 43, 139.
Elmer tenet de r. E.—43, 146.
Edid tenet de r. E.—43, 150.

Ernold tenet de r. E.—43, 154.
Tres tui tenement de r. E.—44, 11.
Godianus tenet de r. E. et alii v. tui.—44, 115.

Goderic tenet de r. E. 44, 121.
Eugenis de Alham tenet de r. E.—44, 129.
Tochi tenet de r. E.—44, 131.

Godianus tenet de r. E.—44, 135.
Sire tenet de r. E.—44, 138.
Winardus tenet de r. E.—44, 144.

Jermoltus tenet de r. E.—44, 147.
Molice tenet de r. E.—44, 151.
Quod tenement iii liberi homines de r. E.—45, 11.

Vinod tenet de r. E.—45, 19.
Molice tenet de r. E.—45, 114.
Molice tenet de r. E.—45, 116.

Molice tenet de r. E.—45, 118.
Quod tenement ii liberi homines de r. E. in Bochelard. 45, 121.

Quod tenet Vinod de r. E.—45, 130.
Iste burgi (Rogewit) duas partes dedit r. E. S. P. A.—47, 114.

Abbas de Gand tenet de r. LEVESHAM, et de r. E. tenet. 49, 140.
Quod tenet Froderic de r. E. 60, 11.

Vlric presbyter tenet de r. E.—50, 18.
Bresolt tenet de r. E.—50, 112.
Tres homines tenement de r. E. et potuerunt ire quodlibet cum terra suis.—50, 120.

Wilelmus tenet de r. E.—50, 124.
Alcholen tenet de r. E.—50, 145.
Alred bot tenet de r. E.—51, 122.

Targis tenet de r. E. 51, 126.
Azar Rot tenet de r. E.—51, 131.
Vinod tenet de r. E. 51, 143.

Osward tenet de r. E.—52, 18.
Leuinus tenet de r. E.—52, 19.
Tenement iii sochmanni de r. E.—52, 116.

Leuot tenet de r. E.—52, 125.
Duo sochmanni tenement de r. E.—52, 130.
Vinod tenet de r. E. 52, 135.

Tenit i sochmannus de r. E.—52, 140.
Tenit quidam sochmannus de r. E.—52, 147.

Edricus tenet de r. E.—52, 17.
Est unus sochmannus tenens vii acras, et ipso idem tenet de r. E. 53, 113.

Vlricus tenet de r. E.—53, 119.
Goderic de Burnes tenet de r. E.—53, 123.

i sochmannus tenet de r. E.—53, 131.
Tenit Norman de r. E.—53, 132.
Osier tenet de r. E.—53, 136.

Norman tenet de r. E.—53, 141.
i sochmannus tenet de r. E.—53, 145.
Norman tenet de r. E.—53, 149.

Alred bot tenet de r. E.—54, 13.
Sex sochmanni tenement de r. E.—54, 110.

Vinod tenet de r. E.—54, 116.
God tenet de r. E.—54, 120.
Tenit i sochmannus de r. E.—54, 124.

Godwinus Comes tenet de r. E.—54, 128.
Alred tenet de r. E.—55, 12.
Alric tenet de r. E.—55, 110.

Willelmus acapitranus tenet de r. E.—55, 127.
Norman tenet de r. E.—55, 130.
Norman tenet de r. E.—55, 137.

REX WILLELMUS.
Quando W. W. in anglum venit.—2, 119.
Tempore W. W. (R. W.)—6, 144.

r. W. (annotatur inter "Teucetes Terras in Client").—7, 150.
r. W. tenet TARENTFORT.—8, 13.
r. W. tenet ELESFORD.—8, 132.

REX

r. W. tenet MIDDELTON.—8, 143.
r. W. tenet FAVRESHANT.—9, 119.
Regnante W. r.—21, 137.

Tenit ad firmam de r. W. in Leuchberge i J. et v. acras.—43, 119.
Annunio regis W.—47, 116.

RICARDUS.
r. homo archiepiscopi tenet de eo LEVELANT.—15, 143.

Isdem r. tenet de archiepiscopo GRAVENIL.—15, 146.

r. tenet (de FULCHESTAN) liii acras.—36, 147.

r. tenet de episcopo RONGSTONE.—40, 121.

RICARDUS FILIUS GISELBERTI (v. FILIUS GISELBERTI).
RICULFUS.
r. tenet de Adam in HAMOLDE dim J de fundo episcopi.—42, 123.

ROBERTUS.
Isdem r. habet dim. S. in Cornhill Hundredo.—5, 12.

r. medio tenet TESTAN ad firmam.—33, 120.

r. tenet BENEDESTE ad firmam.—33, 126.

De hac terra (in WALWALERS) habet r. dim. S.—44, 142.

robertus tenet de Hugone in eodem Marce (ROMENEL) sextam partem annis J. 51, 111.

robertus tenet de Hugone (v. sub ESTRATES) i J. quod tenet i sochmannus.—52, 143.

ROBERTUS LATINUS (v. sub LATINUS).
ROBERTUS NIGER (v. sub NIGER).
ROBERTUS DE ROMENEL (v. sub ROMENEL).

ROCHINGE DE LEURET.
i. de r. tenet CUMBE de rege E.—40, 144.

ROGERIUS.
r. tenet de Hugone i J. in Maresco de Romanel. 51, 12.

r. tenet de Hugone POSTINOES.—51, 14.

ROGERUS DE OSTREHAM.
r. de r. fecit domum super aquam regie in Douere.—2, 140.

ROMENEL, ROBERTUS DE.
r. de r. habet duas (mansuras in DOCHERE)—2, 127.

r. de r. auferit eis, singulis annis, xx denarios, etc.—7, 140.

r. de r. tenet MERKESHAM et HANCOCHESTEN, quod ei canonici (S. M.) colunmuntur semper. 7, 145.

r. de r. (miles archiepiscopi) tenet de archiepiscopo LANFORD. 16, 130.

r. de r. tenet de episcopo APPTONE.—41, 146.

Isdem r. tenet de episcopo in Maresco dim. S.—41, 149.

Isdem r. habet i burgenses in bargo de ROMENEL, et de eis habet Rex omne servitium.—41, 151.

Isdem r. tenet de episcopo dim. S. in Maresco. 42, 12.

Isdem r. tenet de episcopo BENINDENE.—42, 16.

Isdem r. tenet de episcopo dim. J. in Adilotesbrige Hundredo.—42, 19.

Isdem r. tenet de episcopo dim. denam de M. TRESTONE quod tenet Hugo de Montfort.—43, 113.

ROS. ANSCHUTILLUS DE.
a. de r. tenet TARENT de episcopo.—23, 129.

In eadem villa (TARENT) habet isdem a. i. M. de episcopo.—23, 145.

Isdem a. tenet de episcopo HORTUNE.—23, 150.

Isdem a. tenet de episcopo in eodem M. (HORTUNE) dim. S. 24, 16.

Isdem a. tenet de episcopo CHATE.—25, 113.

Isdem a. tenet de episcopo aliam CHATE.—25, 116.

a. de r. tenet de ipso M. (Hov) in S.—25, 137.

ROS

a. de r. tenet de feudo episcopi ACRES, quod tenebant duo fratres, et quicquid ibi. l. 1. v. 46, l. 21.
ROS, GOISFRIDUS DE.
 g. de r. tenet de episcopo IASELA.—25, l. 5.
 g. de r. tenet LOLLINGSTONE.—22, l. 40.
 g. de r. tenet de episcopo OTEHAM.—31, l. 21.
 De terra hujus M. (NEWTON) tenet g. de r. unum J.—56, l. 23.
ROT, AZOR.
 a. r. tenet terram in NEWCECE RUDRED, de rege E. sine halla.—51, l. 31.
ROUCESTRE, ANSGOTUS DE.
 a. de r. tenet de episcopo MAPLEDSCAMP.—29, l. 26.
 a. de r. tenet de episcopo BACHEHAM.—26, l. 22.
 a. de r. tenet de episcopo AUDINTONE.—29, l. 29.
 Idem a. tenet de episcopo STOCHINGES.—29, l. 34.
 a. de r. tenet de episcopo DELCE.—32, l. 15.
 Idem a. tenet de episcopo STOCHE.—39, l. 10.
ROUCESTRE, EPISCOPUS DE (v. sub EPISCOPUS).
S^{mo} AUDOIN, BERNARDUS DE.
 b. de s^{mo} a. tenet (de FULCHESTAN) iiii S.—36, l. 40.
S^{mo} AUGUSTINUS (v. etiam sub ABRAS).
 Excepta terra s^{mo} a.—3, l. 18.
 Excepta terra s^{mo} a.—3, l. 32.
 Excepta terra ecclesie s^{mo} a.—6, l. 32.
 Consuetudines in terra s^{mo} a. 6, l. 43.
 aduocatus s^{mo} a. (annuatur inter "Tenentes Terras in Chent")—7, l. 56.
 Terra Ecclesie s^{mo} a. 46, l. 1.
 a. s^{mo} a. habet unum M. nomine PLUMSTEDE.—46, l. 3.
 Hujus burgi (FORWIC) ii partes dedit rex E. s^{mo} a. Terciam vero partem que fuerat Godulfi comitis, Episcopus Baiocensis concessit eidem s^{mo} a. annuatim re W.—47, l. 14.
 Ibiem (FORWIC) nunc xliii acras quas semper habuit s^{mo} a.—47, l. 20.
 In burgo (FORWIC) tenet archiepiscopus Lanfrancus vii masuras terre que T.R.E. seruauit s^{mo} a.—47, l. 23.
 Juxta ciuitatem CANTUARIAM habet s^{mo} a. dim. S.—47, l. 24.
 Reddit inde (ELVETONE) s^{mo} a. c. denarios per annum.—49, l. 9.
 Godess dedit inde (ELVETONE) s^{mo} a. c. xxy denarios in elemosina uloqueque annu.—49, l. 11.
 In hamulo de ESTREI habet s^{mo} a. ii virgas terre.—49, l. 13.
 Cum hie iiii S. habet s^{mo} a. i. J. (in CRENTONE) quietum ab omni scoto regis.—49, l. 29.
 Terra testificatur quod BENEDEKERE fuit s^{mo} a. T.R.E.—49, l. 37.
S^{mo} MARTINUS.
 Canonici de s^{mo} a. habebant mediocritatem (reditus de DOUBRE).—2, l. 4.
 Excepta terra s^{mo} a. 3, l. 18.
 Excepta terra s^{mo} a.—3, l. 32.
 Terra canonicorum s^{mo} a.—4, l. 8.
 Habebant canonici de s^{mo} a. xxi S., etc.—4, l. 10.
 T.R.E. erunt prebende (s^{mo} a.) communes. . . modo sunt diuise per singulos.—4, l. 15.
 Possessio s^{mo} a. 7, l. 1.
 ii canonici s^{mo} a. i. e. Sired, Godrie et Seuen, habent simul i. S. et xvi acras.—7, l. 2.
 In STRAT hundredo iunct i. S. de STANDESTRE (terra s^{mo} a.)—7, l. 7.
 In BILSDOL hundredo i. S. de STANDESTRE (terra s^{mo} a.)—7, l. 9.
 In BRESVET (habent) paululum terre.—7, l. 13.
 Illa iiii S. habent canonici s^{mo} a. in communitate.—7, l. 15.

SAN

Terra Nordeuone, et Ripe, et Brandet reddunt xx solidos et vi denarios ad s^{mo} a. in elemosina.—7, l. 18.
 In Island s^{mo} a. manent, etc.—7, l. 19.
**S^{ma} MARGARITA reddit (s^{mo} a.) viii libras.—7, l. 20.
 (Habet) Thelonium de Douere.—7, l. 21.
 iii ecclesie apud DOSEHAM reddunt (s^{mo} a.) xxxvi solidos et viii denarios.—7, l. 22.
 i pastura in SIBERTSTUALT reddit (s^{mo} a.) xvi denarios.—7, l. 24.
 s^{mo} a. habet x molendina et dim.—7, l. 25.
 Apud SCOTTEBROO i pastura reddit (s^{mo} a.) ii solidos.—7, l. 29.
 In comuni terra s^{mo} a. sunt ecce acres et dim.—7, l. 31.
 De pastura MEDRACLET et de horris DOUBRE exiunt (s^{mo} a.) ix solidi et iiii denarii.—7, l. 33.
 (s^{mo} a. habet) apud RIPAM c. acras, et apud NORDEND i. acras, et c. acras apud REND.—7, l. 34.
 Rami filius de Colmbis auferit eis unum patrum.—7, l. 40.
 Rothertus de Ronnell auferit eis, singulis annis, x denarios et i sillanum et i piserum.—7, l. 40.
 Herbertus filius Irenis dedit episcopo Baiocensi markam auri pro i molinorum (canonicorum s^{mo} a. v.), molinibus illis. Labertus i molinum. Wardard i molinum. Rahulus de Curbespice unum.—7, l. 49.
 Alnoth, per vicarium Heroldi, abstulit s^{mo} a. MERCELSHAM et HAUCROSTAN.
 Canonici calumniantur terram ERYNTONE super Hugonem de Montfort.—50, l. 38.
S^{mo} MARTINUS DE LOCO BELLI (v. BATAILIGE).
S^{mo} PETRUS DE GAND (v. GAND).
S^{mo} SANSONE, RADULPHUS DE.
 r. de a. tenet i. M. CRENTONE in prebenda.—4, l. 17.
SANCTA TRINITAS.
 Excepta terra s^{mo} a.—3, l. 18.
 Excepta terra s^{mo} a.—3, l. 32.
 Excepta terra mediana s^{mo} a.—6, l. 32.
 Consuetudines in terra s^{mo} a. 6, l. 43.
 Antequam rex EDWARDUS dedisset illam (SANDWICKE) s^{mo} a.—10, l. 8.
SBERN.
 a. tenet DICTONE de rege E.—26, l. 46.
SBERN BIGA.
 xi masuras (in CANTUARIA) que fuerunt i. b. 6, l. 30.
 a. b. tenet de rege E. CHESTAN.—26, l. 16.
 a. b. tenet BERLINO de rege E.—28, l. 39.
 a. b. tenet TURNHAM de rege E.—31, l. 43.
 Tenet FREDERNE de rege E.—31, l. 47.
 a. b. tenet PIVETONE de rege E.—41, l. 13.
 Hoc M. (WARVINTONE) tenet Edricus de s. b.—46, l. 40.
 a. b. tenet POSTINGES.—51, l. 14.
SEUARDUS.
 a. tenet BOCHELAND de rege E.—39, l. 27.
SEUARD SOT.
 a. s. tenet (LOLLINGSTONE) T.R.E. et possit se vertere cum terra sua quod voluit.—23, l. 20.
SEUEN.
 a. canonicus S^{mo} M.—7, l. 3.
SEU OUI.
 a. tenet MACHEBEVET T.R.E.—39, l. 10.
SIDGAR (v. SIGAR).
SIGAR.
 T.R.E. tenet s. in prebenda i. S. in S^{mo} MARGARITA.—4, l. 48.
 a. tenet i. J. et dim. in SIBERTSTUALT Pater ipsius, T.R.E. tenet in prebenda.—5, l. 30.**

SIG

sidgar tenet NEWSTONE de regina Edid.—36, l. 4.
sigar reddebat apud MILDSTONE annu.—56, l. 18.
SIREP et SIREP.
 T.R.E. a. tenet i. S. in CRENTONE, et i. monasterium in DOUBRE.—4, l. 24.
 a. habet i. S. in S^{mo} MARGARITA. T.R.E. pater ejus tenet in prebenda.—4, l. 34.
 T.R.E. tenet s. in FERLINGELAI i. S. in prebenda.—5, l. 33.
 e. canonicus S^{mo} M.—7, l. 3.
 Dini. S. libere terre (in WICKHAM) quam a. tenet de Alredo Bign.—56, l. 1.
 a. tenet CILEHAM de rege E.—38, l. 33.
 a. tenet ESLINGES de rege E.—40, l. 34.
 a. tenet DODEHAM de rege E.—40, l. 30.
 Lefstan, et Lennin, et Elure et s., et alii ii tenentur PERINOS et PIRAM T.R.E., et poterunt ire quolibet cum terra sua.—41, l. 36.
 a. tenet xv acras in EMBETONE de rege E.—44, l. 38.
SIRET DE CILLEHAM.
 a. de c. alodiarius et quietus de relevatione.—3, l. 21.
 Excepta terra s. de c.—6, l. 33.
SIUUAARD.
 a. tenet REDLEE de rege E.—22, l. 35.
SPIRES.
 T.R.E. tenet s. i. J. et dim. apud S^{mo} MARGARITAM in prebenda.—5, l. 35.
STIGANDUS, ARCHIEPISCOPUS.
 a. s. tenet i. S. in ADDEHAM.—5, l. 12.
 Hoc M. (BERHAM) tenet s. a. sed non erat de archiepiscopatu; sed fuit de dominiis terrarum regis E.—37, l. 30.
SUDTONE, LELENOT DE.
 l. de s. habuit sacham et socam.—4, l. 15.
TANUM, FILIUS WILLELMI.
 f. m. t. tenet de episcopo DELCE.—32, l. 10.
TINEL, TURSTINUS.
 t. b. et axor ejus tenent ad firmam de rege W. in LEBERBERG i. J. et v. acras.—45, l. 19.
TOCHI.
 t. tenet de rege E. CIRESPER.—24, l. 44.
 t. tenet i. J. in WANESBERGE de rege E.—44, l. 31.
TOLI.
 t. tenet de rege E. SUDCRAL.—24, l. 9.
 t. et Goduin filius Carli, hunc terram (HECHAM) tenuerunt pro ii M.—34, l. 14.
TOBEIRIGE DE, RICARDUS.
 R. de T. (annuatur inter) "Tenentes Terras in Chent."—7, l. 53.
 [OTEFORT] R. de T. quod tenet in sua leuga.—10, l. 32.
 [NORFLUET] R. de T. quod tenet in sua leuga.—11, l. 18.
 [BROTHAM] R. de T. quod tenet in sua leuga.—11, l. 33.
 [FORNINGHAM] R. de T. de eadem silva tantumcum habet in sua leuga.—15, l. 25.
 [ELSFORD] tenet R. de T. tantum silve unde exire possunt xx porci.—15, l. 14.
 [POTHEHAM] de eadem M. tenet R. de T. u. S. et unum J.—17, l. 15.
 [MEPEHAM] R. de T. habet in sua leuga quod valet xviii solidos et vi denarios. Silvam xx porcorum.—17, l. 39.
 [FELLAGA] quod R. tenet in sua leuga (valet) iiii libras.—17, l. 40.
 De isto Manerio (Sodlita) est in T. tantum de silva et de terra quod appreturatur xx solidis.—20, l. 8.
 [ESTANES] R. de T. tenet de isto M. tantum silve quod valet xv solidos.—20, l. 15.

TON

[HALLINGES] Quod *Riverda* tenet in sua leuga valet vi solidos.—31, l. 13.
 [FRANDEBERIE] quod R. tenet in sua leuga valet x solidos.—21, l. 19.
 [SVINESCAMPE] de silva hujus M. tenet *Riverda* in sua leuga quod valet iiii solidos.—23, l. 15.
 [REDEGE] una dens silve quam tenet R. de T.—22, l. 33.
 [EISSE] quod R. tenet de T. xl solidis appreturatur.—22, l. 43.
 [LASELA] R. de T. quod tenet in sua leuga appreciatur vi libris.—25, l. 9.
 [LELEBUNE] R. de T. tenet in sua leuga quod valet xviii solidos.—25, l. 32.
 [AIGLESSA] *Riverda* quod tenet in sua leuga, xv denarios.—27, l. 10.
 [MELETINE] R. quod tenet in sua leuga, v solidos in una silva.—28, l. 6.
 [LEDESUNE] R. quod habet in sua leuga xx denarios.—28, l. 12.
 [OTHEAM] R. de T. quod tenet xi solidos valet.—28, l. 31.
 R. de T. tenet de episcopo HASLOV.—39, l. 2.
 R. de T. de episcopo TIVEDELE.—29, l. 10.
 De hoc M. (Hov) tenet R. de T. i. S. et silvam xx porcorum.—32, l. 32.
 [LITELROTHAM] R. de T. habet in sua leuga quod valet xlii solidos.—33, l. 46.
 [COLLEGE] R. de T. quod habet in sua leuga valet vii solidos.—34, l. 19.
 R. de T. tenet HALLINGES.—55, l. 2.
 Idem *Riverda* tenet BERLEINGE.—55, l. 10.
TURBATUS.
 t. tenet dim. S. in S^{mo} MARGARITA.—5, l. 1.
TURGIS.
 t. alodiarius et quietus de relevatione.—5, l. 21.
 Hoc M. (LELEBUNE) tenet t. de Goduino Comite.—26, l. 18.
 t. tenet BOGGELE de rege E.—30, l. 27.
 t. tenet LANGVELEI de rege E.—30, l. 32.
 t. tenet ORE de rege E.—38, l. 14.
 t. tenet STANEVELLE de Goduino Comite.—38, l. 18.
 t. tenet ESTEFORT de Goduino Comite.—50, l. 16.
 t. tenet BELICE de rege E.—61, l. 26.
TURGOD et TURGOT.
 t. tenet NORDESLINGE T.R.E.—39, l. 49.
 Turgot tenet i. J. in BOCHELAND de rege E.—40, l. 3.
TURSTINUS.
 t. tenet in OSFRINGES i. J.—38, l. 42.
 t. tenet de episcopo CRENTONE.—43, l. 33.
 t. tenet de episcopo TICRETSTR.—44, l. 26.
 Idem t. tenet de episcopo i. Jugum in WANESBERGE.—44, l. 30.
 Idem t. tenet de episcopo i. Jugum in ECE.—44, l. 32.
TURSTINUS, GIRUNDE DE.
 b. de g. tenet in BOCHELANDE i. J. de episcopo.—40, l. 1.
TURSTINUS TINEL.
 t. b. et uxore ejus tenent ad firmam de rege W. in LEBERBERG i. J. et v. acras.—43, l. 19.
ULRIC (v. etiam VLURIC et VLURET).
 u. tenet i. J. in GOCISTONE.—4, l. 30.
 silve de Oxenford habet vii acras in CONWILL hundredo.—5, l. 10.
VALBADON, RANNULPHUS DE.
 r. de v. tenet dim. J. in HAMSTEDE quod tenebant ii liberi homines de rege E. in BOCHELAND.—45, l. 20.
 r. de v. tenet i. J. (de NORBONE).—48, l. 24.
VITALIS.
 De hoc M. (NORTONE) tenet v. iiii S. et i. J. et xii acras.—12, l. 28.
 v. tenet de episcopo SILEPTONE.—26, l. 1.
 v. de episcopo tenet SOANECLIVE.—38, l. 1.

VIT

- v. tenet de episcopo i J. in eodem hundredo (WITENSTAPLE).—38, l 6.
 v. de hoc M. (PRESTETUNE) tenet i S. et dian. J.—49, l 1.
 Quod e tenet e solidos valet.—49, l 4.
 VLESTAN (DE OTHINBERGE).
 v. de a. habuit sacham et socam.—4, l 6.
 VLNOD.
 v. tenuit TOTINTUNE de rege E.—27, l 41.
 v. tenuit TREVELAI de rege E.—39, l 45.
 Hanc terram (DENE) tenuerunt v. et Wana, et Aluuard et Vlacron de rege E. 41, l 7.
 v. tenuit BROCHESTELLE de rege E.—43, l 18.
 v. tenuit HASTINGELAI de rege E.—45, l 30.
 v. tenuit TINTENTONE de rege E.—51, l 42.
 v. tenuit ESTRATES de rege E.—52, l 35.
 v. tenuit dim. S. in HASTINGELIE de rege E.—54, l 18.
 VLRIC (v. ULRIC).
 VLSI.
 v. tenuit i J. in eodem hundredo (WITENSTAPLE) de rege E.—39, l 8.
 v. presbyter tenuit HAISTONE de rege E.—50, l 8.
 VISFAN et VILTAN.
 v. filius Vluuin, tenet i S. in SIBERTESDALT. 5, l 44.
 elten tenuit MAPLESCAMP sub Herabo. 33, l 32.
 v. tenuit NOTESTEDS de rege E.—28, l 24.
 VLIVERON.
 Hanc terram (DENE) tenuerunt Vlnod, et Wana, et Aluuard et v. de rege E.—41, l 7.

VLU

- VLUEUA.
 v. tenuit PERIE de rege E.—39, l 24.
 VLUJET.
 v. tenuit WINCHELESMEARE de rege E. et potuit ire quo libuit.—31, l 16.
 v. tenuit ESSELVE de rege E. 31, l 20.
 v. tenuit RONGOSTONE de rege E.—40, l 23.
 VLURIT.
 In hoc M. (HAGELRI) tenet v. xx acres, nec perthet ad illud M. neque potuit habere dominum nisi regem.—29, l 8.
 VLURIC (v. etiam ULRIC).
 v. tenuit ELENTON de Alnod Cilt.—26, l 41.
 v. tenuit (OPEHAM) de Alnod Cilt.—28, l 32.
 v. tenuit POPESALE de rege E.—37, l 34.
 VLUARDUS.
 v. tenuit MELESTON de rege E. 34, l 50.
 VLUVIC.
 v. tenuit SELINGOS de rege E.—45, l 9.
 VLUVILE WILDE.
 v. tenuit VRETONE in alodio T.R.E.—50, l 35.
 VLUVINUS.
 v. T.R.E. tenuit i S. in Siberteswald.—5, l 46.
 v. et Leuinus tenuerunt SIPLETONS in parago, et potuerunt cum terra sua se vertere quo voluerunt.—27, l 5.
 Leurg, et v. et Goduinus tenuerunt GRAVESEAM (tunc iii M.).—28, l 19.
 v. tenuit COLINGE de Leuino comite. 34, l 20.
 v. tenuit BICHELEI de Leuino comite. 34, l 23.

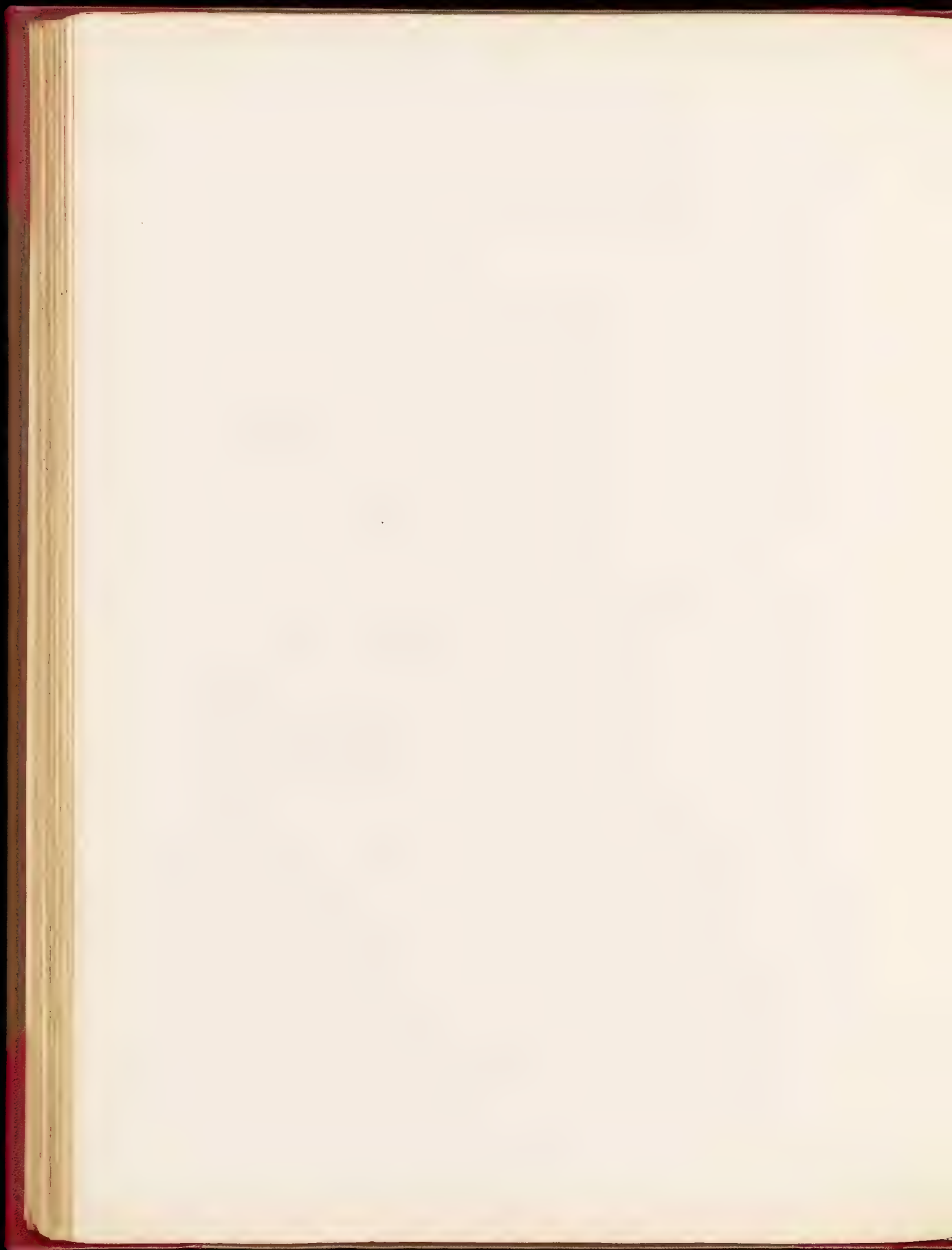
VLV

- v. tenuit POLTONE de rege E.—52, l 19.
 VNIOT.
 v. tenuit de rege E. ESLINGES. Et potuit ire quo voluit cum terra.—49, l 8.
 WADARDUS.
 v. habet vi (domos in DOVERE).—2, l 32.
 v. (abstulit) i molendinum (de canonicis S^{ci} M.).—7, l 43.
 De silva regis (in MIDDLETUNE) habet v. tantum, etc.—9, l 18.
 v. tenet de episcopo dim. S. in FERNINGHAM.—28, l 22.
 Excepto isto dim. S. tenet v. dim. J. in eadem villa quod nunquam se quietavit apud regem.—23, l 25.
 Idem v. tenet de episcopo MAPLESCAMP.—23, l 29.
 v. tenet de episcopo NOTESTEDS.—28, l 21.
 v. tenet de episcopo BERCHVELLE.—40, l 35.
 v. tenet de episcopo CYMBE.—40, l 40.
 v. tenet de isto M. (NORBORNE) iii S. lx acres minus, de terra Villanorum.—48, l 14.
 v. tenet in (MUNDINGHAM) tertium que T.R.E. semper geldavit.—48, l 29.
 v. habet in D. (MUNDINGHAM) i cer., etc.—48, l 35.
 WALTERUS.
 Tenet v. (in S^{ca} MARGARITA) i S.—4, l 46.
 v. de Douai tenet de episcopo LEE.—27, l 34.
 WANA.
 Hanc terram (DENE) tenuerunt Vlnod, et v., et Aluuard, et Vlacron de rege E. 41, l 7.

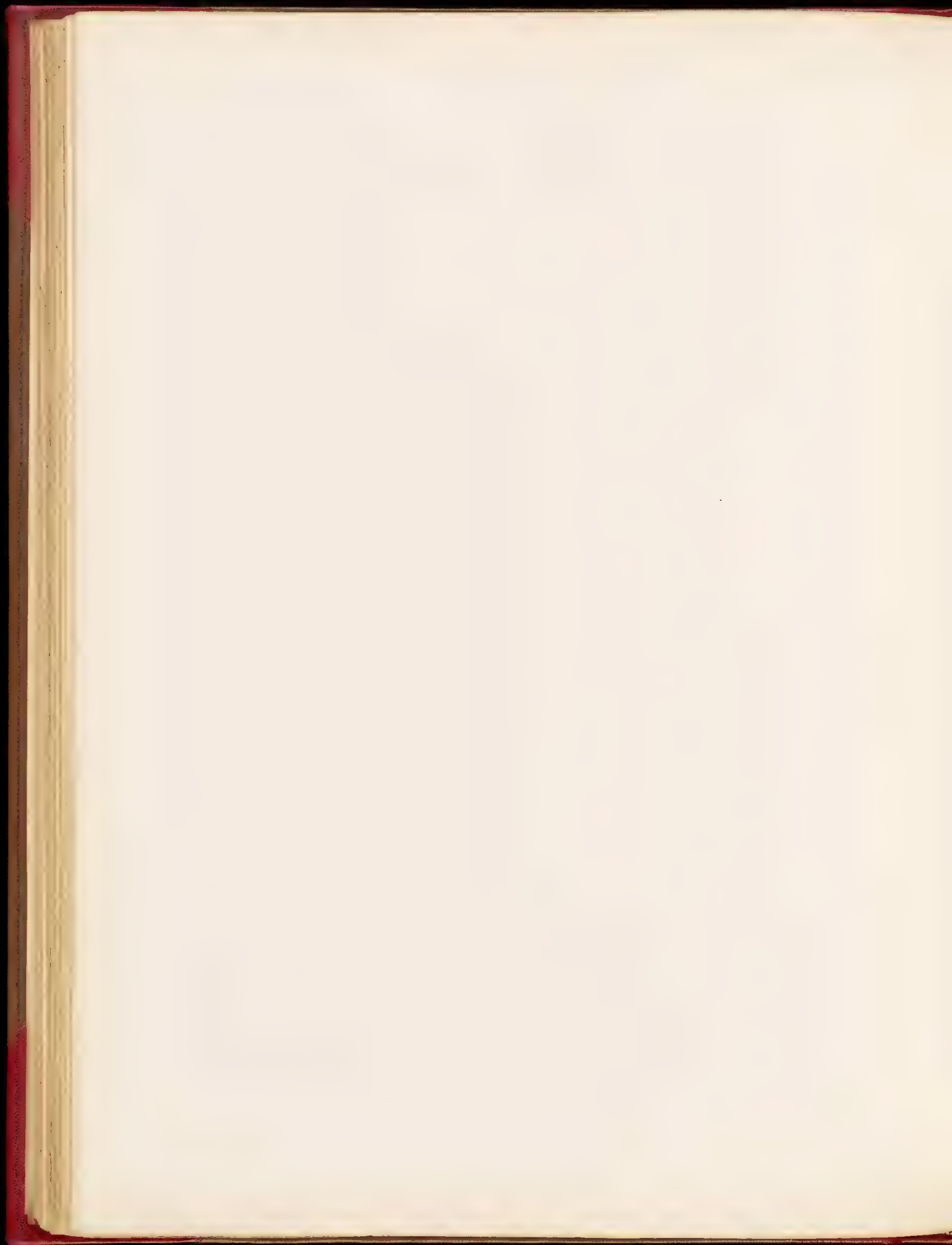
WER

- WRELIN.
 v. tenuit BERCHVELLE de rege E.—40, l 39.
 WESMAN.
 v. tenet (de FULCHESTAN) i S.—36, l 31.
 WIBERTUS.
 v. tenet dim. J. quod jacuit in gildam de DOVERE 44, l 5.
 WILDE, VLUILE.
 v. v. tenuit DRETONE T.R.E. in alodio.—50, l 29.
 WILLELMUS.
 v. (Folet) tenet de archiepiscopo TILMANSTONE.—16, l 59.
 v. homo archiepiscopi de terra hujus M. (Graham) tenet tantum, etc.—18, l 8.
 De terra hujus M. (LITELCENT) tenet v. de archiepiscopo dim. S.—18, l 47.
 Quod v. tenet, appreciatur xl solidis 18, l 50.
 v. tenet de Hugone iii J. et dim. virgum in ORLAVESTONE.—52, l 19.
 v. accipitrarius tenuit lxiii acras in HULVIZ de rege E. 55, l 27.
 WILLELMUS PICTAVENSIS.
 v. p. tenet dim. S. et xii censi in SIBERTESDALT; et in ADDEHAM dim. S. xii acras minus.—5, l 18.
 WILLELMUS REX (v. REX WILLELMUS).
 WIRELMUS.
 v. tenuit ESSETESFORD de rege E.—50, l 24.
 WIT, WLUUARDUS.
 v. v. habuit sacham et socam.—4, l 4.
 WLUI.
 v. tenuit PERIE de rege E.—39, l 18.
 WLUUARDUS.
 v. tenuit ii S. in WALVALESERE de rege E.—44, l 44.
 v. Wit habuit sacham et socam.—4, l 4.

[No Manuscript for the Introduction to this section of the Work has been found among the Author's papers, and probably none was ever prepared.]



TRANSLATION.



- DOUERE**, in the time of King EDWARD, rendered eighteen pounds, of which moneys King EDWARD had two parts, and Earl GODWIN the third. On the contrary, the Canons of St. MARTIN had another moiety. 2-1
- The Burgesses gave the King twenty ships, once a year, for fifteen days, and in each ship were twenty-one men. This they did, in return for his having endowed them with Saca and Soca. 2-7
- When the King's Messengers came there, they gave for the passage of a horse threepence in winter, and twopence in summer. But the Burgesses found the Pilot, and one other to assist him. And if he wanted more, it was hired at his own cost. 2-6
- From the festival of St. Michael to the feast of St. Andrew, the King's truce (i. e. *peace*) was in the town. If any one broke it, thereupon the King's Reve received a common emend. 2-1
- Whoever resided constantly in the town and rendered custom to the King, was quit of Thol throughout all England. All these customs were there when King WILLIAM came into England. 2-1
- On his very first arrival in England the said town was burnt, and therefore no computation could be made of what it was really worth at the time when the Bishop of BAIEUX received it. Now, it is appraised at forty pounds, yet the Reve renders fifty-four pounds from it. To the King, twenty-four pounds, in pence of twenty to the ore; but to the Earl, thirty pounds, by tale. 2
- In DOUERE there are twenty-nine messuages, of which the King has lost the custom. Of these, ROBERT DE ROMENEL has two;—RALPH DE CURBESPINE, three;—WILLIAM, Son of TEDALD, one;—WILLIAM, Son of OGER, one;—WILLIAM, Son of TEDOLD, and ROBERT NIGER, six;—WILLIAM, Son of GOISFRID, three, in which was the Gihalla of the Burgesses;—HUGH DE MONTFORT, one house;—DURAND, one;—RANNULPH DE COLUMBELS, one;—WADARD, six;—The Son of MODBERT, one. And these all in respect of these houses avouch the Bishop of BAIEUX as their protector and liveror, (*and donor*.) 2
- Of that messuage which RANNULPH DE COLUMBELS holds, which belonged to a certain exile (i. e. *an outlaw*), they agree that half the land is the King's, and RANNULPH himself has both. HUMPHREY (*the Bandylegged*) holds one messuage, of which half the forfeiture was the King's;—ROGER DE OSTREHAM built a certain house over the King's water, and has to this day kept to himself the King's custom, nor was there a house there in the time of King EDWARD. 2-1
- In the entrance of the Port of DOUERE, there is one mill which shatters almost every ship, by the great swell of the sea, and does very great damage to the King and his Men; and it was not there in the time of King EDWARD. Concerning this, the Nephew of HERBERT says, that the Bishop of BAIEUX granted leave for its erection to his Uncle, HERBERT, Son of IVO. 2-1
- The Men of four Laths, that is, BORUWAR LATH, and ESTRE LATH, and LINUUART LATH, and WIUUART LATH, agree that these underwritten, are the King's Laws. 3-1
- If any one shall make a hedge or ditch, by which the King's Highway is narrowed; or shall throw, within side of the way, a tree standing on the outside, and shall carry away bough or twig thereof; for each of these forfeitures he shall pay to the King an hundred shillings; and if he shall have gone home, not apprehended, or bailed, yet the King's officer shall follow him, and he shall emend in an hundred shillings. 3-3
- Concerning Gribrige: If any one shall commit it, and be challenged in the way, or bailed, he shall emend to the King in eight pounds; but if otherwise, he shall be quit as to the King; not as to the Lord whose Man he may be. 3-16
- Concerning other forfeitures: The same as for Gribrige; but he shall emend by an hundred shillings. 3-13
- These forfeitures the King has over all the allodiaries in the entire county of KENT, and over their Men. 3-14
- And when an allodiary dies, the King thereupon has relief of his land, except the land of St. TRINITY, and St. AUGUSTINE, and St. MARTIN: And except these; GODRIC DE BURNES, and GODRIC CARLESONE, and ALDNOLD CILT, and ESBER BIGA, and SIRET DE CILLEHAM, and TURGIS, and NORMAN, and AZOR. Over these, the King has forfeiture from their persons only. 3-16
- And from the lands of those who have their own Saca and Soca, he has relief. 3-24
- And from these lands, namely, GOSLACHES, and BOCHELAND, and another BOCHELAND, and a third BOCHELAND, and HERSTE, one yoke of ORE, and one yoke of HERTE, SCHILDRICHCHAM, MACHEHEUE, ERNULFITONE, OSLACHINTONE, PIRIA, and another PIRIA, BRULEGE, OSPRINGES, HORTONE, the King has these forfeitures, Handsoc, Gribrige, Foristel. 3-24
- Concerning adultery: Throughout the whole of Kent, the King has the man, and the Archbishop the woman; except the land of St. TRINITY, and St. AUGUSTINE, and St. MARTIN, from which the King has nothing. 3-30
- From the robber who has been condemned to death, the King has the moiety of his money. 3-31
- And he who shall harbour an exile without the King's license, the King has forfeiture for it. 3-34

- 3-36 From the lands above named, of ALNOD (*Cild*) and his peers, the King has guard for six days at CANTERBURY or at SANUIC, and there they have from the King meat and drink. If they shall not have it, they go away without incurring forfeiture.
- 3-39 If they shall have premonition to meet at a Shire Mote, they shall go as far as PINNEDENN, not further. And, if they shall not come; for this forfeiture, and for all others, the King shall have an hundred shillings; except Gribrige, which is emended by eight pounds.
- 3-43 And concerning the highways, as is above written.
- 3-46 In LINUART LATH, in BRISEUEU, the King has custom, namely, two crates and two sticks of eels, in lieu of one Inward; and in the land of SOPHUS he has twelve pence in lieu of one Inward; and from one yoke of NORTHBURGH twelve pence, or one Inward; and from DENE eighteen pence; and from GARE one Inward. These lands lie in WI; and the Men of these lands used to guard the King at CANTERBURY and at SANUIC, for three days, if the King came there.
- 4-1 In the Lath of SUDTONE, and in the Lath of AILESFORD, these had Saca and Soca. BRIXI Cilt, ADELOLD DE ELTEHAM, ANSCHIL DE BECHEHAM, AZOR DE LESNEIS, ALUIN (*Hgr*), WLWARD WIT, ORDINC DE HORTONE, ESBERN DE CILLESFELLE, LEUENOT DE SUDTONE, EDWARD DE ESTAN, VLESTAN and LEURIC DE OTRINBERGE, OSWARD DE NORDTONE, EDID DE AISHOLTE, ALRET DE ELLINGES.

THE LAND OF THE CANONS OF ST. MARTIN OF DOVRE.

- 4-9 In the Lath of ESTREDE, the Canons of ST. MARTIN, in the time of King EDWARD, had twenty-one sulings in the hundred of CORNELY and in the hundred of BEUSBERGE.
- 4-11 In the Lath of LINUARLET they had three sulings, one in ESTRET hundred, another in BELISSOLT hundred, and the third in BLACHEBORN hundred.
- 4-14 In the time of King EDWARD the prebends were in common, and rendered sixty-one pounds in all. Now, they have been severally apportioned by the Bishop of BAIREUX.

IN BEVSBERG HUNDRED.

- 4-16 RALPH DE ST. SANSONE holds one Manor as a prebend, it is called CERLENTONE, and answers for one suling. He has there three villans, and four bordars, with one team. In all, it is worth seventy shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, an hundred shillings. LEUIN held it as a prebend.
- 4-21 In the same ville, WILLIAM SON OF OGER holds one suling. And has there one villan, and seven bordars, with half a team. And one mill of forty shillings. A certain Frenchman has one team there.
- 4-23 The same WILLIAM holds, of the Bishop, one Monastery in DOUERE, and renders him eleven shillings. The Canons claim it. All this is worth six pounds. In the time of King EDWARD, twelve pounds. SIREL held it.
- 4-26 In BOCHELANDE, ALUIN holds one suling. And has there six villans, and ten bordars, with one team and a half. Altogether it is worth four pounds. In the time of King EDWARD, an hundred shillings. The very same held it as a prebend.
- 4-29 In GOCISTONE, ULRIC holds one yoke. And has there two villans, and one bordar, with one team. To this land there pertain twenty-five acres of land in CORNELI hundred. And there there are five bordars, with half a team. In all, it is worth twenty shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, ten shillings. ELRIC held it as a prebend.

IN THIS SAME HUNDRED LIES ST. MARGARET.

- 4-33 There SIREL has one suling. And one team in demesne. And six bordars. With four slaves. It is worth an hundred shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, four pounds. The father of the same SIREL held it as a prebend.
- 4-37 In the same place, RALPH holds one suling. And has one team in demesne. And seven bordars. It is worth sixty-nine shillings and two pence. In the time of King EDWARD, four pounds. ALRIC held it similarly as a prebend.
- 4-40 In the same place, ALRED holds one suling. And has, in demesne, one team. And two villans, and two bordars, with half a team. It is worth sixty shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, twenty shillings. His father held it as a prebend.
- 4-43 In the same place, ROBERT NIGER has one suling. And has there three villans, and six bordars, with one team.

It is worth thirty shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, twenty shillings. ESMELT, chaplain to King EDWARD, held it.

In the same place, WALTER holds one suling. And has there three villans, and five bordars, with one team and a half. It is worth sixty shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, seventy shillings. SIGAR held it as a prebend. 4-15

In the same place, TURBAT holds half a suling. And has there two villans, and one bordar, with half a team. 5-1
And the same ROBERT has half a suling in CORNELAI HUNDRED. And half a team there in demesne. And five bordars. Altogether, it is worth three pounds. In the time of King EDWARD, four pounds. GOLDSTAN held it.

In the same place, EDUINE holds half a suling, and twenty-five acres of land besides. In demesne he has half a team. And one villan with half a team. 5-2

IN CORNELAI HUNDRED.

The same EDUINE has fourscore and five acres. And one villan there with one team. It is worth three pounds. In the time of King EDWARD, four pounds. He himself held it in the time of King EDWARD. From this prebend the Bishop of BAUEUX took eight acres, and gave them to his clerk ALAN. Now, VLIC DE OXFORD has them. 5-7

IN CORNELAI HUNDRED.

In ADDELAM, ANSCHITIL (*the Archdeacon*) holds one suling. And has there in demesne two teams. With six bordars. STIGAND the Archbishop held this land. To this same ANSCHITIL the Bishop of BAUEUX gave fifty acres of land at DEAL, and other fifty acres at ST. MARGARET'S, where he has one villan, and half a team. These hundred acres were part of the prebends, as they testify. Altogether, it is worth eight pounds. In the time of King EDWARD, seven pounds. 5-11

IN BEVSBERG HUNDRED.

In SIBERTESUUALT, WILLIAM of POITIERS holds half a suling and twelve acres. And in ADDELAM half a suling, less twelve acres. And he has there two villans, and three bordars, with one team and a half. All this is worth fifty-five shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, four pounds. 5-17

IN CORNELAI HUNDRED.

In ADDELAM, ADELOLD holds three virges. And has there three villans, and eight bordars, with one team. 5-21
It is worth, and always was worth, sixty shillings. The same held it in the time of King EDWARD.

IN BEVSBERG HUNDRED, AND IN CORNELAI HUNDRED.

In ADDELAM, the Abbot of ST. AUGUSTIN holds one suling. And has there three villans, and seven bordars, with one team and a half. It is worth thirty shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, forty shillings. His predecessor held it, in like manner, as a prebend. 5-24

In ADDELAM, WILLIAM, Son of TEDALD, holds half a suling and half a yoke. And has there in demesne one team. And two villans, and two bordars. It is worth sixty shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, forty shillings. DERINC (*son of Sired*) held it. 5-27

In SIBERTESUUALT, SIGAR holds one yoke and a half. And has there in demesne half a team. And two villans and one bordar. It is worth twenty-five shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, thirty-five shillings. The father of the same held it as a prebend. 5-30

NIGELL the physician holds one yoke and a half at ST. MARGARET'S. And has there one villan, with two oxen. It is worth twenty shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, twenty-five shillings. SPIRITES held it as a prebend. 5-33

IN BEVSBERG HUNDRED.

In FERLINGELAI, WILLIAM, Son of GEFFREY, holds one suling. And has there in demesne one team. And four villans, with one team. It is worth four pounds. In the time of King EDWARD, six pounds. SIRE held it as a prebend. 5-35

In HICHAM, BALDWIN holds one suling. And has there four villans, and five bordars, with two teams. It is worth four pounds. In the time of King EDWARD, one hundred shillings. EDUIN held it. 5-39

- 5-11 In BOCHELAND, GODRIC holds one suling. And has there two teams in demesne. And three villans, and four bordars, with one team. And one Church. It is worth six pounds. In the time of King EDWARD, eight pounds.
- 5-44 In SIBERTESUULD, VLSTAN, Son of VLUTIN, holds one suling. And has there half a team. And three villans, and nine bordars, with one team. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth an hundred shillings. Now, sixty shillings. His father held it.
- 6-1 IN THE CITY OF CANTERBURY King EDWARD had fifty-one burgesses rendering gafol. And two hundred and twelve others over whom he had Saca and Soca. And three mills of forty shillings. Now, the Burgesses rendering gafol are nineteen. Of the other thirty-two which there were, eleven have been destroyed in making the city ditch, and the Archbishop has seven of them, and the Abbot of St. AUGUSTIN has the other fourteen, for the exchange of the Castle. And still there are two hundred and twelve Burgesses over whom the King has Saca and Soca. And three mills rendering an hundred and eight shillings. And Thol rendering sixty-eight shillings.
- 6-4 There eight acres of meadow, which used to belong to the King's legates, now render fifteen shillings of rent.
- 6-11 And one thousand acres of unproductive wood, the proceeds of which are twenty-four shillings.
- 6-13 Altogether, in the time of King EDWARD, it was worth fifty-one pounds. And as much when the sheriff (*Haimo*) received it. And now, it is appraised at fifty pounds. Yet the present tenant renders thirty pounds assayed by fire and weighed, and twenty four pounds by tale. Besides all these, the Sheriff has an hundred and ten shillings.
- 6-16 A certain monk of the Church of CANTERBURY has taken away two houses of two of the Burgesses, one without the City, and the other within. These were situated in the King's highway.
- 6-18 The Burgesses had forty-five messuages without the city, of which they themselves had the gafol and custom; but the King had the Saca and Soca. The same Burgesses also had of the King thirty-three acres of land for their guild. These houses and this land RANNULPH DE COLUMBELS holds. Besides these, he has fourscore acres of land which the Burgesses held of the King in Alodia. He also holds five acres of land which in just right belong to a church. Of all these the same RANNULF avouches the Bishop of BAIEUX as protector.
- 6-27 RALPH DE CURBESKINE has four messuages in the city, which a certain concubine of HAROLD held, the Saca and Soca of which belong to the King, but up to this time he has not had it.
- 6-29 The same RALPH holds of the Bishop (*of Baieux*), in the same city, eleven other messuages, which belonged to SHERN Biga, and render eleven shillings and two pence and one halfpenny.
- 6-31 Throughout the whole City of CANTERBURY the King has Saca and Soca, except the land of the Churches St. TRINITY and St. AUGUSTINE, and QUEEN EDDEVA, and ALNOD Cild, and ESBER Biga, and SIRET DE CILLEHAM.
- 6-34 It is agreed concerning the direct roads which have entrance and exit through the city. Whoever commits forfeiture in them shall emend to the King. In like manner, with regard to the direct roads without the city, as far as one leuga and three perches and three feet. If, therefore, any one dig or fix a stake in these public ways, within the city or without, the King's Reve follows him wherever he may have gone, and shall receive emend to the King's use. The Archbishop claims forfeiture in the ways without the city, on each side, where his land is.
- 6-42 A certain Reve named BRUMANN, in the time of King EDWARD, took customs of foreign merchants in the land of St. TRINITY and St. AUGUSTINE; who afterwards, in the time of King WILLIAM, acknowledged before Archbishop LANFRANC and the Bishop of BAIEUX, that he had unjustly taken it; and being put upon his oath, swore that the said churches had their customs undisturbed in the time of King EDWARD. And thenceforward both churches have had their customs in their own lands, by judgment of the King's Barons who held the plea.
- 6-48 The City of ROCHESTER, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth an hundred shillings. When the Bishop received it, likewise. Now, it is worth twenty pounds, yet the tenant renders forty pounds.

ITEM. THE POSSESSION OF ST. MARTIN.

- 7-2 Of the community of St. MARTIN, three canons together hold one suling and sixteen acres, that is, SIRED, GODRIC, and SEWEN.
- 7-4 In this land there are four villans, and nine bordars, with one team. They render twenty-two shillings.
- 7-5 Of the Lath of LIMWARLET, one suling in BLACHIEBURNE Hundred. And there are there nine villans, with two teams. They render sixteen shillings and eight pence.

In STRET Hundred there lies one suling of STANETDESTE. There, seven villans have two teams and a half. And seven bordars. And one meadow. They render sixteen shillings and eight pence. 7-7

In BLESOLD Hundred, one suling of STANESTEDE. There are there seven villans, and seven bordars. And they have four teams. And render twenty shillings, less two pence. In addition to those three sulings, there are five demns. And six villans, and five bordars. And they render nine shillings, less three pence. They have three teams and a half. 7-6

In BRENESETE, but little arable land. There are two villans, and three bordars. And they have half a team. They render fifty pence. 7-13

The Canons of ST. MARTIN have these four sulings aforesaid, wood and open together, in common. In the time of King EDWARD it was worth ten pounds. Now, likewise.

The land of NORDEUODE, and the land of RIPA, and the land of BRANDET render twenty shillings and six pence to ST. MARTIN, in alms. 7-17

In the Inland of ST. MARTIN there dwell seven bordars, with half a team. They render sixty shillings for the shoes of the Canons. 7-19

ST. MARGARET renders eight pounds. (*There is one rustic there.*) 7-20

The Thol of DOURE, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth eight pounds; now, twenty-two pounds. 7-21

Three churches at DOVER render thirty-six shillings and eight pence. 7-22

From the pasture of MEDRECLIUE and the gardens of DOVERE there issue nine shillings and four pence. 7-23

One pasture in SIBERTESUUALT. It renders sixteen pence. 7-24

ST. MARTIN has ten mills and a half. They render seven pounds. In the time of King EDWARD, they rendered as much. Now, they are appraised at twelve pounds, but not to the profit of the Canons. In those mills reside eight Men. 7-25

At SCORTEBROC one pasture. It renders two shillings. From this community the Archbishop has fifty-five shillings every year. There are six Men there, with one team and a half. 7-26

In the common land of ST. MARTIN there are four hundred acres and a half, which make two sulings and a half. This land never rendered any custom or scot, because the twenty-four sulings acquit all these. 7-31

At RIPA there are one hundred acres which acquit themselves where they acquitted themselves in the time of King EDWARD. 7-34

At NORDEUDE there are fifty acres. And one hundred at BRAND, which acquit themselves in the same place as the above. In this land there are three villans and nine bordars; they have one team and a half. All these, if the Canons had as their right is, would be worth to them sixty pounds every year; now, they have only forty-seven pounds and six shillings and four pence. 7-35

RANNULF DE COLUMBELS takes away from them one meadow. 7-40

ROTBERT DE ROMENEL takes away from them every year twenty pence, and one saltwork, and one fishery. 7-41

HERBERT, Son of IVO, gave the Bishop of BAIEUX a mark of gold for one of their mills, against their will; 7-42

LANBERT one (*mill*); WADARD one (*mill*); RALPH DE CURRESPINE, one.

ALNOD (*cild*), by Harold's violence, took from ST. MARTIN MERCLESHAM and HAUOCHESTEN, for which he gave the Canons an unequal exchange. 7-45

ROBERT DE ROMENEL now holds what the Canons always claim from him. 7-47

HERE ARE NOTED THE HOLDERS OF LANDS IN KENT. 7-49

- I. KING WILLIAM.
- II. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,
- III. AND THE MONKS, AND HIS MEN.
- IV. THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.
- V. THE BISHOP OF BAIEUX.
- VI. THE ABBEY OF BATTLE.
- VII. THE ABBEY OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

- VIII. THE ABBEY OF GAND.
- IX. HUGH DE MONTFORD.
- X. EARL EUSTACE.
- XI. RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE.
- XII. HAIMO THE SHERIFF.
- XIII. ALBERT THE CHAPLAIN.

THE KING'S LAND.

S 1 IN THE HALF LATH OF SUDTONE. IN ACHESTAN HUNDRED.

1. King WILLIAM holds TARENTEFORT. It answers for one suling and a half. There is the arable land of forty teams. In demesne there are two teams. And one hundred and forty two villans, with ten bordars, have fifty-three teams. There are three slaves there, and one mill. Of meadow, twenty-two acres. Of pasture, forty acres. Of wood, eight small and three large denns. Two hythes, that is two ports there. In the time of King EDWARD it was worth sixty pounds, and as much when HAIMO (*the Sheriff*) received it. It is now appraised by the English at sixty pounds; but the Reve, a Frenchman, who holds it to farm, says that it is worth four score pounds and ten pounds. Yet he himself renders from that Manor seventy pounds weighed, and one hundred and eleven shillings in pence of twenty to the ore, and seven pounds and twenty-six pence by tale. Besides these, he renders to the Sheriff one hundred shillings.

S 15 The Men of the hundred testify, that there have been taken away from this Manor of the King, one meadow, and one alder bed, and one mill, and twenty acres of arable land, and as much meadow besides as pertains to ten acres of arable land; all which were in King EDWARD'S Farm, while he lived. These are worth twenty shillings. They say also, that OSWARD, the then Sheriff, mortgaged them to ALESTAN, the Reve of London. And now, HELT, the Sewer, and his nephew, hold them.

S 21 They testify also, that HAGELEI, which answers for half a suling, has been taken away from this Manor. The Sheriff held this land, and, when he lost the Shrievalty, it remained in the King's Farm. So it remained also after the death of King EDWARD. Now, HUGH DE PORT holds it, with fifty-four acres more of arable land. All this is worth fifteen pounds. From the same Manor of the King six acres of arable land besides have been taken away, and a certain wood which the same OSWARD (*the Sheriff*) put out of the Manor by a certain mortgage of forty shillings.

S 29 The BISHOP of ROCHESTER holds the Church of this Manor, and it is worth sixty shillings. Over and above this there are there three chapels besides.

S-31 IN THE LATH OF ELESFORD, IN LAVROCHESFEL HUNDRED.

King WILLIAM holds ELESFORD. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of fifteen teams. In demesne there are three teams. And forty villans, with five bordars, have fifteen teams. Eight slaves there. And one mill of forty pence. And forty-three acres of meadow. Wood of seventy hogs. Altogether it was worth, in the time of King EDWARD, fifteen pounds, and as much when HAIMO (*the Sheriff*) received it. Now, it is worth twenty pounds. Yet it renders thirty-one pounds. And the Sheriff has three pounds of it.

Of this Manor, ANSGOT holds, near ROCHESTER, as much arable land as is appraised at seven pounds.

The BISHOP of ROCHESTER also holds as much of this land as is worth seventeen shillings and four pence, in exchange for the land on which the castle stands.

IN THE (HALF) LATH OF MIDDELTUNE, IN MIDDELTUN HUNDRED.

S 45 King WILLIAM holds MIDDELTUNE. It answers for four score sulings. Besides these, there are four sulings in demesne. And three teams there in demesne. In this Manor, three hundred and nine villans, with seventy-four bordars, have one hundred and sixty-seven teams. There are six mills there of thirty shillings. And eighteen acres of meadow. Twenty-seven saltworks there of twenty-seven shillings. Thirty-two fisheries there of twenty-two shillings and eight pence. Of Thol, forty shillings. Of pasture, thirteen shillings and four pence. Wood of two hundred and twenty hogs. And the Men of the Weald render fifty shillings for Inward and Averages.

In this Manor are ten slaves. Altogether, in the time of King EDWARD, it was worth two hundred pounds by tale. And as much when HAIMO (*the Sheriff*) received it. And now, likewise.

9 6 Of this Manor, HUGH DE PORT holds eight sulings and one yoke, which in the time of King EDWARD were, with other sulings, in customary tenure. He has there three ploughs in demesne.

9 9 This land which HUGH DE PORT holds is worth twenty pounds, which are computed in the two hundred pounds of the entire Manor of MIDDELTUN. The tenant renders one hundred and forty pounds assayed by fire, and by weight, and besides that, fifteen pounds and six shillings, less two pence, by tale. The Reve gives to HAIMO (*the Sheriff*) twelve pounds.

9-13 Of the King's wood WADARD has as much as renders sixteen pence per annum; and he holds half a denn,

which a certain villan held in the time of King EDWARD. And ALNOLD CILD took away by violence two parts from a certain villan.

The ABBOT OF ST. AUGUSTINE holds the churches and tythes of this Manor. And forty shillings issue to him out of the King's four sulings. 9-16

IN THE LATH OF WIWARLET, IN FAVRESHANT HUNDRED.

9-18

King WILLIAM holds FAVRESHANT. It answers for seven sulings. There is the arable land of seventeen teams. In demesne there are two. Thirty villans there, with forty bordars, have twenty-four teams. Five slaves there. And one mill of twenty shillings. And two acres of meadow. Wood of one hundred hogs, and of wood pasturage thirty-one shillings and two pence. A market of four pounds. And two saltworks of three shillings and two pence. And in the City of CANTERBURY, three Haughs of twenty pence belong to this Manor. In aggregate value, in the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty pounds, less five shillings. And afterwards sixty pounds. It is now worth four score pounds.

THE LAND OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

II.

In the City of CANTERBURY the Archbishop has twelve burgesses, and thirty-two messuages which the clergy of the town hold for their guild, and render thirty-five shillings. And one mill of five shillings. 10-2

SANDWICE lies in its own hundred. This burgh the Archbishop holds, and it is for the clothing of the monks, and renders to the King the like service as DOVERE. And the Men of that burgh testify this, that before King Edward gave it to ST. TRINITY, it rendered to the King fifteen pounds. At the time of the death of King Edward, it was not at farm. When the Archbishop received it, it rendered fourteen pounds of farm, and forty thousand herrings for the sustenance of the monks. In the year in which this description was made, SANDWIC rendered fifty pounds of farm, and herrings as formerly. In the time of King EDWARD there were three hundred and seven messuages with residencies there; now, there are seventy-six more, that is, together, three hundred and eighty-three. 10-3

IN ACHESTAN HUNDRED.

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY holds in demesne TARENT. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land . In demesne there is one team. And twenty-two villans, with seven cotars, have seven teams. Six slaves there, and two mills of fifty shillings. 10-16

To this Manor pertain five burgesses in ROCHESTER. They render six shillings and eight pence. Eight acres of meadow there. Wood of five hogs. In aggregate value, in the time of King EDWARD, it was worth fourteen pounds. When he received it, ten pounds. Now, fifteen pounds and ten shillings. Yet the tenant of the Manor renders eighteen pounds. 10-19

The same ARCHBISHOP holds OTEFORT in demesne. It answers for eight sulings. There is the arable land of forty-two teams. In demesne there are six teams. One hundred and one villans there, with eighteen bordars, have forty-five teams. Eight slaves there. And six mills of seventy-two shillings. And fifty acres of meadow. Wood of one hundred and fifty hogs. 10-23

Of this Manor ten Thanes hold one suling and a half, and have there in demesne three teams. And sixteen villans, with eleven bordars, having four teams. Five slaves there. And two mills of twenty-four shillings. And twenty-eight acres of meadow. Wood of thirty hogs. In aggregate value, in the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth . Now, the demesne of the Archbishop is appraised at sixty pounds. That of the Thanes at twelve pounds. 10-27

What RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE holds in his Lowy is appraised at ten pounds. 10-31

The same ARCHBISHOP holds SONDRESSE. It answers for one suling and a half. There is the arable land of . In demesne there are three teams. And twenty-seven villans, with nine bordars, have eight teams. Eight slaves there. And three mills and a half of thirteen shillings and a half, (i. e. *sixpence*). Eight acres of meadow there. Wood of sixty hogs. A Church there. In aggregate value, in the time of King EDWARD it was worth twelve pounds. When he received it, sixteen pounds. And now, eighteen pounds. Yet it renders twenty-three pounds, and one Knight in the service of the Archbishop. 10-33

IN HELMESTREI HUNDRED.

The same ARCHBISHOP holds BIX. It answered for three sulings in the time of King EDWARD, and now for two. 10-40

There is the arable land of . In demesne there are two teams. And forty-one villans, with fifteen bordars, have ten teams. A Church there. And three mills of forty eight shillings. And eight acres of meadow. Wood of one hundred hogs. In aggregate value, in the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth twelve pounds. And now, twenty pounds. And yet it renders thirty pounds and eight shillings.

IN LITELAI HUNDRED.

- 10-46 The same ARCHBISHOP holds ERHEDE. It answers for four sulings. There is the arable land of eight teams. In demesne there are two. And twenty-seven villans, with two bordars, have eight teams. A Church there. And three mills of fifty shillings and six pence. Five slaves there. And ten acres of meadow. Wood of forty hogs. In aggregate value, in the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twelve pounds. And as much when he received it. Now, sixteen pounds. And yet it renders twenty-one pounds.

IN THE LATH OF ELESFORT, IN LAVROCHESFEL HUNDRED.

- 11-6 The same ARCHBISHOP holds in demesne METLINGES. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of seven teams. In demesne there are three teams. And thirty-eight villans, with twelve bordars, have five teams. A Church there. And five slaves. And two mills of ten shillings. And twenty-one acres of meadow. Wood of sixty hogs. In aggregate value, in the time of King EDWARD, it was worth nine pounds. Likewise, when he received it. And now, as much. And yet it renders fifteen pounds.

IN TOLLENTREU HUNDRED.

- 11-13 The same ARCHBISHOP holds in demesne NORFLEUT. It answered for six sulings in the time of King EDWARD. And now, for five. There is the arable land of fourteen teams. In demesne there are two. And thirty-six villans have ten teams. A Church there. And seven slaves. And one mill of ten shillings, with one fishery. And twenty acres of meadow. Wood of twenty hogs. In aggregate value, in the time of King EDWARD, it was worth ten pounds. When he received it, twelve pounds. And now, twenty-seven pounds. And yet it renders thirty-seven pounds and ten shillings.
- 11-18 What RICHARD DE TONEBRIDGE holds of this Manor, in his Lowy, is worth thirty shillings.

IN BROTEHAM HUNDRED.

- 11-20 The same ARCHBISHOP holds BROTEILAM. It answers for eight shillings. There is the arable land of twenty teams. In demesne there are three teams. And seventy six villans, with eighteen bordars, have fourteen teams. A Church there. And ten slaves. And three mills of fifteen shillings. And nine acres of meadow. Wood, when it is in bearing, of five hundred hogs.
- 11-25 Of this Manor WILLIAM THE STEWARD holds one suling. And has there one team in demesne. And two villans with half a team.
- 11-27 Of the same Manor GOISFRID holds, of the Archbishop, one suling, and has there one team. And six villans, with one bordar, having two teams.
- 11-29 Of the same Manor FARMAN holds, of the Archbishop, one yoke and a half. And has there three teams. And six villans, with twelve cotars, having two teams. Ten slaves there.
- 11-31 In the aggregate value, in the time of King EDWARD, this manor was worth fifteen pounds. And afterwards, sixteen pounds. Now, the demesne of the Archbishop is appraised at twenty-four pounds. And yet it renders thirty-five pounds. That of the Knights, eleven pounds.
- 11-33 What RICHARD DE TONEBRIDGE holds in his Lowy is appraised at fifteen pounds.

IN MEDDESTAN HUNDRED.

- 11-35 The same ARCHBISHOP holds MEDDESTANE. It answers for ten sulings. There is the arable land of thirty teams. In demesne, there are three teams. And twenty-five villans, with twenty-one bordars, have twenty-five teams. A Church there. And ten slaves. And five mills of thirty-six shillings and eight pence. Two fisheries there of two hundred and seventy eels. Ten acres of meadow there. Wood of thirty hogs.
- 11-41 Of this Manor three Knights hold, of the Archbishop, four sulings. And have there three teams and a half in demesne. And thirty-two villans, with ten bordars, having six teams. And ten slaves. And they have a mill of five shillings. And thirteen acres of meadow. And two fisheries and a half of one hundred and eighty eels. And two saltworks. Wood of twenty-three hogs.

In aggregate value, in the time of King EDWARD, this Manor was worth fourteen pounds. When he received it, twelve pounds. And now, the demesne of the ARCHBISHOP is worth twenty pounds. That of the Knights, fifteen pounds and ten shillings. The MONKS OF CANTERBURY have twenty shillings every year from two Men of this Manor. 11 2

IN CETEHAM HUNDRED.

The same ARCHBISHOP holds GELINGHAM. It answers for six sulings. There is the arable land of fifteen teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And forty-two villans, with sixteen bordars, have fifteen teams. A church there. And three slaves. And three fisheries of forty-two shillings and eight pence. And one mill of sixteen shillings and eight pence. And fourteen acres of meadow. Wood of twenty hogs. 12-2

Of this Manor, a certain Frenchman holds the arable land of one team, and has there two bordars. 12 7

In aggregate value, in the time of King Edward, this Manor was worth fifteen pounds. When he received it, twelve pounds. And now, twenty-three pounds; and yet it renders twenty-six pounds, less twelve pence. That which the Frenchman holds, forty shillings. 12 8

IN ROCULF HUNDRED.

12-11

The same ARCHBISHOP holds ROCULF. It answers for eight sulings. There is the arable land of thirty teams. In demesne, there are three teams. And four score and ten villans, with twenty-five bordars, have twenty-seven teams. A Church there. And one mill of twenty-five pence. And thirty-three acres of meadow. Wood of twenty hogs. And five saltworks of sixty-four pence. And one fishery. In aggregate value, in the time of King Edward, this manor was worth fourteen pounds. When he received it, likewise. And now, thirty-five pounds. Besides this, the ARCHBISHOP has seven pounds and seven shillings.

The same ARCHBISHOP holds NORTONE in demesne. It answers for thirteen sulings. There is the arable land of twenty-six teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And four score and twelve villans, with forty bordars, have fifty-nine teams and a half. A Church there. And ten acres of meadow. Wood of fifty hogs. In aggregate value, in the time of King Edward, this manor was worth twenty-four pounds and five shillings. And afterwards, as much. And now, it renders to the ARCHBISHOP fifty pounds and fourteen shillings and two pence, and to the Archdeacon twenty shillings. 12 2

VITALIS holds of this Manor, of the ARCHBISHOP, three sulings and one yoke. And twelve acres of arable land. And has there five teams. And twenty-nine bordars. And five slaves. And seven saltworks of twenty-five shillings and four pence. There is a Church there. And one small denn of wood. Altogether, it is worth fourteen pounds and six shillings and six pence. 12-27

IN BOROWARTLEST. IN PITEHAM HUNDRED.

The same ARCHBISHOP holds PITEHAM. It answers for seven sulings. There is the arable land of twenty teams. In demesne, there are three teams. And thirty-two villans, with twenty-one bordars, have nineteen teams. Two Churches there. Two slaves there. And thirteen acres of meadow. Wood of twenty hogs. In aggregate value, in the time of King Edward, this Manor was worth seventeen pounds and six shillings and three pence. And afterwards, as much. And now, it is worth twenty pounds. 12-33

Of this Manor, GODEFRIDUS and NICELLUS hold, of the ARCHBISHOP, one suling and a half and a yoke. And have there four teams. And four villans, with eight bordars, having three teams. Altogether, it is worth nine pounds. Of this, the Monks have eight shillings per annum. 12-39

IN ESTURSETE HUNDRED.

The same ARCHBISHOP holds ESTURSETE in demesne. It answers for seven sulings. There is the arable land of twenty teams. In demesne, there are four teams. And seventeen villans, with four score and three bordars, have sixteen teams. A Church there. And twelve mills of four pounds and five shillings. And one hundred acres of meadow. Wood of fifty hogs. In the time of King Edward fifty two messuages in the City, pertained to this Manor, and now, there are not more than twenty-five, because the others have been destroyed for the new dwelling-house of the ARCHBISHOP. In aggregate value, in the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was worth twenty-four pounds and twelve shillings and six pence. Now, it is worth forty pounds. 12-43

Of this Manor, five of the ARCHBISHOP'S Men have one suling and six yokes. And have there five teams and a half in demesne. And eight villans, with twenty-six bordars, having two teams. And three mills. And twenty-four acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. Altogether it is worth nine pounds. 13-3

- 13-7 Of this Manor HAMO the Sheriff, has half a suling, of the ARCHBISHOP. And has there two teams. With five bordars. And one slave. And two mills of fifteen shillings. It is worth one hundred shillings.

IN BERHAM HUNDRED.

- 13-9 The same ARCHBISHOP holds in demesne BURNES. It answers for six sulings. There is the arable land of fifty teams. In demesne, there are five teams. And sixty-four villans, with fifty-three bordars, have thirty teams and a half. A Church there. And two mills of eight shillings and six pence. And twenty acres of meadow. Wood of fifteen hogs. Of herbage, twenty-seven pence. In aggregate value, in the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was worth twenty pounds. Now, thirty pounds.

IN BOLTUN HUNDRED.

- 13-16 The same ARCHBISHOP holds BOLTUNE in demesne. It answers for five sulings and a half. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are two teams. And thirty-one villans, with thirty-one bordars, having fifteen teams. Four acres of meadow there. And a fishery of ten pence. A saltwork of sixteen pence. Wood of forty-five hogs. In aggregate value, in the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was worth fifteen pounds and sixteen shillings and three pence and one halfpenny. Now, it is worth thirty pounds and sixteen shillings and three pence and one halfpenny.

IN CALE HELLE HUNDRED.

- 13-33 The same ARCHBISHOP holds CHERINGES in demesne. It answers for eight sulings. There is the arable land of forty teams. In demesne, there is one suling; and four teams and a half there. Twenty-six villans there, with twenty-seven bordars, have twenty-seven teams. Twelve slaves there. And one mill of forty pence. Twenty-five acres of meadow there. Wood of twenty-six hogs. In aggregate value, in the time of King Edward, it was worth twenty-three pounds. When he received it, as much. Now, it is valued at thirty-four pounds; and yet it renders sixty pounds.

- 13-39 The same ARCHBISHOP holds PLUCHELEI in demesne. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of twelve teams. In demesne, there are two teams and a half. And sixteen villans, with seven bordars, have eleven teams. Eight slaves there. And twelve acres and a half of meadow. Wood of one hundred and forty hogs. Altogether, in the time of King Edward, it was worth twelve pounds. When he received it, eight pounds. And now, fifteen pounds; and yet it renders twenty pounds.

IN THE LATH OF ESTREI. IN WINGEHAM HUNDRED.

- 13-35 The same Archbishop holds WINGEHAM in demesne. It answered for forty sulings in the time of King Edward. And now, for thirty-five. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are eight teams. And four score and five villans, with twenty bordars, having fifty-seven teams. Eight slaves there. And two mills of thirty-four shillings. Wood of five hogs. And two little woods for fencing. In aggregate value, in the time of King Edward, it was worth seventy-seven pounds. When he received it, likewise. And now, one hundred pounds.
- 13-41 Of this Manor WILLIAM DE ARCIS holds one suling in FLETES, and has there in demesne one team. And four villans. And one Knight, with one team. And one fishery. With a saltwork of thirty pence. The whole is worth forty shillings.
- 13-44 Of the same Manor, five of the ARCHBISHOP's Men hold five sulings and a half, and three yokes, and have there in demesne eight teams. And twenty-two bordars. And eight slaves. Altogether, it is worth twenty-one pounds.

IN LINGEBRIGE HUNDRED.

- 13-47 The same ARCHBISHOP holds MERSEHAM in demesne. It answered for six sulings in the time of King Edward. And now, for three. There is the arable land of twelve teams. In demesne, there are three teams. And thirty-nine villans, with five bordars, having sixteen teams. A Church there. And two mills of five shillings. And two saltworks of five shillings. And thirteen acres of meadow. Wood of thirty hogs. In aggregate value, in the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was worth ten pounds. Now, twenty pounds.

IN LIMOWART LATH. IN BELICOLT HUNDRED.

- 14-3 The same ARCHBISHOP holds ALDINTONE in demesne. It answered for twenty-one sulings in the time of King

Edward. And now, for fifteen sulings. There is the arable land of one hundred teams. In demesne, there are thirteen teams. And two hundred villans, less ten, with fifty bordars, have seventy teams. A Church there. And thirteen slaves. And three mills of sixteen shillings. And three fisheries of twenty-one pence. One hundred and seventy acres of meadow there. Wood of sixty hogs. In aggregate value, in the time of King Edward, it was worth sixty-two pounds. And as much when he received it. Now, it renders one hundred pounds and twenty shillings.

The same ARCHBISHOP holds the ville which is called ST. MARTIN, and it pertains to ESTURSETE, and lies in that hundred, and answers for one suling and a half. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are two teams and thirty-six bordars. Seven burgesses in Canterbury, rendering eight shillings and four pence, pertain to this land. There are five mills of twenty shillings, and a small wood. 14-10

In this ville, RALPH holds half a suling, of the ARCHBISHOP. And has there two teams in demesne. And five villans, with three bordars, having two teams and a half. In the time of King Edward it was worth seven pounds. The half suling of St. Martin, and the other half suling, were always worth four pounds. 14 15

In ROMENEL there are twenty-five burgesses who pertain to ALDINTON, the ARCHBISHOP's manor, and they were and are now worth to the Lord six pounds. 14-19

Of the same Manor of ALDINTON, half a yoke and half a virgate lie in LIMES. The ARCHBISHOP holds them in demesne, and has there one team and one villan, with eighteen bordars, having one team and a half. Seven presbyters there, who render seven pounds and five shillings. There is the arable land of two teams. It is worth, and was worth, twelve pounds; and yet it renders fifteen pounds. 14-21

Of the same Manor, the EARL OF OW holds ESTOTINGHES for one Manor. It answered for one suling and a half, in the time of King Edward. And now, for one suling only. There is the arable land of eight teams. In demesne, there are two. And twenty-seven villans, with thirteen bordars, having seven teams. And one mill of twenty-five pence. A church there. And twenty acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. And eight slaves. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was worth eight pounds. Now, ten pounds. 14-25

IN MONIBERGE HUNDRED.

The same ARCHBISHOP holds LEMINGES in demesne. It answers for seven sulings. There is the arable land of sixty teams. In demesne there are four. And one hundred and one villans, with sixteen bordars, having fifty-five teams. A Church there. And ten slaves. And one mill of thirty pence. And one fishery of forty eels. And thirty acres of meadow. Wood of one hundred hogs. Thereto pertain six burgesses in HEDE. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty-four pounds. And afterwards, forty pounds. And now, likewise. And yet it renders sixty pounds. 14-22

Of this Manor, three of the ARCHBISHOP's Men hold two sulings and a half, and half a yoke. And they have five teams there in demesne. And twenty villans, with sixteen bordars, having five teams and a half. And one slave. And two mills of seven shillings and six pence. And forty acres of meadow. Wood of eleven hogs. Two Churches there. Altogether, it is worth eleven pounds. 14-28

IN SELEBRIST HUNDRED.

The same ARCHBISHOP holds NEWEDENE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . There are twenty-five villans there, with four bordars, having five teams. There is a Market there, of forty shillings less five pence. Wood of forty hogs. Altogether, in the time of King EDWARD, it was worth one hundred shillings. When he received it, twelve pounds. And now, ten pounds. And yet the Reve renders eighteen pounds and ten shillings. 14-23

THE LAND OF HIS KNIGHTS. IN ACHESTAN HUNDRED

ANSBOT holds, of the Archbishop, FORNINGHAM. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are two teams, and thirteen villans, with five bordars, having three teams and a half. Six acres of meadow there. Wood of twenty hogs. And RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE has as much of the same wood in his Lowy. In the time of King EDWARD, this Manor was worth seven pounds. And now, eleven pounds. Of these, the Monks of Canterbury have four pounds for their clothing, and 15-2

- 15-9 RALPH Son of VNSPAC holds ELESFORD, of the Archbishop. It answers for six sulings. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are five teams. And twenty-nine villans, with nine bordars, have fifteen teams. Two churches there. And nine slaves. And two mills of forty-three shillings. And twenty-nine acres of meadow. Wood of twenty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixteen pounds. And now, it is worth twenty pounds.
- 15-14 Of this Manor, RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE holds as much wood as can produce a rental of twenty hogs, And one mill of five shillings, And one fishery, in his Lowy.
- 15-17 MALGER holds, of the Archbishop, three yokes in ORPINTON. And it answered for as much without ORPINTON in the time of King EDWARD. Now, there are two yokes within ORPINTON, and a third, without. There is the arable land of . In demesne, one team. And four villans, with one bordar, and four slaves, and half a team. And three acres of meadow. And wood of eleven hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth forty shillings. When he received it, twenty shillings. And now, fifty shillings.
- 15-23 HAIMO the Sheriff holds, of the Archbishop, BRIESTEDE. It answers for one suling and a half. There is the arable land of ten teams. In demesne, there are two. And twenty-four villans, with sixteen bordars, have twelve teams. A Church there. And fifteen slaves. And two mills of twenty-four shillings. Wood of four score hogs. And of herbage nine shillings and six pence. Altogether, in the time of King EDWARD, it was worth ten pounds. And as much when he received it. And now, seventeen pounds. Abbot ALNOD held this Manor of the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
- 15-30 The EARL OF OW holds, of the Archbishop, OLECUMBE. It answered for two sulings and a half in the time of King EDWARD. And now, for two only. There is the arable land of nine teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And twenty-three villans, with eight bordars, have seven teams. A Church there. And one mill of four shillings. And eight acres of meadow. Wood of four score hogs. Altogether, in the time of King EDWARD, it was worth ten pounds. When he received it, eight pounds. Now, eleven pounds. ALFER held this Manor of the ARCHBISHOP.

IN HAIBORNE HUNDRED.

- 15-37 RALPH Son of TURALD holds BOLTONE, of the Archbishop. It answers for half a suling; and lies in the six sulings of HOLINGEBORNE. There is the arable land of one team and a half. In demesne, there is one team. And three villans, with two bordars, have one team. A Church there. And two acres of meadow. And wood of sixteen hogs. Altogether, it is worth, and always has been worth, forty shillings.

IN FAVRESHAM HUNDRED.

- 15-43 RICHARD, the Archbishop's Man, holds of him LEVELANT. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, one team. And two villans, with one bordar, have one team. Wood of five hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth thirty shillings. Now, twenty shillings.

IN BOLTONE HUNDRED.

- 15-46 The same RICHARD holds, of the Archbishop, GRAVENEL. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, is one team. And eight villans, with ten bordars, have two teams. Five slaves there. And ten acres of meadow. And four saltworks of four shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth a hundred shillings. Now, six pounds. Of these, the Monks of Canterbury have twenty shillings.

IN CALEHELLE HUNDRED.

- 16-2 GODFREY The Sewer holds, of the Archbishop, LERHAM. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are two teams. And fifteen villans, with two bordars, have four teams. Four slaves there. And six acres of meadow. And one mill of seven shillings. And wood of ten hogs. Altogether, it is worth eight pounds. And yet it renders twelve pounds and ten shillings.

IN THERHAM HUNDRED.

- 16-7 The same GODFREY holds, of the Archbishop, half a suling in SCAPE. There is the arable land of

In demesne, one team with two bordars. And four slaves. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth thirty shillings. Now, four pounds. And yet it renders one hundred shillings.

IN ESTREI HUNDRED.

OSBERN Son of LETARD holds one yoke, of the Archbishop, in BOCOLAND. And has there in demesne one team. And it is worth ten shillings. 16-10

WILLIAM FOLET holds, of the Archbishop, FLENGUESSA. It answers for half a suling. He has there six villans, with one team and a half. 16-19

The same WILLIAM holds ESTENBERGE of the Archbishop. And it answers for half a suling. And he has there twelve villans, with a team and a half. These lands were worth, in the time of King EDWARD, forty shillings. When the ARCHBISHOP received them, ten shillings. Now, thirty shillings. 16-14

IN HEN HUNDRED.

HUGH DE MONTFORT holds, of the Archbishop, SALTEODE. It answered for seven sulings in the time of King EDWARD. And now, for three sulings. There is the arable land of fifteen teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And thirty-three villans, with twelve bordars, having nine teams and a half. A Church there. And two slaves. And nine mills of twenty shillings. And thirty-three acres of meadow. Wood of four score hogs. 16-17

To this Manor pertain two hundred and twenty-five Burgesses in the Borough of HEDA.

Between the Borough and Manor, it was worth, in the time of King EDWARD, sixteen pounds. When he received it, eight pounds. Now, altogether, twenty-nine pounds and six shillings, and four pence.

IN ESTRAITES HUNDRED.

WILLIAM DE EDDESHAM holds, of the Archbishop, BEREWIC for one Manor. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of three teams. In demesne, there are two. And nine villans, with nine bordars, have one team and a half. Eighteen acres of meadow there. And wood of twenty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, seven pounds. And yet it renders eleven pounds. 16-25

IN LAMPORT HUNDRED.

ROBERT DE ROMENEL holds, of the Archbishop, LAMPORT. It answers for one suling and a half. There is the arable land of six teams. In demesne, there are two. And twenty-nine villans, with nine bordars, have nine teams. Seven saltworks there of eight shillings and nine pence. 16-30

To this Manor pertain twenty-one Burgesses who are in ROMENEL, of whom the ARCHBISHOP has three forfeitures, Robbery, Breach of the Peace, Foristel. But the King has all service from them. And they themselves have all the customs, and other forfeitures, in return for sea service, and are in the King's hands. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth ten pounds. And now, sixteen pounds. 16-34

WILLIAM holds, of the Archbishop, TILEMANESTONE. It answers for one suling. In demesne, there are two teams. And five bordars. Formerly, it was worth twenty shillings. Now, thirty shillings. 16-30

THE LAND OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S MONKS.

IN HELMESTREI HUNDRED.

III. The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY holds ORPINTUN. It answered for three sulings in the time of King EDWARD. And now, for two sulings and a half. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are two teams. And forty-six villans, with twenty-five bordars, having twenty-three teams. Three mills there of sixteen shillings and four pence. And ten acres of meadow. And five dennis of Wood, of fifty hogs. In aggregate value, in the time of King EDWARD, it was worth fifteen pounds. When he received it, eight pounds. And now, twenty-five pounds. And yet it renders twenty-eight pounds. There are two Churches there. 17-2

IN THE LATH OF ELESFORD. IN LITEFELLE HUNDRED.

The same ARCHBISHOP holds PECIEHAM. It answered for six sulings in the time of King EDWARD. And now, 17-9

for five sulings and one yoke. There is the arable land of ten teams. In demesne, there are two. And sixteen villans, with fourteen bordars, have four teams and a half. A Church there. And ten slaves. And one mill. And six acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs.

17-13 Of the land of this Manor, one ARCHBISHOP'S Man holds half a suling. And it gelded with these six sulings, in the time of King EDWARD; although it did not pertain to the Manor except for scot, because it was free land.

17-15 Of the same Manor, RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE holds two sulings and one yoke. And has there twenty-seven villans, having seven teams. And wood of ten hogs. And the whole is worth four pounds. In time of King EDWARD, the Manor was worth twelve pounds. When the ARCHBISHOP received it, eight pounds. And now, what he has is worth eight pounds.

IN AIHORDE HUNDRED.

17 19 The same ARCHBISHOP holds HOLINGBORDE. It answers for six sulings. There is the arable land of twenty-four teams. In demesne, there are two. And sixty-one villans, with sixteen bordars, have twenty-three teams. A Church there. And twelve slaves. And two mills. And eight acres of meadow. Wood of forty hogs. Altogether, in the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth twenty pounds. And now, it is worth thirty pounds. To this Manor is attached half a suling which never rendered scot. The BISHOP OF BAILEUX holds this of the ARCHBISHOP, by gafol.

IN TOILENTREN HUNDRED.

17-31 The same ARCHBISHOP holds MEPEHAM. It answered for ten sulings in the time of King EDWARD. Now, for seven. There is the arable land of thirty teams. In demesne, there are four. And twenty-five villans, with seventy-one bordars, have twenty-five teams. A Church there. And seventeen slaves. And sixteen acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. In aggregate value, in the time of King EDWARD, it was worth fifteen pounds and ten shillings. When he received it, fifteen pounds. Now, twenty-six pounds.

17-39 RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE has, in his Lowy, what is worth eighteen shillings and six pence. Wood of twenty hogs.

IN MEDESTAN HUNDRED.

17-31 The same ARCHBISHOP holds FERLAGA. It answers for six sulings. There is the arable land of twenty-six teams. In demesne there are four. And thirty-five villans, with fifty six bordars, have thirty teams. A Church there. And three mills of twenty-seven shillings and eight pence. Eight slaves there. And six fisheries of one thousand two hundred eels. Twelve acres of meadow there. Wood of a hundred and fifteen hogs.

17-36 Of the land of this Manor, GODFREY holds half a suling in fee. And has there two teams. And seven villans, with ten bordars, having three teams. And four slaves. And one mill of twenty pence. And four acres of meadow. And wood of thirty hogs.

17-39 The entire Manor, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth sixteen pounds. And afterwards, as much. And now, twenty-two pounds. What ABEL now holds, six pounds. What GODFREY, nine pounds. What RICHARD, in his Lowy, four pounds.

IN ESSAMELS HUNDRED

17-42 The same ARCHBISHOP holds CLIVE. It answers for three sulings and a half. There is the arable land of six teams. In demesne, there is one team and a half. And twenty villans, with eighteen bordars, have five teams and a half. A Church there. And two slaves. And thirty-six acres of meadow. Wood of twelve pence. In the time of King EDWARD, the entire Manor was worth six pounds. And afterwards, seven pounds. And now, sixteen pounds.

IN BOROWART LATH. IN TANET HUNDRED.

17-47 The same ARCHBISHOP holds MONOCSTUNE. In the time of King EDWARD, it answered for twenty sulings. And now, for eighteen. There is the arable land of thirty-one teams. In demesne, there are four. And four score and nine villans, with twenty-one bordars, have twenty-seven teams. Two Churches there. And one mill of ten shillings. A new fishery there. And one saltwork of fifteen pence. Wood of ten hogs. In aggregate value, it was worth, in the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, twenty pounds. And now, forty pounds.

IN DUNEHAMFORT HUNDRED.

18-3 The same ARCHBISHOP holds GECTIAM. It answers for four sulings. There is the arable land of twelve teams. In demesne there are three. And twenty-nine villans, with sixty cotars, have sixteen teams and a half. A Church

there. And four mills of a hundred shillings. And thirty-five acres of meadow. And wood of thirty hogs. The entire Manor was worth, in the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, twenty-two pounds. Now, thirty-two pounds.

Of the land of this Manor, WILLIAM, his Man, holds as much as is worth seven pounds. 18-8

IN CANTERBURY HUNDRED.

The same ARCHBISHOP holds NORDEUDE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of 18-9
In demesne, one team and a half. And seven villans, with twenty-six bordars, have two teams.

To this Manor pertain a hundred burgesses, less three, in the City of Canterbury, rendering eight pounds and 18-11
four shillings. Eight mills there of seventy-one shillings. And twenty-four acres of meadow. Wood of thirty hogs. Altogether, it is worth, and was worth, seventeen pounds.

In the same BOROWART LATH lies a small burgh, called SESELTRE, which properly pertains to the ARCHBISHOP'S 18-15
kitchen. One, named BLIZE, holds it of the Monks. In demesne, there is one team. And forty-eight bordars with one team. A Church there. And eight fisheries (*with a gafol*) of twenty-five shillings. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth twenty-five shillings. And now, one hundred shillings.

IN WIWARLET LATH. IN FAVRESHANT HUNDRED.

The same ARCHBISHOP holds PRESTETONE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of six teams. 18 21
In demesne, there are three. And thirteen villans, with fourteen bordars, have three teams. A Church there. And one slave. And one mill without rent. And one fishery of two hundred and fifty eels. Two acres of meadow there. Wood of five hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth ten pounds. Now, fifteen pounds.

IN FELEBERG HUNDRED.

The same ARCHBISHOP holds CERTEHAM. It answers for four sulings. There is the arable land of fourteen 18 26
teams. In demesne, there are two. And sixty villans, with fifteen cotars, have fifteen teams and a half. A Church there. And one slave. And five mills and a half of seventy shillings. And thirty acres of meadow. And wood of twenty five hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and when he received it, it was worth twelve pounds. Now, twenty-five pounds. And yet it renders thirty pounds.

The same ARCHBISHOP holds GOMERSHAM. It answers for eight sulings. There is the arable land of twelve 18-32
teams. In demesne, there are two. And sixty villans, with eight cotars, have seventeen teams. A Church there. And two slaves. And a mill of twenty-five shillings. And twelve acres of meadow. Wood of forty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and when he received it, it was worth twelve pounds. Now, twenty pounds. And yet it renders thirty pounds.

IN CERT HUNDRED.

The same ARCHBISHOP holds CERTH. It answers for three sulings. There is the arable land of twelve teams. 18-37
In demesne, there are two. And thirty six villans, with eleven cotars, have twenty-two teams and a half. Five slaves there. And two mills of six shillings. And a saltwork of six pence. And twenty-seven acres of meadow. And wood of one hundred hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and when he received it, it was worth twelve pounds. Now, twenty pounds. And yet it renders twenty-seven pounds.

IN CALEHELLE HUNDRED.

The same ARCHBISHOP holds LETELCERT. In the time of King EDWARD, it answered for three sulings. And 18-42
now, for two hides and a half. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are two. And nineteen villans, with five bordars, have seven teams. Two mills there of five shillings and ten pence. And eleven acres of meadow. And wood of fifteen hogs.

Of the land of this Manor, WILLIAM holds, of the Archbishop, half a suling. And has there in demesne one 18-47
team, with four slaves. And ten acres of meadow. And wood of twenty hogs. The entire Manor was worth, in the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, a hundred shillings. Now, eight pounds and eight shillings and four pence. What WILLIAM holds is appraised at forty shillings.

- 19-1 The same ARCHBISHOP holds WELLE. In the time of King EDWARD, it answered for seven sulings. And now, for five. There is the arable land of eighteen teams. In demesne, there are four. And four score and one villans, with five bordars, have twelve teams and a half. Seven slaves there. And one mill of thirty pence. And twenty acres of meadow. Wood of four score hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth seventeen pounds and eleven shillings and four pence. When he received it, as much. Now, twenty-four pounds and four pence. And yet it renders forty pounds.

IN THE LATH OF ESTREL. IN ESTREI HUNDRED.

- 19-6 The same ARCHBISHOP holds ESTREL. It answers for seven sulings. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are three teams. And seventy-two villans, with twenty-two bordars, have twenty-four teams. A mill and a half there, of thirty shillings. And three salt works of four shillings. And eighteen acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs.
- 19-13 And in GETINGE the Monks of Canterbury hold half a suling, and one yoke, and five acres. And have there six villans, with two teams and a half. Altogether, in the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth twenty-six pounds and ten shillings and four pence and one farthing. Now, thirty-six pounds and ten shillings and four pence and one farthing.

- 19-15 The same ARCHBISHOP holds EDESIAM. It answers for seventeen sulings. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are two teams and a half. And one hundred villans, with fourteen bordars, have thirty-six teams. Thirteen acres of meadow there. And three slaves. Wood for fencing.
- 19-22 Of the land of this Manor, two Knights hold, of the Archbishop, three sulings. And have four teams there, in demesne. And eighteen villans, with five bordars, have one team. The entire Manor, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth forty pounds. When he received it, likewise. Now, it renders forty-six pounds and sixteen shillings and four pence. And to the ARCHBISHOP, one hundred shillings by way of fine. What the Knights hold is worth eleven pounds. And yet they render thirteen pounds.

IN HAME HUNDRED.

- 19-25 The same ARCHBISHOP holds WERAHORNE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of two teams. In demesne, there is one team. And six villans, with three bordars, have one team. Twelve acres of meadow there. And wood of six hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth twenty shillings. And now, sixty shillings.

IN LIMOWART LATH. IN BLACHEBORNE HUNDRED.

- 19-33 The same ARCHBISHOP holds APELDRES. In the time of King EDWARD it answered for two sulings. And now, for one. There is the arable land of eight teams. In demesne, there are three teams. And thirty seven villans, with forty-one bordars, have eleven teams. A Church there. And six fisheries of three shillings and four pence. Two acres of meadow there. And wood of six hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth six pounds. Now, sixteen pounds and seventeen shillings and six pence.

IN THE HUNDRED OF WL.

- 19-35 The same ARCHBISHOP holds one Manor, which answered for one suling in the time of King EDWARD. And now, for half. There is the arable land of two teams. In demesne, there is one. And three villans, with four bordars, have two teams and a half. A Church there. And one mill of two shillings. And two slaves. And seven acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, fifty shillings. Now, four pounds.

IN ROMENEL MARSH.

- 19-43 The same ARCHBISHOP holds ASMESLANT. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of three teams. There are twenty-one villans there, having seven teams. It is worth, and was worth, fifty-three shillings. Of this land, WILLIAM FOLET has one yoke. And it is worth to him ten shillings a year.
- 19-47 SANDWIC,—it is written above,—pertains to the demesne of the Monks.

THE LAND OF THE BISHOP OF ROVECESTRE.

III. The BISHOP OF ROCHESTER holds SUDFLETA. It answered for six sulings. There is the arable land of thirteen teams. In demesne, there is one team. And twenty-five villans, with nine bordars, having twelve teams. Seven slaves there. And twenty acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. Now, it answers for five sulings. There is a Church there. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth eleven pounds. Now, twenty-one pounds. And yet, it renders twenty-four pounds, and an ounce of gold.

Of this Manor, there is in TONEBRIGE, as much of wood and of land as is appraised at twenty shillings.

The same BISHOP holds ESTANES. In the time of King EDWARD, it answered for six sulings. And now, for four sulings. There is the arable land of eleven teams. In demesne, there are two. And twenty villans, with twelve bordars, have eleven teams. A Church there. And four slaves. And seventy-two acres of meadow. And one mill of six shillings and eight pence. And one fishery of three shillings and four pence. Wood of sixty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth thirteen pounds. And now, sixteen pounds. And yet, it renders twenty pounds, and one ounce of gold, and one Marse.

RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE holds of that Manor as much wood as is worth fifteen shillings.

The same BISHOP holds FACHESHAM. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And fifteen villans, with three bordars, have four teams. A Church there. And three slaves. And two mills of fifteen shillings. And four acres of meadow. Wood of thirty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth seven pounds. Now, eight pounds.

The same BISHOP holds LANGAFEL, and ANSCHITIL (*the Presbyter*) of him. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And nine villans, with seven bordars, have two teams. It was worth seventy shillings. And now, a hundred shillings.

IN BRONLEI HUNDRED.

The same BISHOP hold BRONLEI. It answered for six sulings in the time of King EDWARD. And now, for three. There is the arable land of thirteen teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And thirty villans, with twenty-six bordars, have eleven teams. One mill there of four shillings. And two acres of meadow. Wood of one hundred hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth twelve pounds and ten shillings. Now, eighteen pounds. And yet it renders twenty-one pounds, less two shillings.

The same BISHOP holds OLDEHAM. It answered for six shillings in the time of King EDWARD. And now, for three. There is the arable land of five teams. In demesne, there are two. And eighteen villans, with sixteen bordars, have six teams. Six slaves there. And one fishery. And sixty acres of meadow. Wood of twenty hogs. A Church there. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth eight pounds. Now, twelve pounds.

The same BISHOP holds MELLINGETES. It answered for three sulings in the time of King EDWARD. And now, for one and a half. There is the arable land of three teams. In demesne, there is one. And five villans, with six bordars, have two teams. A Church there. And one mill of two shillings. Wood of twenty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth forty shillings. And now, four pounds.

The same BISHOP holds TOTESCLIVE. In the time of King EDWARD, it answered for three sulings. And now, for one suling. There is the arable land of three teams. In demesne, there is one suling. And one team there. And ten villans, with two teams. A Church there. And one slave. And two acres of meadow. And wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth sixty shillings. And now, seven pounds.

The same BISHOP holds ESNOILAND. In the time of King EDWARD, it answered for six sulings. And now, for three. There is the arable land of six teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And ten villans, with six bordars, have six teams. A Church there. And five slaves. And three mills of forty shillings. And thirty acres of meadow. Wood of four hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth six pounds. Now, nine pounds.

IN ESSAMELE HUNDRED.

- 21-1 The same BISHOP holds COCLESTANE. It answered for two sulings and a half in the time of King EDWARD. And now, for two only. There is the arable land of six teams. In demesne, there are two. And fifteen villans, with nine bordars, have five teams. A Church there. And two slaves. And one mill of thirty pence. And twenty acres of meadow. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth four pounds and ten shillings. And now, ten pounds and ten shillings.
- 21-6 The same BISHOP holds DANTONE. It answered for two sulings in the time of King EDWARD. And now, for half a suling. There is the arable land of two teams. In demesne, there is one. And six villans have there one team. A Church there. And four slaves. And four acres of meadow. Wood of fifteen hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth one hundred shillings. And now, seven pounds and fifteen shillings.
- 21-6 The same BISHOP holds HALLINGES. In the time of King EDWARD, it answered for six sulings. And now, for two and a half. There is the arable land of seven teams. In demesne, there are three teams. And fifteen villans, with nine bordars, have six teams. A Church there. And two slaves. And thirty acres of meadow. And Wood of five hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth seven pounds. Now, sixteen pounds.
- 21-13 What RICHARD holds in his Lowy, is worth seven shillings.
- 21-13 The same BISHOP holds FRANDESBERIE. It answered for ten sulings in the time of King EDWARD. And now, for seven. There is the arable land of fifteen teams. In demesne, there are five teams. And forty villans, with twenty-eight bordars, have eleven teams. A Church there. And nine slaves. And one mill of twelve shillings. And forty acres of meadow. Wood of five hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth eight pounds. And now, twenty five pounds.
- 21-19 What RICHARD holds in his Lowy, is worth ten shillings.

IN THE HUNDRED OF ROVECESTRE.

- 21-20 The same BISHOP holds BORCHETELLE. In the time of King EDWARD, it answered for two sulings. And now, for one suling and a half. There is the arable land of four teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And six villans, with three teams. Fifty acres of meadow there. And two mills of twenty shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth six pounds. And now, ten pounds.
- 21-25 In ROVECESTRE, the BISHOP had, and still has, four score messuages of land, which pertain to FRANDESBERIE and BORCSTEL, his own proper Manors. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, they were worth three pounds. Now, they are worth eight pounds. And yet they render eleven pounds and thirteen shillings and four pence a year.

IN HOW HUNDRED.

- 21-29 The same BISHOP holds ESTOCHES. In the time of King EDWARD, it answered for five sulings. And now, for three. There is the arable land of five teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And ten villans, with five bordars, have four teams. A Church there. And four slaves. And four acres of meadow. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, it is worth eight pounds and twenty pence. And yet, the Tenant renders thirteen pounds and twenty pence.
- 21-34 This Manor was, and is, of the bishoprick of Rochester; but Earl GODWIN, in the time of King EDWARD, bought it of two Men who were holding it of the BISHOP; and this sale was made without his knowledge. But, afterwards, during the reign of King WILLIAM, Archbishop LANFRANC dereyned it against the Bishop of BAUEUX; and thence, the Church of Rochester is now seised of it.

THE LAND OF THE BISHOP OF BAIEUX.

IN THE LATH OF SUDTONE.

IN ACHESTAN HUNDRED.

22-1

V. Of the Bishop of Baieux, HUGH DE PORTH holds HAGELEI. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are two teams. And fourteen villans, with three bordars, have four teams. Three slaves there. And twelve acres of meadow. And one mill of twenty shillings. And one denn of Wood, of five hogs. The entire Manor is now worth fifteen pounds, of twenty to the ore.

In this Manor one Man holds twenty acres of arable land worth five shillings a year, -he is called VLEURET, 22-8
—he neither pertains to that Manor, nor could have a lord other than the King.

HELTO holds SVINESCAM, of the Bishop. It answers for ten sulings. There is the arable land of fourteen 22-1
teams. In demesne, there are three. And thirty-three villans, with three bordars, have thirteen teams. One Knight there. And ten slaves. And forty acres of meadow. Wood of three hogs. And five fisheries of thirty pence. And a sixth which owes service to the hall. And one Hythe of five shillings and four pence.

Of the Wood of this Manor, RICHARD holds, in his Lowy, what is worth four shillings. 22 1

The entire Manor was worth twenty pounds. And now, it is worth thirty-two pounds.

RALPH SON of TURALD holds, of the Bishop, ERCLEI. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of 22-17
. In demesne, there are two teams. And nine villans, with six cotars, have three teams. Three slaves there. And wood of ten hogs. The entire Manor was worth three pounds. And now, one hundred shillings. A certain woman held it.

RALPH holds of the Bishop EDDINTONE. for half a suling. There is the arable land of one 22-21
team. And it is there. With four bordars. And two slaves. And one mill there of twenty three shillings. The entire Manor is appraised at four pounds. In the time of King EDWARD, it was little worth. LESTAN held it of King EDWARD. And, after his death, he turned himself to ALNOD (*Cilt*). And now it is in claim.

ANSBOT DE ROUECESTRE holds, of the Bishop, MAPLEDESCAM. for half a suling. There is the 22-26
arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. With one villan. And four bordars. And four slaves. One acre of meadow there. And Wood of eight hogs, and sixteen pence more. It was worth four pounds. And now, one hundred and ten shillings. EUSTAN held it of King EDWARD.

ADAM SON of HUBERT holds, of the Bishop, REDLEGE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of 22-31
. In demesne, there are two teams. And six villans, with five bordars, have two teams. Five slaves there. And half an acre of meadow. And one denn of Wood, which RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE holds. The Manor was worth three pounds. And now, four pounds and ten shillings. SIWARD held it of King EDWARD.

HUGH DE PORT holds, of the Bishop, EISSE. It answers for three sulings. There is the arable land of 22-36
. In demesne, there is one team. And twelve villans, with eight bordars, have three teams. A certain Knight there, having eight slaves, male and female. And land for one team.

Besides this, HUGH has two Men holding half a suling, who, in the time of King EDWARD, could go whither 22-39
they pleased without license. One land is called DIDELE, and the other SONINGES. There is arable land there for one team. And it is appraised at twenty shillings. The entire Manor was appraised at seven pounds. And now, likewise.

What RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE holds, is appraised at forty shillings. 22-45
The King has two dennes of it, which are appraised at seven shillings. GODRIC held it of King EDWARD.

GOISFRID DE ROS holds LOLINGESTONE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of 22-46
In demesne, there is one team. And four villans, with one cotar, have two teams. Seven slaves there. And six acres of pasture. Wood of twenty hogs. When he received it, it was worth sixty shillings. And now, one hundred shillings.

The King has in his own hands what is worth ten shillings. BRIXE CILT held it of King EDWARD. 22 1

- 23-1 MALGER holds, of the Bishop, LOLINGESTONE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And three villans, with six bordars, have one team. Five acres of meadow there. The entire Manor was worth sixty shillings. Now, seventy shillings.
- 23-4 The King holds of that Manor what is worth ten shillings. BRUNING held it of King EDWARD.
- 23-6 The same MALGER holds, in FERLINGHAM, half a yoke of land. There is the arable land of three oxen. There are two oxen there. With one bordar. And two acres of meadow. It was worth, and is worth, fifteen shillings. BRUNESUNE held it, and could turn himself, with his land, whither he chose.
- Of this Manor the King holds what is worth eight shillings.
- 23-1. The same MALGER holds, in PINNEDENE, half a suling, of the Bishop. There is the arable land of seven oxen. There is one team there. With six villans. And six acres of meadow. It was worth, and is worth, sixteen shillings. ALURET held it in the time of King EDWARD, and could turn himself whither he chose.
- 23-15 OSBERN PASTOREIRE holds, in LOLINGESTON, half a suling, of the Bishop. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And three villans, with one bordar, and one slave, have one team. Five acres of meadow there. Wood of five hogs. And one mill of fifteen shillings, and one hundred and fifty eels.
- 23-18 The King has Wood, of the new gift of the Bishop, and it is worth three shillings.
- 23-19 The entire Manor was worth sixty shillings. Now, seventy-seven shillings. SEWART SOT held it in the time of King EDWARD, and could turn himself, with his land, whither he chose.
- 23-22 WADARD holds, of the Bishop, half a suling in FERNINGHAM. There is the arable land of three teams. In demesne, there are two teams. With one villan. And two cotars. And five slaves. Half a mill there of five shillings. And four acres of meadow. Wood of five hogs.
- 23-5 Besides that half suling, WADARD holds, in the same ville, half a yoke, which never quitted itself to the King. Altogether, it was worth four pounds. And now, six pounds. ESTAN held it of King EDWARD, and could turn himself whither he chose.
- 23-29 The same WADARD holds, of the Bishop, MAPLESCAMP. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of two teams. They are there. With one villan. And four bordars. And five slaves. And one acre and a half of meadow. Wood of eight hogs and sixteen pence. It was worth three pounds. And now, six pounds. ULTAN held it under Herald.
- 23-33 ERNULF DE HESDING holds FERNINGHAM. It answers for three yokes. There is the arable land of two teams. There are now there six oxen. With two villans. And three bordars. One mill there of ten shillings. And eight acres of meadow. Pasture for one hundred sheep. Wood of ten hogs and fourteen pence.
- 23-34 The King has of the Wood of this Manor what is worth eight shillings.
- 23-37 The entire Manor was worth three pounds. And now, forty shillings. DERING held it, and could turn himself whither he chose.
- 23-36 ANSCHITIL DE ROS holds TARENT, of the Bishop. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of one team and a half. In demesne, there is one. And four villans, with four bordars, have one team. Three acres of meadow there. And two mills of eighteen shillings. Wood of three hogs.
- 23-32 The KING has of that Manor, of the new gift of the Bishop, what is worth ten pence.
- 23-33 The entire Manor was worth, and is worth, one hundred shillings. ALURIC held it of King EDWARD.
- 23-33 In the same ville, the same ANSCHITIL has one Manor, of the Bishop. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of one team and a half. Five villans. And five bordars there. And one mill of twenty shillings. Three acres of meadow there. And one slave. The entire Manor was worth sixty shillings. And now, seventy shillings. OSBERT held it of King EDWARD.
- 23-60 The same ANSCHITIL holds, of the Bishop, HORTUNE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of three teams. And there are four bordars there. And one mill of five sulings. And six acres of meadow. There is a Church there. And Wood of three hogs.
- 24-1 The King has, of the new gift of the Bishop, as much Wood of this Manor as is worth five shillings.

The entire Manor was worth four pounds. And now, six pounds. GODEL held it of BRUXI, and could turn 24-4 himself, with his land, whither he chose.

The same ANSCHITIL holds, of the Bishop, half a suling in the same Manor. There is the arable land of one 24-6 team. And it is there in demesne. And eight villans, with six bordars, have one team. One mill there of fifteen shillings. And nine acres of meadow. Wood of five hogs. The entire Manor was worth forty shillings. And now, sixty shillings. ORDING held it of the King.

The same ANSCHITIL holds, of the Bishop, one suling in the same Manor. There is the arable land of three 24-10 teams. In demesne, there is one team. And eight villans with two teams. One slave there. And eight acres of meadow. And half a mill of five shillings. Wood of fifteen hogs. The entire Manor was worth four pounds. And now, one hundred shillings. ALWARD held it of HAROLD. These four Manors are now for one Manor.

IN LITELAI HUNDRED.

ROBERT LATINN holds, of the Bishop, LOISNES. There is the arable land of seventeen teams. In demesne, 24-16 there is one. And sixty villans, with three bordars, have fifteen teams. Two slaves there. And three cotars. And three fisheries of four shillings. And thirty acres of meadow. Wood of twenty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty pounds. When the BISHOP received it, eighteen pounds. And now, twenty two pounds. And yet the Tenant renders thirty pounds. This Manor, in the time of King EDWARD, answered for ten sulings. And now, for four sulings. AZOR held it.

ANSBOT holds, of the Bishop, HOV, which answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . In 24-23 demesne, there is one team. And five villans, with one team and a half. And one mill of ten shillings. Two cotars there. And one slave. And twelve acres of meadow. Wood of three hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. When he received it, as much. And now, four pounds. ANSCHIL held it of King EDWARD.

The ABBOT OF ST. AUGUSTINE holds, of the Bishop of Baieux, PLUMESTEDE. It answers for two sulings and 24-28 one yoke. There is the arable land of five teams. In demesne, there is one team. And seventeen villans, with three bordars, have four teams. Wood there of five hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth ten pounds. When he received it, eight pounds. And now, as much. And yet the Tenant renders twelve pounds. BRUXI CHIT held it of King EDWARD.

IN HELMESTREI HUNDRED.

MALGER holds, of the Bishop, ROCHELIE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . 24-34 In demesne, there is one team and a half. And ten villans, with nine bordars, have two teams and a half. One mill there of twelve shillings. Wood of three hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth four pounds. When he received it, three pounds. And now, one hundred shillings. ALWARD held it of King EDWARD.

ERNULF DE HESDING holds, of the Bishop, CIRESEFEL. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of 24-30 . In demesne, there are two teams. And twenty villans, with four bordars, have eight teams. Four slaves there. And one mill of ten shillings. And ten acres of meadow. And Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixteen pounds. And afterwards, twelve pounds. And now, twenty-five pounds. And yet, the Tenant renders thirty-five pounds. TOCHT held it of King EDWARD.

ADAM SON OF HUBERT holds, of the Bishop, SUDCRAL. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of 24-45 . In demesne, there are two teams. And fourteen villans, with one bordar, have four teams. Six slaves there. And ten acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth six pounds. And afterwards, four pounds. And now, ten pounds. TOLI held it of King EDWARD.

The same ADAM holds, of the Bishop, WICHEHAM. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of 24-50 . In demesne, there are two teams. And twenty-four villans have four teams. Thirteen slaves 25-1 there. And one Church. And one mill of twenty pence. And one Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth eight pounds. And afterwards, six pounds. And now, thirteen pounds. GODRIC (son of Carle) held it of King EDWARD.

- 25-5 GOISFRID DE ROS holds, of the Bishop, LASELA. It answers for seven sulings. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are three teams. And thirty-one villans, with fourteen bordars, have sixteen teams. Ten slaves there. And one fishery of four score eels and ten. Wood of seventy-five hogs. The entire Manor, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth thirty pounds. When he received it, sixteen pounds. And now, what GOISFRID holds, twenty-four pounds.
- 25-9 What RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE holds, in his Lowy, is appraised at six pounds.
- 25-10 What the King holds of this Manor, twenty-two shillings. BRIXT CLT held it of King EDWARD.
- 25-13 ANSCHITIL DE ROS holds, of the Bishop, CRAIE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And seven villans, with six bordars, have one team. A Church there. And one acre of meadow. And three acres of pasture. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth four pounds. And now, three pounds. LEURIC held it of King EDWARD.
- 25-16 The same ANSCHITIL holds, of the Bishop, another CRAIE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And seven villans, with five bordars, have one team. One mill there of forty-two pence. And five slaves. Wood of seven hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth four pounds. And now, three pounds.
- 25-20 These two lands were two Manors, in the time of King EDWARD. And now, they are in one Manor. ALUIN held it of ALNOD CLT.

IN THE HALF LATH OF SUDTONE. IN GRENVIZ HUNDRED.

- 25-22 The BISHOP OF LISIEUX holds, of the Bishop of Baienx, GRENVIZ. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are two teams. And twenty-four villans have four teams. And three bordars. And one cotar. And five slaves. Four mills there of seventy shillings. And twenty-two acres of meadow. And forty acres of pasture. And Wood of ten hogs.
- 25 26 These two sulings, in the time of King EDWARD, were two Manors. (Earl) HAROLD held one, and BRIXT the other. And now, they are in one. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and together, they were worth eight pounds. And now, they are appraised at twelve pounds.
- 25-29 HAIMO (*the Sheriff*) holds, of the Bishop, ALTEHAM. It answers for one suling and a half. There is the arable land of twelve teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And forty-two villans, with twelve bordars, have eleven teams. Nine slaves there. And twenty-two acres of meadow. Wood of fifty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixteen pounds. When he received it, twelve pounds. And now, twenty pounds. ALUOLD held it of the King.
- 25-34 The Son of TURALD OF ROCHESTER holds, of the Bishop, WITENEMERS. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of four teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And eleven villans, with two cotars, have two teams. Four acres of meadow there. Wood of fifteen hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth one hundred shillings. When he received it, four pounds. And now, one hundred shillings. ANSCHIL held it of King EDWARD.
- 25-39 WALTER OF DOUAI holds of the Bishop, LEE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of four teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And eleven villans, with two cotars, have two teams. Two slaves there. And five acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and when the Bishop received it, it was worth three pounds. Now, one hundred shillings. ALUIN held it of the King.

WILLIAM Son of OGER holds, of the Bishop, CERLETONE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of five teams. In demesne, there is one team. And thirteen villans have three teams. Two slaves there. And eight acres of meadow. Wood of five hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, it is worth seven pounds. Two brothers held this land of the King, for two Manors. GODUIN and ALUARD.

IN HELMESTREI HUNDRED.

- 25-48 The same WILLIAM holds, of the Bishop, CRAI. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And eight villans, with one team and a half. And four cotars. And

one mill of ten shillings. One slave there. And Wood of six hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth 26-1 four pounds. And afterwards, three pounds. Now, four pounds. GODUIN (*Sof*) held it of King EDWARD.

ANSCHITIL holds, of the Bishop, CROCTUNE. It answers for one suling and one yoke. There is the arable 26-3 land of . In demesne, there is nothing. But there are three villans, and four bordars there. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth one hundred shillings. And now, six pounds. ALUIN held this land of King EDWARD for two Manors.

GISELBERT MAMINOT holds, of the Bishop, CODEHAM. It answers for four sulings. There is the arable land 26-4 of ten teams. In demesne, there are four. And fifteen villans, with six bordars, have six teams. A Church there. And eleven slaves. And two mills of fourteen shillings and two pence. Wood of forty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty pounds. And afterwards, sixteen pounds. Now, twenty-four pounds.

The same GISELBERT holds, of the Bishop, CHESTAN. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land 26-13 of . In demesne, there is one team. And four villans with one team. Wood of five hogs there. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth sixty shillings. Now, forty shillings. SBERNE BIGA held it of King EDWARD.

HUGH, the nephew of HERBERT, holds, of the Bishop, SENTLINGE. It answers for one suling and a half. 26 17 There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are two teams. And twenty villans with two teams. A Church there. And nine slaves. And six acres of meadow. And twenty acres of pasture. Wood of eight hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth eight pounds. And afterwards, six pounds. Now, eight pounds. BONDE held it of the Archbishop.

IN BRUNLEI HUNDRED.

ANSBOT OF ROCHESTER holds, of the Bishop, BACHEHAM. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land 26-22 of eight teams. In demesne, there are two. And twenty-two villans, with eight bordars, have eight teams and a half. Twelve acres of meadow there. And four slaves. And one mill. And Wood of sixty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth nine pounds. Now, thirteen pounds. ANSCHIL held it of King EDWARD.

IN THE LATH OF ELESFORD. IN LAVROCHESFEL HUNDRED.

ADAM holds, of the Bishop, LELEBURNE. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of 26-25 In demesne, there are three teams. And sixteen villans, with two bordars, have seven teams. A Church there. And ten slaves. And one mill of seven shillings. And twelve acres of meadow. Wood of fifty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth eight pounds. When he received it, seven pounds. Now, eight pounds.

RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE holds, in his Lowy, what is worth twenty-four shillings. 26-32 The King holds, of the new gift of the Bishop, what is worth twenty-four shillings and two pence. TURGIS held this Manor of EARL GODUIN.

ANSCHITIL holds, of the Bishop, ELENTUN. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of three 26-36 teams. In demesne, there are two. And fifteen villans, with two bordars, have one team and a half. A Church there. And two slaves. And half a mill. And one denn of fifteen shillings. Wood of eight hogs. And one acre of meadow. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth one hundred shillings. When he received it, sixty shillings. Now, one hundred shillings. VLURIC held it of ALNOD CUL.

HAIMO (*the Sheriff*) holds, of the Bishop, DICTUNE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of 26-42 four teams. In demesne, there are two. And twenty villans, with five bordars, have three teams. A Church there. And six slaves. And one mill of ten shillings. And eight acres of meadow. And thirty-five acres of pasture. Wood of six hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth eight pounds. When he received it, one hundred shillings. Now, eight pounds. SBERN held it of King EDWARD.

VITAL holds, of the Bishop, SIFLETONE. It answers for three yokes. There is the arable land of one team. 26-48 In demesne, there is one team and a half. And six villans, with one bordar, have half a team. Six slaves there.

- 27-1 And one mill of ten shillings. Ten acres of meadow there. And thirty acres of pasture. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth forty shillings. When he received it, four pounds. Now, one hundred shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, two Men, LEUIN and VLUIN, held this land in parage, and could turn themselves, with their land, whither they chose.

RALPH Son of TUROLD holds, of the Bishop, AIGLESSA. It answers for three yokes. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And seven villans, with fourteen bordars, have one team. One slave there. And eleven acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth three pounds. Now, four pounds.

What RICHARD holds, in his Lowy, fifteen pence.

The King, eight shillings and five pence, of the new gift of the BISHOP.

- 27-14 And in ROUECESTRE, the BISHOP had three houses of thirty-one pence, which he took from that Manor into his own hands. ALNOD CILT held this Manor.

HUGH DE PORT holds, of the Bishop, PELLESDRE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And one villan, with four bordars, have three oxen. A Church there. And two slaves. And five acres of meadow. And one acre of pasture. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty shillings. When he received it, thirty shillings. Now, forty shillings. GODRIC held it of King EDWARD.

The same HUGH holds, of the Bishop, RIESCE. It answers for two sulings and a half. There is the arable land of five teams. In demesne, there are two. And ten villans, with two bordars, have three teams. A Church there. And ten slaves. And one mill of ten shillings. And nine acres of meadow. Wood of five hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth eight pounds. When he received it, one hundred shillings. Now, six pounds. ALURIC held it of King EDWARD.

The same HUGH holds, of the Bishop, OFEHAM. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of three teams. In demesne, nothing. Six villans there, with one bordar, have two teams. One mill there of fifty pence. And three slaves. And four acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth forty shillings. When he received it, twenty shillings. Now, thirty shillings. GODRIC held it of King EDWARD.

RANNULPH DE COLUMBELS holds, of the Bishop, ESSEDENE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And nineteen villans, with three bordars, have three teams. Three slaves there. And eight acres of meadow. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth three pounds. When he received it, four pounds. Now, five pounds. (Earl) LEWIN held it.

ROTBERT LATIN holds at farm, of the King, TOTINTUNE, of the new gift of the BISHOP of BAIEUX. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of one team and a half. In demesne, there is one. And three villans, with nine bordars, have half a team. Four slaves there. And five acres of meadow. Wood of two hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth thirty shillings. When he received it, twenty shillings. Now, forty shillings. ULNOD held it of King EDWARD.

The same ROTBERT holds in TOTINTUNE, at farm of the King, one yoke; and that is of the new gift of the BISHOP of BAIEUX. And there is nothing there but two acres of meadow. It is worth, and always was worth, ten shillings. GODUIN held it of King EDWARD.

RALPH Son of TURALD holds, of the Bishop, EDDINTUNE. It answers for two sulings and a half. There is the arable land of five teams. In demesne, there are two. And six villans, with nine bordars, have one team. A Church there. And ten slaves. And two mills of eleven shillings and two pence. And twelve acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth eight pounds. When he received it, one hundred shillings. Now, six pounds. AGELEED held it of King EDWARD.

IN TOLLENTREV HUNDRED.

28-1

RALPH Son of TUROLD holds, of the Bishop, MELETUNE. It answers for one suling and three yokes. There is the arable land of four teams. In demesne, there is one. And twenty-one villans, with two bordars, have two teams. A Church there. And one mill of forty-nine pence. And a Hythe of twenty shillings. And three slaves. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth four pounds. And afterwards, three pounds. Now, six pounds. What RICHARD holds, in his Lowy, five shillings in one Wood. EARL LEUIN held it.

The same RALPH holds, of the Bishop, LEDESUNE. It answers for two sulings and a half, and half a yoke. There is the arable land of six teams. In demesne, there are two. And seventeen villans, with four bordars, have five teams. A Church there. And one slave. And three acres and a half of meadow. Wood of twenty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth six pounds. And afterwards, a hundred shillings. Now, eight pounds. That which RICHARD has in his Lowy, twenty pence. The Bishop holds in his own hands, within the City of Roucestre, four houses pertaining to this Manor, from which he has nine shillings and ten pence. (*Earl*) LEWIN held it.

28 7

HERBERT Son of IVO holds, of the Bishop, GRAVESHAM. It answers for two sulings and one yoke. There is the arable land of four teams. In demesne, there is one. And four villans, with seven slaves, have two oxen. A Church there. And one Hythe. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth ten pounds. When he received it, as much. Now, eleven pounds. This Manor had been three Manors. In the time of King EDWARD, LEURIC, and ULUIN, and GODUIN held it. Now it is in one.

28-15

WADARD holds, of the Bishop, NOTESTEDE. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of two teams. In demesne, there is one. And four bordars there. And a Church. And four slaves. Wood of three hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth four pounds. When he received it, three pounds. Now, five pounds. VESTAN held it of King EDWARD.

28-21

IN LAVROCHESFEL HUNDRED.

28-25

ANSCHITIL holds, of the Bishop, OFEHAM. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And six villans, with two bordars, have one team. Four slaves there. And one mill of ten shillings. And seven acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. And, in the City of Roucestre, one house rendering thirty pence. In the time of King EDWARD, the Manor was worth one hundred shillings. When he received it, four pounds. Now, four pounds and nine shillings. What RICHARD DE TONEBERIGE holds is worth eleven shillings. VLURIC held it of ALNOD CILT.

RALPH DE CURBESPINE holds, of the Bishop, BERLINGE. It answers for six sulings. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And ten villans, with fourteen bordars, have six teams. A Church there. And six slaves. And one mill of ten shillings, and three hundred and thirty eels. And a fishery of sixty eels. Twelve acres of meadow there. And pasture for fifty animals. Wood of forty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twelve pounds. When he received it, six pounds. Now, twelve pounds. SBERN BIGA held it of King EDWARD.

28-33

The same RALPH holds, of the Bishop, BORHAM. It answers for six sulings. There is the arable land of eight teams. In demesne, there are two. And fifteen villans, with twenty bordars, have six teams. A Church there. And seven slaves. And one mill of six shillings. And ten acres of meadow. Wood of twenty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth ten pounds. And when he received it, as much. Now, twelve pounds. The Bishop of ROUCESTRE has houses of this Manor; and they are worth seven shillings. (*Earl*) LEWIN held this Manor.

28-40

IN LITEFELLE HUNDRED.

CORBIN holds, of the Bishop, PECHEHAM. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of six teams. In demesne, there is one. And twelve villans have five teams. And eight bordars. And five slaves. And three acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth twelve pounds. Now, eight pounds. And yet it renders twelve pounds. The King has of this Manor three dennis, where four villans dwell, and they are worth forty shillings. (*Earl*) LEWIN held it.

28-47

29-1

29-2 RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE holds, of the Bishop, HASLOW. It answers for six sulings. There is the arable land of twelve teams. In demesne, there are three. And forty-seven villans, with fifteen bordars, have fifteen teams. A Church there. And ten slaves. And two mills of eleven shillings. And twelve fisheries of seven shillings and six pence. And twelve acres of meadow. Wood of sixty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, it is worth thirty pounds. EDEUA held it of King EDWARD.

29-7 RALPH Son of TUROLD holds, of the Bishop, half a suling in ESTOCHINGEBERGE. In the time of King EDWARD, two free Men held it. And now, likewise. And it is worth twenty shillings.

IN THE LATH OF ELESFORD.

IN WACHELESTAN HUNDRED.

29-10 RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE holds, of the Bishop, TIVEDELE. It answers for one yoke. There is the arable land of one team. And it is there in demesne. And a Church. And Wood of two hogs. It is worth, and always was worth, fifteen shillings. EDEUA held it of the King.

IN AIHORDE HUNDRED.

29-13 HUGH Nephew of HERBERT holds, of the Bishop, HARIARDESHAM. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of six teams. In demesne, . Eighteen villans, with ten bordars, have four teams. A Church there. And eleven slaves. And two mills of eleven shillings and six pence. And seven acres of meadow. Wood of fifteen hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth ten pounds. When he received it, eight pounds. Now, ten pounds. OSWARD held it of King EDWARD.

29-19 The same HUGH holds, of the Bishop, FEREBURNE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of two teams. In demesne, . Four villans, with one team and a half. And two mills of forty pence. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth four pounds. Afterwards, and now, three pounds. ALUIN held it of (Earl) GODUIN.

29-23 The same HUGH holds, of the Bishop, a yoke of free land in SELESBURNE. And has there half a team. With one bordar. And five slaves. And one acre and a half of meadow. It is worth, and always was worth, twenty shillings. ALUIN held it of EARL GODUIN.

29 26 The same HUGH, and ADELOLD, the Chamberlain, hold, of the Bishop, FREDENESTEDE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of three teams. In demesne, . Three villans have seven oxen. A Church there. And two acres and a half of meadow. And Wood of two hogs. It is worth, and always was worth, twenty shillings. LEWIN held it of King EDWARD.

29-30 ADELOLD holds, of the Bishop, ESLEDES. It answers for three sulings. There is the arable land of twelve teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And twenty-eight villans, with eight bordars, have seven teams. A Church there. And eighteen slaves. Two arpend of vineyard there. And eight acres of meadow. Wood of twenty hogs. And five mills of the villans. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixteen pounds. Likewise, when he received it. Now, twenty pounds. And yet it renders twenty-five pounds. (Earl) LEWIN held it.

29-36 Of this Manor the ABBOT OF ST. AUGUSTINE has half a suling, which is worth ten shillings, in exchange for the BISHOP OF BAIREUX's park. The EARL OF OW has four dennis of that Manor, which are worth twenty shillings.

29-39 ANSGOT DE ROUECESTRE holds, of the Bishop, AUDINTONE. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of three teams and a half. In demesne, there are two. And seven villans, with five bordars, have one team and a half. A Church there. And four slaves. And six acres of meadow. And one mill of three shillings and two pence. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth four pounds. Now, seven pounds. GODUIN and ALUIN held it of King EDWARD for two Manors.

29-44 The same ANSGOT holds, of the Bishop, STOCHINGEBERGE. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land . In demesne, there is one team. And five villans, with nine bordars, have two teams. A Church there. And two slaves. And one mill of sixty-four pence. Wood of fifteen hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth four pounds. Now, six pounds. ELUEVA held it of King EDWARD.

29-48 HUGH DE PORT holds ALNOITONE. It answers for three sulings. There is the arable land of eight teams. In

demesne, there are two teams. And eighteen villans, with six bordars, have six teams. A Church there. And eight slaves. And two mills and a half of seventeen shillings. Five acres of meadow there. Wood of forty hogs. 30-1
In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth nine pounds. And as much when he received it. Now, ten pounds. And yet it renders twelve pounds.

To this Manor are adjoined three mansions of land in Rouecestre, and they render five shillings a year. OSUTARD held it of King EDWARD.

ADAM Son of HUBERT holds, of the Bishop, SUDTONE. It answers for four sulings. There is the arable land 30-5
of seven teams. In demesne, there are two. And eighteen villans, with five bordars, have four teams. A Church there. And four acres of meadow. And one mill. Wood of fifty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twelve pounds. When he received it, ten pounds. Now, fourteen pounds. And yet it renders eighteen pounds. (*Earl*) LEWIN held it.

The same ADAM holds, of the Bishop, CERTH. It answers for three sulings. There is the arable land of eight 30-10
teams. In demesne, there is one. And twenty villans, with five bordars, have six teams. A Church there. And eight slaves. And six acres of meadow. Wood of fifty hogs. Three arpends of vineyard there. And a park of beasts of the forest. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, it is worth twelve pounds. ALNOD (*Cilt*) held it.

The same ADAM holds, of the Bishop, SUDTONE. It answers for one suling and a half. There is the arable land 30-15
of eight teams. In demesne, there are two. And fifteen villans, with nine bordars, have four teams. A Church there. And ten slaves. And eight acres of meadow. Wood of fifty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was valued at ten pounds. Now, twelve pounds. And yet it renders eighteen pounds. LEUENOR held it (*of King Edward*).

The same ADAM holds, of the Bishop, BOGELEL. It answer for two sulings. There is the arable land of two 30-20
teams and a half. In demesne, there is one team. And two villans, with two bordars, have half a team. A Church there. And four slaves. And one mill of five shillings. And six acres of meadow. Wood of twenty hogs.

Of that Manor, one Man, ADAM, holds one suling, and it is called MERLEA. And he has there one team. And 30-21
four villans with one team. And a Church. And two slaves. And wood of four hogs.

The entire Manor, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth six pounds. And afterwards, as much. Now, seven pounds. TURGIS held it of King EDWARD.

The same ADAM holds, of the Bishop, LANGVELEL. It answers for one suling and a half. There is the arable 30-25
land of four teams. In demesne, there are two. And seven villans, with five bordars, have three teams. A Church there. And seven slaves. And three acres of meadow. Wood of twenty-five hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. When he received it, fifty shillings. Now, nine shillings. TURGIS held it of King EDWARD.

The same ADAM holds, of the Bishop, OTRINGEDENE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land 30-30
of two teams. In demesne, there is one. And two villans, with four bordars, have half a team. Two slaves there. And one acre of meadow. Wood of five hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was valued at ten shillings. Now, thirty shillings. To this Manor pertain two messuages of land in Canterbury of twelve pence. ALUARD held this Manor of King EDWARD.

The same ADAM holds, of the Bishop, EAST SELVE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land 30-35
of one team. And it is there in demesne. With one villan. And one bordar. And five slaves. Four acres of meadow there. Wood of four hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, it is worth twenty shillings. GODRIC held it of King EDWARD.

WILLIAM Son of ROBERT holds, of the Bishop, WEST SELVE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable 30-40
land of three teams and a half. In demesne, there are two. And a certain Frenchman, with ten villans, and one bordar, have one team and a half. Five slaves there. And one acre of meadow. And one mill of fifteen pence. Wood of fifteen hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, it is worth four pounds. EDDID held it of King EDWARD. To this Manor there pertained in Canterbury, in the time of King EDWARD, one house, rendering twenty-five pence.

- 31-1 HUGH Nephew of HERBERT holds, of the Bishop, BOLSTONE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of two teams. In demesne, nothing. But five villans have one team there. And two acres of meadow. Wood of twenty hogs. A Church there. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth eight pounds. Now, six pounds. ALUIN held it of (*Earl*) GODWIN.
- 31-6 The same HUGH holds, of the Bishop, GODESELLE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of two teams. In demesne, there is one. And five villans have one team and a half. A Church there. And two slaves. And two acres of meadow. And wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, it is worth four pounds. EDWIN held it of King EDWARD, and could go, with his land, whither he chose.
- 31-11 The same HUGH holds, of the Bishop, WINCHELESMERE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of one team. And it is there in demesne. With three slaves. And a Church. And wood of five hogs. And, in the time of King EDWARD, three houses in Canterbury pertained to this manor, rendering forty pence. The whole, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth one hundred shillings, and afterwards, and now, forty shillings. VLUIET held it of King EDWARD, and could go whither he pleased.
- 31-17 The same HUGH holds, of the Bishop, ESTSELVE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of one team. And it is there in demesne. With one villan. And one bordar. And two slaves. Four acres of meadow there. And wood of four hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, it is worth forty shillings. VLUIET held it of King EDWARD.
- 31-21 GOISFRID DE ROS holds, of the Bishop, OTEHAM. It answers for one suling and one yoke. There is the arable land of two teams and a half. In demesne, there is one. And nine villans, with three bordars, have one team. A Church there. And two slaves. And one mill of five shillings. And three acres of meadow. Wood of eight hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth four pounds. When he received it, three pounds. Now, four pounds. ALUIN held it of King EDWARD.
- 31-24 ROTBERT LATIN holds at farm HERBERTTIV. ADELOLD held it of the Bishop. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And two villans, with one bordar, have two animals. And four acres of meadow there. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth and now is worth sixty shillings. And yet it is at farm for four pounds. ALURIC held it of (*Earl*) GODWIN.
- 31-31 The same ROTBERT holds at farm BRUNFELLE. ADELOLD held it of the Bishop. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are two teams. And five villans, with ten bordars, have one team and a half. One mill there of six shillings and eight pence. And pasture of fifteen shillings. Twelve slaves there. And eight acres of meadow. Wood of twenty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth four pounds. Now, one hundred shillings. ALUIN held it of (*Earl*) GODWIN.
To this Manor pertains certain free arable land, enough for three oxen, and it is worth five shillings.
- 31-35 RALPH CURBESPINE holds, of the Bishop, TURNHAM. It answers for three sulings. There is the arable land of eight teams. In demesne, there is one. And sixteen villans, with eighteen bordars, have four teams. A Church there. And six slaves. And one mill of six shillings. And four acres of meadow. Wood of forty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth ten pounds. Now, twelve pounds. And yet it renders fourteen. SBERN BIGA held it of King EDWARD.
- 31-41 The same RALPH holds, of the Bishop, FEREBURNE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And two villans. With one bordar. And two slaves. And one acre and a half of meadow. Wood of six hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, it is worth thirty shillings. SBERN BIGA held it of King EDWARD.
- 31-48 ODO holds, of the Bishop, GELINGHAM. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of one team. In demesne, there are two. And six bordars have half a team. One mill there of sixteen shillings and seven pence.
- 32-1 And thirteen acres of meadow. And eight acres of pasture. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth forty shillings. When he received it, thirty shillings. Now, sixty shillings.

IN CETEAM HUNDRED.

ROBERT LATIN holds at farm, of the Bishop, CETEAM. It answers for six sulings. There is the arable land of sixteen teams. In demesne, there are three. And thirty-three villans, with four bordars, have ten teams. A Church there. And fifteen slaves. And one mill of thirty-two pence. And twenty acres of meadow. And six fisheries of twelve pence. Wood of one hog. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth twelve pounds. Now, fifteen pounds. And yet it renders thirty-five pounds. (*Earl*) GODWIN held it. 32-2

IN THE LATH OF EILESFORD.

IN ROVECESTRE HUNDRED.

32-10

The Son of WILLIAM TAHUM holds, of the Bishop, DELCE. It answers for one suling and one yoke. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And five villans have two teams. Twelve acres of meadow there. Wood of one hog. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth three pounds. And now, seventy shillings. GODRIC held it of King EDWARD.

ANSBOT DE ROUECESTRE holds, of the Bishop, DELCE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of two teams. And they are there, in demesne. And with one villan and five bordars. And six slaves. Twelve acres of meadow there. And sixty acres of pasture. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, it is worth one hundred shillings. OSUARD held it of King EDWARD. 32-15

IN HOV HUNDRED.

32-10

The same ANSBOT holds, of the Bishop, STOCES. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of two teams. And they are there, in demesne. With seven bordars. One fishery there of two shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth one hundred shillings. Now, one hundred and ten shillings. ANSCHIL held it of King EDWARD.

The BISHOP OF BAIEUX himself holds in demesne HOV. It answered for fifty sulings in the time of King EDWARD. And now, for thirty-three. There is the arable land of fifty teams. In demesne, there are four. And one hundred villans, less three, with sixty-one cotars, have forty-three teams. Six Churches there. And twelve slaves. And thirty-two acres of meadow. Wood of thirty hogs. The entire Manor, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth sixty pounds. When the BISHOP received it, likewise. And now, as much. And yet, the tenant renders one hundred and thirteen pounds. 32-23

To this Manor pertained nine houses in the City of ROUECESTRE, and they rendered six shillings, neither are they taken away. EARL GODWIN held this Manor. 32-30

Of this Manor RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE holds half a suling. And Wood of twenty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, it is worth forty shillings. 32-33

ADAM, Son of HUBERT, holds of the same Manor one suling, and one yoke, of the Bishop. And one Man of his has in demesne half a team. And four villans with half a team. And one cotar. It is worth, and was worth, thirty shillings. 32-34

ANSCHITIL DE ROS holds, of the same Manor, three sulings. And has there in demesne one team. And five villans, with twelve cotars, have one team and a half. Five slaves there. And one mill of ten shillings. And twelve acres of meadow. And two fisheries of five shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth six pounds. Now, six pounds and five shillings. 32-37

IN TVIFERDE HUNDRED.

ADAM holds, of the Bishop, one yoke in PINFA. There is the arable land of . He has there half a team, with two slaves. And four acres of meadow. And half a fishery without rent. Wood of six hogs. In the time of King EDWARD it was worth six shillings, and afterwards five shillings. Now, ten shillings. And yet, it renders fifteen shillings. GODRIC held it of King EDWARD. 32-41

RANNULF DE COLUMBELS holds, of the Bishop, FERLAGA. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of four teams. RANNULF does not hold more than three yokes. And has there in demesne one team. And ten 32-46

- villans. With four cotars. They have three teams. A Church there. And seven slaves. And one mill of five shillings. And ten acres of meadow. Wood of fifteen hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, it is worth seven pounds. ALNOD held it (*of the King*).
- 32-51 Of that suling, RAYNER holds one yoke, of the Bishop, in the Manor of PINPE. And has there one team. With nine slaves. And three acres of meadow. Wood of four hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth twenty shillings. Now, forty shillings. ALNOD (*Cilt*) held it of King EDWARD.
- 33-9 HAIMO holds, of the Bishop, NEDESTEDE. It answers for three sulings. There is the arable land of six teams. In demesne there is one. And fourteen villans have five teams. A Church there. And fourteen slaves. And two mills of fourteen shillings. And a fishery of two shillings. And seven acres of meadow. Wood of thirty-five hogs. In the time of King EDWARD it was worth eight pounds. And afterwards, six pounds. Now, eight pounds and five shillings. NORMAN held it of King EDWARD. Of that Manor, the Bishop has thirty shillings for two haughs.
- 33-3 RALPH Son of TURALD holds OTRINGEBERGE. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of five teams. In demesne there are two. And six villans, with eight bordars, have three teams. A Church there. And two mills of three shillings. And two acres of meadow. And a fishery of thirty eels. Wood of two hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth forty shillings. Now, six pounds. LEUEUA held it of King EDWARD. To this Manor are attached three haughs in the City, rendering three shillings.
- 33-15 HUGH DE BRAIBOUÉ, holds of the Bishop, OTRINBERGE. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of four teams. In demesne there is one. And nine villans, with four bordars, have two teams. Three slaves there. And one mill of sixteen pence. And three acres of meadow. Wood of two hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth four pounds. Now, one hundred shillings. GODIL held it of King EDWARD.
- 33-20 ADELOLD held, of the Bishop, TESTAN, and ROBERT now holds it at farm. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are two teams and a half. And seven villans, with three bordars, have one team. Twelve slaves there. And one mill of three shillings. And eight acres of meadow. Wood of twenty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD it was worth one hundred shillings. And afterwards, sixty shillings. Now, one hundred shillings. EDUARD held it of King EDWARD. In the time of King EDWARD, three brothers held this land for three Manors. Now, it is in one.
- 33-26 The same ADELOLD held, of the Bishop, BENEDESTEDE. And ROBERT holds it at farm. It answers for one yoke. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. With five slaves. And one acre of meadow. Wood of six hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth twenty shillings. Now, forty shillings. GODRIC held it of ALNOD (*Cilt*).
- 33-30 The same ADELOLD holds, of the Bishop, BERMELIE. It answers for one yoke. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. With five slaves. And four acres of meadow. Wood of three hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth fifteen shillings. When he received it, twenty shillings. Now, forty shillings. GODRIC held it of ALNOD (*Cilt*).

IN MEDESTAN HUNDRED.

- 33-34 ROTBERT LATIN holds at farm BOSELEV. It answered for seven sulings, in the time of King EDWARD. Now, for five sulings. There is the arable land of twenty teams. In demesne, there are three teams. And forty-seven villans, with eleven bordars, have sixteen teams. Three mills there of thirty-six shillings and eight pence. And sixteen slaves. And twenty acres of meadow. Wood of fifty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth twenty-five pounds. Now, thirty pounds. And yet, ROBERT renders fifty-five pounds. ALNOD (*Cilt*) held it.
- 33-39 Of this Manor, HELTO held half a suling. And has there one team. With one bordar. And one Frenchman. And two acres of meadow. And Wood of six hogs. And it is worth forty shillings.
- 33-41 RALPH Son of TURALD holds, of the Bishop, LITELBROTEHAM. It answers for one suling and a half. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And four villans, with four bordars, have

two teams. Two slaves there. And two mills of four shillings. And two acres of meadow. Wood of five hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth forty shillings. Now, sixty shillings and fifty-four pence.

RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE has, in his Lowy, what is worth thirteen shillings. And Wood of fifty hogs. 33-16
And the KING has of the same Manor what is worth sixteen pence. In the time of King EDWARD, GODUIN and EDUIN held this land for two Manors.

ADAM holds, of the Bishop, CELCA. It answers for three sulings. There is the arable land of seven teams. 33-9
In demesne, there are two. And fourteen villans, with six bordars, have five teams. A Church there. And four slaves. And one mill of five shillings. And sixteen acres of meadow. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth seven pounds. And afterwards, one hundred shillings. Now, ten pounds. And yet, the tenant renders fourteen pounds. 34-1
Of this Manor, there is in the King's hands what is worth seven shillings, of the new gift of the Bishop.
The Bishop retained in his own hands, in the City of ROCHESTER, three haughs, which are worth fifty pence.

In EXESSE, there is one hide which justly pertains to this Manor. GODUIN, Son of DUDEMAN, held it. Now 34 6
RANULF PEUREL holds it.

The same ADAM holds, of the Bishop, HECHAM. It answers for five sulings. There is the arable land of 34 8
twelve teams. In demesne, there are three teams. And twenty-four villans, with twelve bordars, have six teams and a half. Twenty slaves there. And thirty acres of meadow. A Church there. And one mill of ten shillings. And a fishery of three shillings.

And, in EXESSE, Pasture for two hundred sheep. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twelve pounds. 34 12
And afterwards, six pounds. Now, fifteen pounds.

In the time of King EDWARD, GODUIN Son of CARLE and TOLL, held this land, for two Manors.

The same ADAM holds, of the Bishop, in COLINGE, one suling and a half. There is the arable land of one 34-15
team and a half. In demesne, there are two teams. And five villans have half a team. Four slaves there. And seven acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth forty shillings. Now four pounds.

What RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE holds, in his Lowy, is worth seven shillings. 34-19
VLUIN held it of Earl LEUIN.

The same ADAM holds, of the Bishop, BICHELEI. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of 34-21
half a team. In demesne, there is half a team. And one villan with half a team. And two bordars. One mill there of five shillings. VLUIN held it of Earl LEUIN. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth ten shillings. Now, fifteen shillings.

IN ESSAMELE HUNDRED.

RALPH Son of TURALL holds, of the Bishop, ARCLEI. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of 34-25
half a team. And there are thirty acres of arable land there besides. In demesne, there is one team. And six villans have half a team. Twelve acres of meadow there. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth forty shillings. Now, four pounds. HONEF held it of (Earl) HAROLD.

ANSBOT DE ROUECESTRE holds HANEIEST. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of one team 34-30
In demesne, there is one team. And two villans. With four slaves. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty shillings. When he received it, thirty shillings. Now, forty shillings. GODUIN held it of (Earl) GODUIN.

ERNULF DE HESDING holds, of the Bishop, CLIVE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of 34-34
. In demesne, half a team. And two villans. And ten acres of meadow. And pasture of one hundred sheep. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth thirty shillings. Two brothers, ALURIC and ORDRIC, held it of King EDWARD.

34-38 The same ERNULF holds, of the Bishop, HADONE. It answers for three yokes. There is the arable land of one team. And it is there, in demesne. And six villans, with one bordar, have one team. Six acres of meadow there. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth fifty shillings. Now, sixty shillings. OSUARD held it of King EDWARD.

34-42 Odo holds, of the Bishop, in the same HADONE, one yoke. There is the arable land of half a team. In demesne, there is nothing. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards and now, it is worth twenty shillings.

34-44 The same Odo holds, of the Bishop, COLINGES. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of half a team. It is there. With one bordar. And four acres of meadow. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth twenty shillings. Now, thirty shillings. God held it of King EDWARD.

34-47 HELTO holds, of the Bishop, MELESTUN. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of one team. And it is there. With five villans. And one acre of meadow. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth ten shillings. Now, thirty shillings. VLUARD (*Wit*) held it of King EDWARD.

IN THE HALF LATH OF MIDDELTONE.

IN MILDETONE HUNDRED.

35-1 HUGH DE PORT holds, of the Bishop, TUNESTELLE. It answers for three sulings and a half. There is the arable land of four teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And nine villans with one team. And nine slaves. Wood of ten hogs. And a salt-work of twelve pence. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth seven pounds. Now, eight pounds. OSUARD held it of King EDWARD.

35-6 The same HUGH holds, of the Bishop, CERCE. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of two teams. In demesne, there is one. And with five bordars. And one slave. And one mill of six shillings and eight pence. It is worth (*six pounds*) twenty shillings. OSUARD held it.

35-6 The same HUGH holds, of the Bishop, STEPEDONE. OSUARD held it in the time of King EDWARD. And then it answered for one suling, less half a yoke. There is the arable land of two teams. In demesne, there is . With one slave. And five bordars. It is worth thirty shillings.

35-9 The same HUGH holds, of the Bishop, TANGAS. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of three teams. In demesne, there are two. And five villans with one team. A Church there. And four slaves. And one mill of eight shillings. Wood of four hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth seven pounds. Now, ten pounds and ten shillings. OSUARD held it.

35-13 Of those sulings which HUGH DE PORT has, OSUARD held five at gafol. And three sulings, and one yoke and a half, which he took away from the King's villans.

IN BORWART LATH.

IN BRIGE HUNDRED.

35-16 RICHARD Son of WILLIAM holds, of the Bishop, BORNE. It answers for six sulings. There is the arable land of eight teams. In demesne, there are three teams. And forty-four villans, with three bordars, have ten teams. A Church there. And one slave. And four mills of sixteen shillings and eight pence. A fishery of six pence. Pasture, from which foreign men have ploughed eight acres of arable land. Wood of four hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth eighteen pounds. When he received it, ten pounds. Now, nineteen pounds.

35-22 The BISHOP OF BAIEUX himself holds in demesne, HARDES. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of four teams. In demesne, there is one. And nine villans with two teams. A Church there. And five slaves. Wood of twenty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth seven pounds. And afterwards, one hundred shillings. Now, seven pounds. And yet it renders ten pounds. EDUIN held it of King EDWARD.

35-26 The same Bishop holds in demesne STELLINGES. It answers for one yoke. There is the arable land of one team

and a half. In demesne, there is, nothing but one bordar. A Church there. Wood of two hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings, and afterwards, and now, forty shillings. ALRET held it of King EDWARD.

The same Bishop holds in demesne BURNES. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of six teams. In demesne, there are two. And twenty-five villans, with four bordars, have seven teams. A Church there. And six slaves. And one mill of thirty-eight pence. And one Salt Work of thirty pence. And half a fishery of four pence. From Pasture, forty pence. Wood of six hogs and a half. LEUNC held it of King EDWARD. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twelve pounds, and afterwards, seven pounds. Now, twelve pounds. And yet it renders eighteen pounds. When HUGH DE MONFORT held it, it was worth five shillings.

These three Manors of the Bishop of Baieux, RANNULF holds at farm.

RANNULF DE COLUMBELS holds of the Bishop, HARDES. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of four teams. In demesne, there is half a team. And nine villans have two teams. A Church there. And eight slaves. And thirteen acres of meadow. Wood of four hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth six pounds. And afterwards, four pounds. Now, one hundred shillings. AZOR held it of King EDWARD.

IN DONAMESFORD HUNDRED.

The Bishop himself holds, in demesne, WICKEHAM. It answers for four sulings. There is the arable land of eleven teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And thirty-six villans, with thirty-two cotars, have nine teams. A Church there. And one Presbyter, who gives forty shillings a year. One Park there. And two mills of fifty shillings. And two Saltworks of thirty-two pence. And three fisheries of four shillings. And thirty-two acres of meadow. Pasture for three hundred sheep, and for thirty one animals. Wood of fourscore hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty-five pounds. When he received it, twenty pounds. Now, thirty pounds. To this Manor there pertain, in CANTERBURY, three messuages, rendering six shillings and eight pence. ALURED (*Biga*) held this Manor of King EDWARD.

There is besides half a suling of free land attached to this Manor, which SIRED held of ALURED BIGA. And now, GOISERD the Son of MALA TERRA holds it of the BISHOP OF BAIEUX. And it is worth, and always was worth, sixty shillings.

In the Hundred and City of CANTERBURY, ADAM Son of HUBERT has, from the Bishop, four houses, and two without the City,—which render eight shillings.

IN THE SAME HUNDRED.

HAIMO, the Sheriff, holds, of the Bishop, LATINTONE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of a team and a half. In demesne, there is one team, with two bordars. A small grove there of twelve acres of pasture. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, it is worth three pounds.

The same HAIMO holds, of the Bishop, half a suling. And there is the arable land of four teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And eleven bordars, with three teams. And sixteen acres of small wood. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth one hundred shillings. And afterwards, six pounds. And now, nine pounds. In the time of King EDWARD, the Burgesses of Canterbury held this land, and down to the time of the Bishop of Baieux, who took it from them.

IN LIMOWART LATH.

IN FULCHESTAN HUNDRED.

WILLIAM DE ARCIS holds FULCHESTAN. In the time of King EDWARD, it answered for forty shillings. And now, for thirty-nine. There is the arable land of a hundred and twenty teams. In demesne, there are fourteen teams. And two hundred and nine villans. And fourscore and three bordars. Among them all, they have forty-five teams. Five Churches there, from which the Archbishop has fifty-five shillings. Three slaves there. And seven mills of nine pounds and twelve shillings. One hundred acres of meadow there. Wood of forty hogs. EARL GODWIN held this Manor.

Of this Manor, HUGH Son of WILLIAM, holds nine sulings of the arable land of the Villans. And has there, in demesne, four teams and a half. And thirty-eight villans, with seventeen bordars, who have sixteen teams. Three

Churches there. And one mill and a half of sixteen shillings and five pence. And one Saltwork of thirty pence. Wood of six hogs. It is worth twenty pounds.

36-20 WALTER DE APPEULE holds of this Manor three yokes and twelve acres of arable land. And has there one team in demesne. And three villans. With one bordar. It is worth thirty shillings.

36-30 ALURED holds one suling, and forty acres of arable land. And has there, in demesne, two teams. With six bordars, and twelve acres of meadow. It is worth four pounds.

36-32 WALTER Son of ENGELBERT holds half a suling and forty acres; and has there, in demesne, one team. With seven bordars. And five acres of meadow. It is worth thirty shillings.

36-34 WESMAN holds one suling, and has there, in demesne, one team. And two villans, with seven bordars, having one team and a half. It is worth four pounds.

36-36 ALURED the Sewer holds one suling and one yoke, and six acres of arable land. And has there, in demesne, one team. With eleven bordars. It is worth fifty shillings.

36-38 EUDO holds half a suling. And has there, in demesne, one team. With four bordars. And three acres of meadow. It is worth twenty shillings.

36-40 BERNARD DE S^t AUDOEN four sulings. And has there, in demesne, three teams. And six villans, with eleven bordars, have two teams. Four slaves there. And two mills of twenty-four shillings. And twenty acres of meadow. Wood of two hogs. Three pounds issue out of one denn, and out of the land which is given to farm from these sulings. Altogether, it is worth nine pounds.

36-45 BALDRIC holds half a suling. And has there one team, and two villans, with six bordars. They have one team. And one mill of thirty pence. It is worth thirty shillings.

36-47 RICHARD holds fifty-eight acres of arable land. And has there one team. With five bordars. It is worth ten shillings.

36-48 The whole of FULCHISTAN, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth a hundred and ten pounds. When he received it, forty pounds. Now, what he has in demesne is worth one hundred pounds. What the above-said Knights hold, is together worth forty-five pounds and ten shillings.

IN HONINBERG HUNDRED.

37-1 The BISHOP OF BAIEUX holds, in demesne, ALIAM. It answers for six sulings. There is the arable land of twenty-four teams. In demesne, there are five teams. And forty-one villans, with eight bordars, have eighteen teams. A Church there. And eight slaves. And two mills of six shillings. And twenty-eight acres of meadow. Wood of one hundred hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth thirty pounds. And now, forty. And yet it renders fifty pounds. EDERIC held this Manor of King EDWARD.

IN ROVINDEN HUNDRED.

37-3 ADAM Son of HUBERT holds, of the Bishop, one denn, of half a yoke, which remained without the division of HUGH DE MONTFORT, and lay in BELICE. He has there two villans, with half a team. This is worth, and always was worth, ten shillings.

IN STOTINGES HUNDRED.

37-11 ANSFRID holds, of the Bishop, in BOCHELANDE, half a suling. And has there, in demesne, one team. With one villan. There is the arable land of two teams. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty shillings. When he received it, thirty shillings. Now, forty shillings.

IN ESTREA LATH.

RALF DE CURBESPINE holds, of the Bishop, one yoke in BERFRESTONE. One poor woman there rendering three pence and one halfpenny. This yoke is worth, and always was worth, ten shillings. 37-15

RANNULF DE COLUMBELS holds one yoke there, which scotted in HARDES, and up to this day has not paid King's Scot. 37-18

ADELOLD held, of the Bishop, ESWALT. It answers for three sulings. There is the arable land of . 37-20
In demesne, there is one team. And six villans, with two bordars, have three teams. Two slaves there. And a small wood for fencing. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth nine pounds. Now, fifteen. ALNOD CTT held it of King EDWARD.

OSBERN Son of LETARD holds, of the Bishop, one suling in SELINGE. He has there one villan rendering two shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, and now, thirty shillings. 37-24
ALUIN held it in the time of King EDWARD.

The same OSBERN holds, of the Bishop, POPESELLE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of 37-27
In demesne, there are two teams. And one villan, with four bordars, have half a team. Two free Men held this land of King EDWARD.

One, his Knight, holds half a yoke. And has there one team in demesne. The whole, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, one hundred shillings. 37-30

IN BEVSBERGE HUNDRED.

RALPH DE CURBESPINE holds half a yoke in POPESSALE. And has there three oxen. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth four shillings. Now, eight shillings. VLURIC held it of King EDWARD. 37-32

IN BERHAM HUNDRED.

FULBERT holds, of the Bishop, BERHAM. It answers for six sulings. There is the arable land of thirty-two teams. In demesne, there are three teams. And fifty-two villans, with twenty cotars, have eighteen teams. A Church there. And a mill of twenty shillings and four pence. Twenty-five fisheries there of thirty-five shillings, less four pence. From average, that is service, sixty shillings. From herbage, twenty-six shillings. And twenty acres of meadow. From pannage, a hundred and fifty hogs. 37-35

From that Manor, the Bishop gave one Berewich, which is called HUHAM to HERBERTIN, Son of Ivo. And he has there one team, in demesne. And twelve villans with nine teams. And twenty acres of meadow. 37-36

From the same Manor, the Bishop gave one suling to OSBERN PAISFORERE. And two mills of fifty shillings. And there is one team, in demesne, there. And four villans with one team. 37-37

The whole of BERHAM, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth forty pounds. When the Bishop received it, likewise. And yet it used to render him one hundred pounds.

Now, by itself, BERHAM is worth forty pounds. And HUCHAM, ten pounds. And this which OSBERN has, six pounds. And the land of one RANNULF, a Knight, is worth forty shillings.

STIGAND, the Archbishop, held this Manor; but it was not of the Archbishoprick; but it was of the demesne farm of King EDWARD.

IN WITENESTAPLE HUNDRED.

VITAL holds, of the Bishop, SOANECLIVE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of a team and a half. In demesne, there is one team. With eight cotars who render four shillings and six pence. Wood of twenty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty-one shillings. When VITAL received it, twelve shillings. Now, thirty shillings. EDUARD held it of King EDWARD. 38-1

The same VITAL holds, of the Bishop, one yoke in the same hundred. And has there half a team in demesne. 38-2

With four bordars rendering six shillings. There is the arable land of half a team. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth ten shillings. Now, twenty shillings. Vlsi held it of King EDWARD.

IN THE LA'TH OF WIWARLET.

IN FAVRESHANT HUNDRED.

38-10 ADAM holds, of the Bishop, ORE. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of four teams. In demesne, there is one. And ten villans, with ten bordars, have two teams. Half a Church there. And one mill of twenty-two shillings. And two fisheries without rent. And one Saltwork of twenty-eight pence. Wood of six hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth four pounds, and afterwards, sixty shillings. Now, one hundred shillings. TURGIS held it of King EDWARD.

38-15 The same ADAM holds, of the Bishop, STANEFELLE. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of four teams. In demesne, there is one team. And ten villans have two teams. A Church there. And six slaves. And two acres of meadow. Wood of sixty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, forty shillings. Now, one hundred shillings. TURGIS held it of (*Earl*) GODWIN.

38-19 HUGH DE PORTH holds, of the Bishop, NORTONE. It answers for four sulings. There is the arable land of four teams. In demesne, there are three teams. And eighteen villans, with six bordars, have five teams. Three Churches there. And three mills without rent. And two fisheries of twelve pence. Wood of forty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth eight pounds. And afterwards, six pounds. Now, twelve pounds. OSUARD held it of King EDWARD.

IN FELEBERGE HUNDRED.

38-25 FULBERT holds, of the Bishop, CILLEHAM. It answers for five sulings. There is the arable land of twenty teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And thirty-eight villans, with twelve cotars, have twelve teams. A Church there. And six mills and a half, of six pounds and eight shillings. And two fisheries of seventeen pence, and pasture of eighteen shillings and seven pence. In the City of CANTERBURY, thirteen messuages pertain to this Manor, rendering fifteen shillings. And nine acres of meadow. Wood of fourscore hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth forty pounds. And afterwards, thirty pounds. Now, likewise, thirty pounds. And yet it used to render to the Bishop of BAIREUX fourscore pounds and forty shillings. SIRE held it of King EDWARD.

IN FAVRESHANT HUNDRED.

38-34 HUGH Nephew of HERBERT holds, of the Bishop, OSFRINGES. It answers for seven sulings and a half. There is the arable land of twenty teams. In demesne, there are no teams. Twenty-nine villans there, with six bordars, have eleven teams. A Church there. And one mill of eleven shillings and eight pence. And a fishery of ten pence. And a Saltwork of four pence. And thirteen acres of meadow. Wood of fourscore hogs.

38-39 Of the lord of this Manor HERBERT holds half a suling and three virges. And has there, in demesne, one team. And one villan, with ten bordars, having one team.

38-41 RICHARD DE MARIS holds half a suling of this Manor. And has there six villans, and one bordar, with one team. And one TURSTIN holds one yoke which renders five shillings. The entire Manor, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth twenty pounds. When HERBERT received it, fifteen pounds. Now, twenty pounds. To this Manor, there pertain in Canterbury one messuage of thirty pence. held this Manor.

38-46 ANSFRID holds, of the Bishop, CILDRESHAM. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of three teams. In demesne, there is one. And four villans, with two bordars, have one team and a half. Five slaves there. And two acres of meadow. There is wood, but it renders nothing. Of this Manor, a certain Knight holds land for one team. Altogether, in the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, forty shillings. Now, four pounds.

39-1 The same ANSFRID holds, of the Bishop, ERNOLTUN. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of three teams. In demesne, there is one. And eight villans, with two teams and a half. Two Saltworks there. And, in the City of CANTERBURY, one messuage of twenty-one pence. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth four pounds. And afterwards, forty shillings. Now, one hundred shillings. BURNOD held this Manor of King EDWARD.

Of that Manor, RANNULF holds ten acres, which lie next the City. He rendered forty-two pence, in the time of King EDWARD. 39-6

The same ANSFRID holds, of the Bishop, MACHEHEVET. It answers for one yoke. There is the arable land of half a team. There are two villans there, rendering fifty pence. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth fifty pence. Now, it is worth sixty pence. SEUOLD held it, in the time of King EDWARD. 39-8

The same ANSFRID holds, of the Bishop, BADELESMERE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of two teams and a half. In demesne, there is one. And ten villans have one team and a half. A Church there. And two slaves. And a fishery of twelve pence. Wood of four hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, sixty shillings. Now, four pounds. 39-11

The ABBOT of ST. AUGUSTINE reclaims this Manor, because he had it in the time of King EDWARD. And the Hundred attest to him. But the son of the Man says that his father could turn himself where he chose. And the Monks do not assent to this. 39-13

The same ANSFRID holds, of the Bishop, PERIE. It used to answer for one yoke. There is one bordar there rendering five pence. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, it is worth sixteen shillings. WLUT held it of King EDWARD. 39-15

The same ANSFRID holds, of the Bishop, PERIE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of one team. Three bordars there. And in the City one messuage of sixteen pence. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, it is worth twenty-four shillings. VLEUEUA held it of King EDWARD. 39-21

OSBERN holds, of the Bishop, BOCHELAND. It answers for three yokes. There is the arable land of one team. In demesne, there is one. And three villans, with two bordars, have half a team. Eight slaves there. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth four pounds. And afterwards, three pounds. And now, seventy shillings. SEUARD held it of King EDWARD. 39-27

The same OSBERN holds one yoke, of the Bishop, in the same Manor. And it answers for one team. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty shillings. And afterwards, and now, it is worth ten shillings. LEUCARD held it of King EDWARD. 39-29

HUGH DE PORTH holds, of the Bishop, HERSTE. It answers for three yokes. There is the arable land of one team. It is in demesne. With two bordars and two slaves. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth ten shillings. Now, thirty shillings. OSUARD held it of King EDWARD. 39-31

ADAM holds, of the Bishop, one yoke in ORE. And it answers for one yoke. There is the arable land of one team. Three villans now hold this at farm. And they render twenty shillings. And it has always been worth as much. There is a Church there. LEUOLD held it of King EDWARD. 39-33

HEFRID holds TREVELAI. It answers for three sulings. There is the arable land of eight teams. In demesne, there is one. And twenty-four villans, with five bordars, have six teams and a half. A Church there. And five slaves. Wood of twenty hogs. And in the City, three haughs of thirty-two pence. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth seven pounds. And afterwards, six pounds. Now, eight pounds. VLEOD held it of King EDWARD. 39-40

HERBERT held, of the Bishop, NORDESLINGE. There is the arable land of one team. It answers for half a suling. Two bordars there render two shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth twenty shillings. Now, twenty-five shillings. TURGOD held it of King EDWARD. 39-46

HERBERT Son of Ivo held these two Manors of the Bishop of Baieux. 39-50

TURSTIN DE GIRUNDE holds, in BOCHIELANDE, one yoke, of the Bishop. And it answers for one yoke. There is one villan there, rendering six shillings. It is worth, and always has been worth, twelve shillings. TURGOT held it of King EDWARD. 40-1

40-5 ROGER Son of ANSCHITTE holds, of the Bishop, ESLINGES. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of one team. It is there in demesne. And one bordar has half a team. A Church there. And one mill of ten shillings. And two acres of meadow. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, forty shillings. VNLOR held it of King EDWARD, and could go whither he chose with his land.

40-9 FULBERT holds, of the Bishop, ESLINGES. In the time of King EDWARD, it answered for five sulings. And now, for two. And so it did, after the Bishop gave the Manor to HUGH Son of FULBERT. There is the land of six teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And thirty villans have three teams. A Church there. And twenty-eight slaves. And one mill of ten shillings. Wood of thirty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth ten pounds. And when he received it, six pounds. Now, four pounds. And yet the Bishop had eight pounds. SIRE held it of King EDWARD.

40-15 The same FULBERT holds, of the Bishop, DODEHAM. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And seventeen villans, with ten bordars, have two teams. A Church there. And six slaves. And half a fishery of three hundred herrings. And in the City of CANTERBURY five haughs of seven shillings and ten pence. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth ten pounds. The Bishop demised it to farm for ten pounds. When FULBERT received it, six pounds. And now, likewise. SIRE held it of King EDWARD.

40-21 RICHARD holds, of the Bishop, RONGOSTONE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of Two villans there have two teams. And they render six shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, is worth forty shillings. VLUET held it of King EDWARD.

IN FERLEBERGE HUNDRED.

40-25 ANSFRID holds, of the Bishop, HORTONE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of one team. It is there in demesne. And thirteen villans have half a team. One slave there. And two mills of one mark of silver. And eight acres of meadow. And one hundred acres of small wood. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth Afterwards, thirty shillings. Now, one hundred shillings. GODRIC held it of King EDWARD.

IN HUNDRED.

40-30 ADAM holds, of the Bishop, FANNE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of one team and a half. In demesne, there are two teams. And three villans. And three slaves. And a Church. And thirteen acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth four pounds. Afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, four pounds. HUGH DE MONTFORT holds of it what is worth twenty shillings.

40-35 WADARD holds, of the Bishop, BERCHVELLE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of one team. It is there in demesne. And three villans. And three slaves. And one mill of forty pence. And ten acres of meadow. And one alder-bed. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth twenty shillings. Now, forty shillings. WERELIN held it of the King.

40-40 The same WADARD holds, of the Bishop, CUMBE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of two teams. In demesne, there is one. And nine villans, with five bordars, have one team and a half. Fourteen acres of meadow there. Wood of five hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, fifty shillings. Now, four pounds, and the service of one Knight. LEURET DE ROCHINGE held it of King EDWARD.

40-45 RALPH DE CURBESPINE holds, of the Bishop, BETMONTSTUN. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of six teams. In demesne, there are two. And twelve villans, with one bordar, have three teams. Thirty-three acres of meadow there. And Wood of forty hogs. HUGH DE MONTFORT holds of that Manor, in Wood and Pasture together, what, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth six pounds. And afterwards, and now, as much. ALRIC held it of King EDWARD.

41-1 ADELOLD held, of the Bishop, DENE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of two teams. In

demesne, there is one team. And four bordars. And two slaves. And one acre of meadow. And Wood of 41-2
seven hogs.

Of that suling, RALPH DE CURBESPINE holds one yoke and a half, which is worth, and always has been worth, 41-3
ten shillings.

ADELOLD had half a suling and half a yoke.

And, in the time of King EDWARD, it was worth forty shillings. And afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, 41-4
forty shillings. This land is in the King's hands. VLNOD, and WAUA, and ALUARD, and VLGERON, held this land
of King EDWARD. And it was divided in three places.

IN CALEHEVE HUNDRED.

RALPH DE CURBESPINE holds PIVENTONE, of the fee of the Bishop; and HUGH, of him. It answers for one suling. 41-5
There is the arable land of five teams. In demesne, there is one and a half. And seven villans, with seven
bordars, have three teams and a half. A Church there. And nine slaves. And one mill of fifty-five pence.
And twenty acres of meadow. Wood of sixty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth eight pounds.
And afterwards, one hundred shillings. Now, six pounds. SBERN (*Biga*) held it of King EDWARD.

The same RALPH holds three demns, which remained without the division of Hugh de Montfort, of PISTINGES 41-11
Manor. And there is one yoke of land there, and one virge. And there are three villans there. It is worth, and
always has been worth, fifteen shillings.

IN FERLIBERG HUNDRED.

HERFRID holds, of the fee of the Bishop, ESSAMELESFORD. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable 41-17
land of one team. In demesne, there is one team. And four villans, with one bordar, have one team. Three
slaves there. And eight acres of meadow. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. And after-
wards, forty shillings. Now, sixty shillings. ALRHO held of King EDWARD.

IN BILISSOLD HUNDRED.

OSBERT holds, of WILLIAM SON of TAUM, ALDELOSE. Half a suling lies there. There is the arable land of two 41-2
teams. In demesne, there is one team. And three villans have half a team. In the time of King EDWARD, it was
worth thirty shillings. And afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, forty shillings. This land is of the fee of the
BISHOP of BAIEUX, and remained without his division. GODRIC held it of King EDWARD, with BRADEBURN Manoir.

IN LIMOWART LATH.

IN OXENAI HUNDRED.

OSBERN PAISFORER holds, of the Bishop, PALESTREI. It answers for three yokes. There is the arable land of 41-5
two teams. In demesne, there is one. And nine bordars have half a team. A Church there. And two slaves.
And ten acres of meadow. And five fisheries of twelve pence. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD,
and afterwards, it was worth forty shillings. Now, sixty shillings. EDUUI (*the presbyter*) held it of King EDWARD.

IN THE LATH OF ESTREI.

IN BEVSBERGE HUNDRED.

The same OSBERN holds, of the Bishop, twelve acres of land which are worth four shillings a year. 41-52

HUGH DE PORTH holds, of the Bishop, PESINGES and PIHAM. They answer for two sulings. There is the 41-53
arable land of . In demesne, there are two teams and a half. And six villans, with fourteen bordars,
have one team. In the time of King EDWARD, they were worth a hundred shillings. And afterwards, nothing.
Now, six pounds. LEFTAN, and LEUIN, and ELURET, and SREED, and two others, held them in the time of King
EDWARD, and could go whither they pleased with their lands.

IN LIMOWART LATH.

IN NEVCERCE.

The BISHOP of BAIEUX holds, in demesne, ELSVITONE. It answers for four sulings. There is the arable land 41-55
of fifteen teams. In demesne, there are five. And forty-seven villans, with twenty-seven bordars, have fourteen
teams. A Church there. And ten saltworks of a hundred pence. And ten acres of meadow. Wood of fifty hogs.
And two fisheries of five pence. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth ten pounds. And afterwards, thirty

pounds. Now, fifty pounds. And yet it renders seventy pounds of farm. ALNOD (*Cilt*) held it. In this Manor the Bishop placed three demns which remained without the division of the EARL OF OW.

IN LANTPORT HUNDRED.

41-46 ROTBERT DE ROMENEL holds, of the Bishop, AFETTUNE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of three teams. In demesne, there is one. And nine villans, with three bordars, have three teams and a half. Two slaves there. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth one hundred shillings. And afterwards, fifty shillings. Now, four pounds.

41-49 The same ROTBERT holds, of the Bishop, in the Marsh, half a suling. And it answers for as much. There is the land of two teams. Eleven villans, with two bordars, have three teams there. And a fishery of two shillings.

41-51 The same ROBERT has fifty burgesses in the burgh of ROMENEL. And of these, the King has all the service. And, in return for the service of the sea, they are quit of all custom but the three. Robbery, breach of the peace, and forstel. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth forty shillings. Now, fifty shillings. Also held it (*of Earl Goduin*).

42-2 The same ROBERT holds, of the Bishop, half a suling in the Marsh. And it answers for as much. There is the arable land of two teams. In demesne, there is half a team. And fifteen villans, with two bordars, have three teams and a half. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth thirty shillings. Now, forty shillings. Six socmen held it in the time of King EDWARD.

IN ROVINDENE HUNDRED.

42-6 The same ROTBERT holds, of the Bishop, BENINDENE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of two teams. In demesne, there is one team. And four villans, with nine bordars, have two teams. Wood there of five hogs. And one Church. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth forty shillings. Now, fifty shillings. OSIER held it of King EDWARD.

IN ADILOVTESBRIGE HUNDRED.

42-10 The same ROTBERT holds, of the Bishop, half a yoke. And it answers for as much. One widow dwells there rendering thirteen pence a year. It is worth, and always has been worth, ten shillings. Two socmen held it of King EDWARD, without halls and demesnes.

42-13 The same ROTBERT holds, of the Bishop, half a denn of the Manor of TITENTONE, which HUGH DE MONTFORT holds. And has there arable land for half a team. And one villan, with three bordars, and half a team. And two fisheries of five shillings. All this is worth, and has been worth, fifteen shillings. This land is without the division of HUGH.

IN THE LATH OF ESTREI.

IN ESTREI HUNDRED.

42-18 HERBERT holds, at farm, of the King, RINGETONE. It is of the fee of the Bishop. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are two teams. And four villans, with seven bordars, have two teams and a half. One mill there of forty shillings. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth eight pounds. When he received it, one hundred shillings. Now, eight pounds. And yet it renders thirteen pounds. EDUARD held it of King EDWARD.

42-23 ADAM holds, of the fee of the Bishop, in HAMOLDE, half a yoke. RICULF holds it of Adam. And another half-yoke of ADMOLDE, HERBERT holds of HUGH the Nephew of HERBERT. Each of these is worth twenty shillings.

IN BEVSBERG HUNDRED.

42-26 HUGH holds EWELLE, of the Bishop. It answers for three sulings. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And fifteen villans, with twelve bordars, have two teams. Two mills there of forty-six shillings. And four acres of meadow. Wood of four hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twelve pounds. And afterwards, one hundred shillings. Now, ten pounds. And yet it renders twelve pounds and twelve shillings. EDRIC DE ALHAM held it of King EDWARD. Of that Manor, HUGH DE MONTFORT holds seventeen acres of arable land, and one denn and a half, which is appraised at seven shillings.

The same HUGH holds, of the Bishop, WESCLIVE. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of 42-33
 . In demesne, there is one team. And seventeen villans have two teams. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth eight pounds. When he received it, six pounds. Now, eight pounds. Of this Manor HUGH DE MONTFORT holds two mills of twenty-eight shillings. EDRIC held it of King EDWARD.

The same HUGH holds SOLTONE, of the Bishop. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of 42-35
 . In demesne, there is one team. And three villans, with one bordar, render four shillings and seven pence. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth fifteen pounds. And afterwards, and now, thirty shillings. In this Manor dwelt GODRIC, and held twenty acres of his own Alod.

The same HUGH holds in DOVERE one mill, which renders forty-eight ferlingels of corn, and does not pertain 42 43
 to any Manor.

ANSFRID holds, of the fee of the Bishop, in LEUEBERGE, half a yoke. And has there one villan and one bordar. 42-45
 It is worth five shillings. LEWIN held it of King EDWARD.

In the same place, there dwelt one ALTEI, who held two acres of King EDWARD in Alod; and held them of 42 47
 ANSFRED. And it is appraised at six shillings.

RALPH DE CURBESPINE holds COLRET, of the Bishop. There is the arable land of . In demesne, 42 49
 there is one team and a half. And six villans, with seven bordars, have two teams. Two slaves there. And four acres of meadow. It answers for two sulings. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth eight pounds. And afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, six pounds. MOLLETE held it of King EDWARD.

The same RALPH holds EWELLE. It answers for three sulings. There is the arable land of . 42-54
 In demesne, there is one team. And five villans, with four bordars, have two teams. Wood there of ten hogs. Of this Manor a certain Knight holds one suling of RALPH. And has there one team, with three bordars. The whole Manor, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth twelve pounds. And afterwards, twenty shillings. 43-1
 Now, forty shillings. And yet, what RALPH has renders four pounds.

HUGH DE MONTFORT has the Chief Lordship of the Manor. And five mills and a half there of six pounds. MOLLETE held it of King EDWARD.

The same RALPH holds, of the Bishop, SVANETONE. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of 43-4
 . In demesne, there is one team. And two bordars with half a team. Of this land, ROBERT DE BARRES holds one suling. And has there three villans, with half a team. And One HUGH holds one suling, and has there one team in demesne. And one bordar. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth ten pounds. When he received it, thirty shillings. Now, forty shillings. And yet it renders four pounds. COLOEN held it of King EDWARD.

The same RALPH holds, of the Bishop, APLETONE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of 43-11
 . In demesne, there are two teams. With six bordars. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth one hundred shillings. And afterwards, ten shillings. Now, forty shillings. ASCORED held it of King EDWARD.

HERFRID holds, of Hugh, BROCHESTELE, and it is of the fee of the Bishop. In the time of King EDWARD, it 43-15
 answered for one suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And two slaves. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, sixty. Now, forty. When HERBERT received it, three yokes. Now, two yokes. VLKOD held it of King EDWARD.

TURSTIN TINEL, and his wife, hold to farm, of King WILLIAM, one yoke and five acres in LEUEBERGE. And 43-19
 there are two villans, with two bordars, there. It is worth, and always has been worth, eight shillings. BOCHE held it of King EDWARD.

IN THE LATH OF ESTREI.

IN ESTREI HUNDRED.

ANSFRID holds, of the Bishop, GOLLESBERGE. It answers for two sulings and three yokes. There is the arable 43-23

43-26 land of . In demesne, there are two teams. And twenty-four villans. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twelve pounds. And afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, nine pounds.

In SANDUIC the Archbishop has thirty-two messuages pertaining to this Manor. And they render forty-two shillings and eight pence.

And ADELUOLD has one yoke which is worth ten shillings.

. Thanes held this Manor in the time of King EDWARD, and then constantly dwelt there. held two sulings of it in parage; but they do not dwell there now. When ANSFRID received it, it made one Manor.

43-33 TURSTIN holds, of the Bishop, CHENOLTONE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are two teams. With two bordars. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, four pounds. Now, seven pounds. And yet it renders eight pounds. EDUARD held it of King EDWARD.

43-36 OSBERT Son of LETARD holds, of the Bishop, BEDESLAM. It answers for one yoke and a half. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. With one villan, and four bordars. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, thirty shillings. Now, fifty shillings. GODESA held it of King EDWARD.

43-40 In the same Manor, ten Thanes hold of the same OSBERN one suling and half a yoke. And the same have there four teams and a half. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth one hundred shillings, and afterwards, thirty shillings. Now, sixty shillings.

43-43 ANSFRID holds, of the Bishop, SOLES. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are two teams. And eight villans, with half a team. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth one hundred shillings, and afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, six pounds. ELMER held it of King EDWARD.

43-47 RALPH Son of ROBERT holds, of the Bishop, HERTANGE. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And five villans, with two bordars, have two teams. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth forty shillings. And afterwards, ten shillings. Now, sixty shillings. EDDID held it of King EDWARD.

43-51 OSBERN holds, of the Bishop, one yoke and a half in the same Hundred. He has seven bordars there. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth ten pounds. And afterwards, ten shillings. Now, thirty shillings. ERNOLD held it of King EDWARD.

IN BEVSBERGE HUNDRED.

44-2 HUGH DE MONTFORT holds, of the Bishop, one suling of waste land without his division, and he has laid it into the Manor of NEVENTONE which he has within his division. And he has there one bordar. It is worth and always has been worth sixty shillings.

IN ESTREI HUNDRED.

44-5 WIBERT holds half a yoke which he has laid into the gild of DOVERE. And now it answers with the land of OSBERT Son of LETARD. And is worth four shillings a year.

44-6 OSBERN Son of LETARD holds, of the Bishop, HAMA. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. With one villan and two bordars. And two slaves. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth fifty shillings. And afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, sixty shillings. Three Thanes held it of King EDWARD.

44-12 The same OSBERN holds, of the Bishop, CILLEDENE. It answers for one suling and one yoke and ten acres. There is the arable land of . In demesne, nothing now. But nine villans have there two teams and a half. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, thirty shillings. Now, forty shillings. GODUIN held it of King EDWARD. And five other Thanes. OSBERN placed their lands in one Manor.

44-17 ALURED holds, of the Bishop, MIDELEA. It answers for three yokes and twelve acres. There is the arable

land of three teams. In demesne, there is one team and a half. And five villans, with nine bordars, have one team. A Church there. And ten acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, forty shillings. Now, sixty shillings. GODRIC held it of King EDWARD. 44-19

IN SUMMERDENE HUNDRED.

ROBERT LATIN holds six acres of land. And has there half a team. One Socman held this land. And, of the new gift of the Bishop, he has, in the King's hands, of RICHARD Son of GISLEBERT, ten villans with three teams. And wood of fifty hogs. And therefrom ROTBERT renders six pounds of farm. 44-22

TURSTIN holds, of the Bishop, TICHETESTE. It answers for one suling and a half. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. With four bordars. And a small coppice. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth four pounds. And afterwards, forty shillings. Now, one hundred shillings. EDRIC DE ALHAM held it of King EDWARD. 44-26

The same TURSTIN holds, of the Bishop, one yoke in WANESBERGE. And there are two bordars there. TOCHI held it of King EDWARD. 44-30

The same TURSTIN holds, of the Bishop, one yoke in EOE. And there are four bordars there. 44 32
These two yokes, in the time of King EDWARD, were worth fifteen shillings. And afterwards, ten shillings. Now, twenty shillings.

OSBERT holds, of the Bishop, one yoke and ten acres in MASSEBERGE. And there are two villans there with half a team. GODWIN held it of King EDWARD. 44-34

The same OSBERT holds, of the Bishop, fifteen acres in ESMETONE. And one presbyter dwells there. Each of these, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth thirty shillings. And afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, thirty shillings. SIRE held it of King EDWARD. 44-36

IN ESTREI HUNDRED.

RALPH DE CURBESPINE holds, of the Bishop, two sulings in WALWALESE. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team and a half. And fourteen villans, with two teams and a half. Of this land, ROBERT has half a suling. And one team there. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth three pounds and ten shillings. And afterwards, fifty shillings. Now, seven pounds. WLUARD held it of King EDWARD. 44-40

OSBERT Son of LETARD holds, of the Bishop, one yoke in EOE. And there are three villans there. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twelve shillings. And afterwards, six shillings. Now, sixteen shillings. BERNOLT held it of King EDWARD. 44-45

RALPH DE CURBESPINE holds, of the Bishop, ESSEWELLE. It answers for three sulings. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are three teams. And one villan, with seven bordars, have half a team. One slave there. It is worth six pounds. MOLLEUE held it of King EDWARD. 44-48

OSBERN holds, of the Bishop, one Manor, which three free Men held of King EDWARD. It answers for one suling and a half. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And one villan, with one bordar, have half a team. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, it is worth four pounds. 45-1

RALPH DE COLUMBERS holds, of the Bishop, SELINGES. It answers for one suling and a half. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And four villans, with three bordars, have half a team and one team and a half. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth four pounds. And afterwards, forty shillings. Now, a hundred shillings. VLUIC held it of King EDWARD. 45-5

RALPH DE CURBESPINE holds, of the Bishop, DANETONE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of three teams. In demesne, there is one. And four villans, with two bordars, have one team. A Church there. And four messuages in CANTERBURY rendering six shillings, less one penny. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, sixty shillings. MOLLEUE held it of King EDWARD. 45-10

- 45-15 The same RALPH holds, of the Bishop, one yoke in BROCIESTELE. Which MOLLEUE held of King EDWARD. And there is one villan there rendering thirty pence.

IN BEVSBERGE HUNDRED.

- 45-17 RALPH DE CURBESPINE holds forty acres of land, which MOLLEUE held of King EDWARD. And there is one villan there, rendering six shillings. And it is worth as much.
- 45-20 RANNULPH DE VALBADON holds half a yoke in HAMESTEDE, which two free Men held of King EDWARD, in BOCHELANDE. And now, RANNULPH says, that the BISHOP OF BAIEUX gave it to a certain brother of his. There is one villan there, rendering thirty pence. It is worth ten shillings.

IN NUNNIBERG HUNDRED.

- 45-24 ANSCHITIL DE ROS holds, of the fee of the Bishop, ACRES, which two brothers held. And each had a hall. Now, it is for one Manor. And it answers for one suling. There is the arable land of two teams. In demesne, there is one team and a half. And five villans, with five bordars, have one team. Wood of ten hogs. And a Church. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth forty shillings. And afterwards, thirty shillings. Now, sixty shillings.

IN BRICEODE HUNDRED.

- 45-29 ROGER Son of ANSCHITIL holds, of the fee of the Bishop, HASTINGELAI, which VINOD held of King EDWARD. And it then answered for one suling. And now, for three yokes; because HUGH DE MONTFORT holds the other part within his division. There is the arable land of three teams. In demesne, there are two. And two villans, with six bordars, have one team. Four slaves there. And Wood of one hog. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, thirty shillings. Now, sixty shillings.

VI.

THE LAND OF THE CHURCH OF LABATAILGE.

- 45-36 The ABBOT OF ST. MARTIN OF THE PLACE OF THE BATTLE, holds the Manor that is called Wt, which, in the time of King EDWARD, and now, answers for seven sulings. There is the arable land of fifty-two teams. In demesne there are nine teams. And one hundred and fourteen villans, with twenty-two bordars, have seventeen teams. A Church there. And seven slaves. And four mills of twenty three shillings and eight pence. And one hundred and thirty-three acres of meadow. And the Wood of three hundred hogs from pannage. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth fourscore pounds and one hundred shillings and eight pence. When he received it, one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and ten shillings, of twenty to the ore. Now, one hundred pounds, by tale. And if the Abbot had Sacs and Socs, it would be appraised at twenty pounds more.

- 45-46 RALPH DE CURBESPINE holds one deann and one yoke of the land of the Socmen of this Manor, rendering six pence of Custom.
And ADELULF two parts of one suling, rendering twelve pence.
And HUGH DE MONTFORT has two yokes, rendering three hundred eels and two shillings.
And, in the time of King EDWARD, they rendered Sac and Soc.

- 45-50 The Sac and Soc of twenty-two hundreds pertain to this Manor, and all forfeitures which justly pertain to the King.

THE LAND OF THE CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

VII.

IN THE HALF LATH OF SUDTONE.

IN LITELAI HUNDRED.

- 46-8 The ABBOT OF ST. AUGUSTINE has one Manor named PLUMSTEDE, which answers for two sulings and one yoke. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And seventeen villans, with six cotars, have six teams. Wood there of five hogs, from pannage. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth ten pounds. Now, twelve pounds. And yet it renders fourteen pounds and eight shillings and three pence.

IN THE LATH OF ELESFORT.

IN HAIHORNE HUNDRED.

- 46-10 The same ABBOT holds LERTHAM, which answers for five sulings and a half. There is the arable land of eighteen teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And forty villans, with seven bordars, have sixteen teams.

One slave there. And two mills of six shillings and eight pence. And eight acres of meadow. And Wood of forty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty-eight pounds. And afterwards, sixteen pounds. Now, twenty-eight pounds. 46-13

Of this Manor, ROBERT LATIN holds one yoke, which is worth five shillings.

IN BOROART LATH.

IN BRIGE HUNDRED.

46-17

The same ABBOT holds BORNE, which answers for one suling. There is the arable land of two teams. In demesne, there is one. And nine villans, with one bordar, have one team. Two mills there of nine shillings and six pence. And four acres and a half of meadow. Wood of five hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth one hundred shillings. And afterwards, forty shillings. Now, one hundred shillings.

The same ABBOT holds the Manor of LANPORT. And there is one suling and one yoke there. And it has always been acquitted, and without Custom. And one yoke lies in another hundred which pertains to this Manor. And there were seventy burgesses in CANTERBURY pertaining to this Manor. 46-23

In this Manor, there are two teams and a half in demesne. And twenty-eight villans, with sixty-three bordars, have six teams. Seventeen acres of meadow there. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty pounds. And afterwards, eighteen pounds. Now, twenty-five pounds and four shillings. 46-28

IN DVNAMESFORT HUNDRED.

The same ABBOT holds LITEBYRNE, which answers for seven sulings. There is the arable land of twelve teams. In demesne, there are three teams. And thirty-five villans, with fourteen cotars, have six and a half. A Church there. And thirty-eight acres of meadow. Wood of four hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty-five pounds. And afterwards, twenty pounds. Now, thirty-two pounds. 46-30

Of that Manor, the BISHOP OF BAIEUX has in his park, as much as is worth sixty shillings.

The same ABBOT holds WARWINTONE. And the BISHOP OF BAIEUX gave it to him in exchange for his park. It answers for half a suling and forty-two acres of land. There is the arable land of one team. And it is there in demesne. With three cotars. And sixteen acres of meadow. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth four pounds. And afterwards, forty shillings. Now, four pounds. EDRIC held this Manor of SBERN BIGA. And now, RALPH holds it of the Abbot. 46-36

IN ESTURAI HUNDRED.

The same ABBOT holds ESTURAI, which answers for five acquitted sulings. There is the arable land of twelve teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And thirty-nine with thirty-two bordars, have twelve teams. A Church there. And ten mills of eight pounds. And seven fisheries of five shillings. And twenty-eight acres of meadow. From pannage, thirty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth fifty shillings. When the Abbot received it, forty-five pounds. Now, fifty pounds. And yet it renders fifty-four pounds. 46-41

IN TANET HUNDRED. ST. MILDRED'S.

The same ABBOT holds TANET Manor, which answers for forty-eight sulings. There is the arable land of sixty-two teams. In demesne, there are two. And one hundred and fifty villans, with fifty bordars, have sixty-three teams. A Church there. And one presbyter, who gives twenty shillings a year. One saltwork there. And two fisheries of three pence. And one mill. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth fourscore pounds. When the Abbot received it, forty pounds. Now, one hundred pounds. 46-48

Of that Manor, three Knights hold as much of the land of the villans as is worth nine pounds, when there is peace in the land. And they have there three teams. 47-1

IN CISTELET HUNDRED.

The same ABBOT holds CISTELET, which answers for twelve sulings. There is the arable land of thirty teams. In demesne, there are five teams. And seventy-two villans, with sixty-eight bordars, have thirty-nine teams. A Church there of twelve shillings. And fourteen slaves. Fifty acres of meadow there. And forty-seven saltworks of fifty seams of salt. From pannage, a hundred and thirty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth fifty-three pounds. And afterwards, forty pounds. Now, seventy-eight pounds. There are three arpendes of vineyard there. 47-6

Of that Manor, four French Knights hold what is worth twelve pounds a year.

IN FOREWIC HUNDRED.

47-13 The same ABBOT holds one little burgh, which is called FOREWIC. King EDWARD gave two parts of this burgh to St. AUGUSTINE. But the third part, which had been EARL GODWIN's, the BISHOP OF BAIEUX granted to the same Saint, with the assent of King WILLIAM.

It answers for one yoke. There were a hundred messuages of land, less three, there, rendering thirteen shillings. Now, there are seventy-three messuages rendering as much. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth one hundred shillings. Now, eleven pounds and two shillings.

47-30 In the same place, there are twenty-four acres of land which St. AUGUSTINE always had; where there were, and are, six burgesses rendering twenty-two shillings. In that Burgh, Archbishop LANFRANC holds seven messuages of land, which, in the time of King EDWARD, paid service to St. AUGUSTINE. Now, the Archbishop takes the service away from it.

47-44 Near the City of CANTERBURY, St. AUGUSTINE has half a suling which was always acquitted. And there is one team there in demesne. With fifteen bordars. And seven acres of meadow. And, in the same place, there are four acres of land which four Nuns hold of the Abbot in alms, and render two shillings and one seam of meal. All this, in the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, is worth four pounds.

IN THE LATH OF WIWARLET.

IN FAVRESHANT HUNDRED.

47-30 The same ABBOT holds WIRENTONE, which answers for one suling. There is the arable land of two teams. In demesne, there is one. And nine villans, with one team. Two acres of meadow there. And five hogs from the pannage of the Wood. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. When he received it, forty shillings. Now, four pounds.

IN WI HUNDRED.

47-34 The same ABBOT holds ESMEREFEL, and ANSCHITIL of him. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of one team. And it is there in demesne. With five bordars. And six acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, forty shillings. And afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, forty shillings.

47-37 In DAREN DEN, ADAM holds of the Abbot, half a suling. There is the arable land of half a team. There are two slaves there. And seven acres of meadow. It is worth, and always has been worth, twenty shillings.

IN BOLTONE HUNDRED.

47-39 The same ABBOT holds SETLINGES Manor, without a hall, which answers for six sulings. There is the arable land of eleven teams. Nothing in demesne. Thirty villans there have ten teams. A Church there. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth fifteen pounds. When he received it, eight pounds. Now, thirteen pounds and five shillings.

IN CALEHEVE HUNDRED.

47-43 The same ABBOT holds half a yoke in ROTINGE, which, in the time of King EDWARD, answered for half a suling. There was, and is, there in demesne, one team. It is worth, and always has been worth, fifteen shillings.

IN CERT HUNDRED.

47-45 The same ABBOT holds one yoke, RAPENTONE, and ANSERED of him. And it answers for one yoke. There is the arable land of two teams. In demesne, there is one. With four bordars. Eleven acres of meadow there. And the fourth part of a Mill of fifteen pence. And Wood of ten hogs. And he has besides two yokes, which the Abbot gave him out of his demesne. And two villans there, with eight bordars. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth three pounds. Now, four pounds.

IN FERLEBBERG HUNDRED.

48-1 ANSFRID holds of the Abbot CHERINCHEHELLE. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of one

team. In demesne, there are two. And eight villans have one team and a half. In the time of King EDWARD, 48-2
and afterwards, it was worth twenty shillings. Now, thirty shillings.

IN THE LATH OF ESTREA.

IN CORNELEST HUNDRED.

The same ABBOT holds NORBORNE. It answers for thirty sulings. There is the arable land of fifty-four teams. 48-5
In demesne, there are three. And seventy-nine villans, with forty-two bordars, have thirty-seven teams. Forty
acres of meadow there. And wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth fourscore pounds.
When he received it, twenty pounds. Now, seventy six pounds.

Of the land of the villans of this Manor OIDELEARD holds one suling. And has there two teams. With eleven 48 10
bordars. It is worth four pounds.

Of the same land of the villans, GISLEBERT holds two sulings, less half a yoke. And has there one team. And 48 12
four villans, with one team. It is worth six pounds.

WADARD holds of that Manor, of the land of the villans, three sulings, less sixty acres. And has there one 48-14
team. And eight villans, with one team. And two slaves. It is worth nine pounds. But he renders no service
to the Abbot except thirty shillings, which he pays yearly.

ODELIN holds, of the same land of the villans, one suling. And has there one team. With three bordars. 48-18
It is worth three pounds.

MARCHER holds, of the same land of the villans, what is worth eight shillings. 48-20

OSBERT SON of LETARD holds, of the land of the villans, half a suling, and eleven acres of meadow, which is 48-21
worth twenty-five shillings. He renders to the Abbot fifteen shillings.

RANNULPH DE COLUMBERS holds one yoke. It is worth fifty pence. 48-23

RANNULPH DE VALBADON holds one yoke, and renders fifty pence. 48-24

Item, the abovesaid OIDELEARD holds, of this Manor, one suling, and it is called BEVESFEL. And he has there 48-25
two teams. With ten bordars. It is worth six pounds.

The same ABBOT holds MUNDINGHAM. It answers for two sulings and a half. There is the arable land of 48-27
five teams.

In this Manor, the land which the Monks hold never paid geld.

And WADARD holds there, land which, in the time of King EDWARD, always paid geld. And, at that time, the
Manor was in one. Now, the Monks have in demesne four teams. And twenty bordars with one team. And one
Mill of sixteen shillings. And Wood of four hogs. A Church there. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth
twenty-two pounds. And afterwards, ten pounds. The Abbot's part, twenty-six pounds.

WADARD holds in demesne there one team. And eight villans, with two bordars, having four teams. It is 48-35
worth, and was worth ten pounds. He renders no service therefrom but thirty shillings a year to the Abbot.

IN BEVSBERG HUNDRED.

The same ABBOT holds SIBERTESWALT. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of four teams. 48-38
In demesne, there is one and a half. And eleven villans, with six bordars, have two teams and a half. A Church
there. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth eight pounds. When he received it, forty shillings. Now, six
pounds. And yet it renders eight pounds.

The same ABBOT holds PLATENOUT. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of 48-43
In demesne, nothing. But four villans, with three bordars, have a team and a half. A small Wood there.

RALPH DE CURBESPINE has twenty-five acres of this land. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and 48-45
now, it is worth twenty shillings. Yet it is appraised at forty shillings, because it is at farm.

IN PRESTETUN HUNDRED.

- 48-48 The same ABBOT holds PRESTETUNE. It answers for five sulings. There is the arable land of eight teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And twenty-five villans, with seventeen bordars, have nine teams. A small wood there.
- 49-1 Of this Manor VITAL holds one suling and half a yoke. And has there in demesne two teams. And seventeen bordars with half a team. The entire Manor, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth ten pounds. When he received it, six pounds. Now, what the Abbot has is worth fourteen pounds. What VITAL holds is worth one hundred shillings.
- 49-5 ANSFRID holds, of the Abbot, ÆLVETONE. It answers for half a suling and half a yoke. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there is one team. And three villans, with three oxen in a plough.
- In that Manor, ANSFRID holds half a suling of the demesne of the Monks. And renders therefrom to St. AUGUSTINE one hundred pence a year. Godessa held it in Alod, and gave therefrom to St. Augustine, in alms, twenty-five pence in every year. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth forty shillings. And afterwards, ten shillings. Now, sixty shillings.
- 49-13 In the Lath, and in the Hundred of ESTREI, St. AUGUSTINE has three virges of land. And there is one team in demesne. With five bordars. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth ten shillings. And afterwards, five shillings. Now, twenty shillings.

IN LIMOWART LATH.

IN STOTINGES HUNDRED.

- 49-17 GEOFFREY holds BODESHAM, of the Abbot. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of two teams. And they are there. With eight bordars. Wood of fifteen hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth four pounds. And afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, four pounds. A certain villan held it.
- 49 20 The same ABBOT holds in LANPORT two sulings and one yoke. There is the arable land of six teams. There are nine villans there, with four bordars, having six teams. Ten acres of meadow there. And Wood of two hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth six pounds. And afterwards, four pounds. Now, eight pounds.

IN THE LATH OF WIWARLET.

IN LANGEBRIGE HUNDRED.

- 49-25 The same ABBOT holds CHENETONE. In the time of King EDWARD, it answered for four sulings. And it lay in BORCHEMERES. There is the arable land of ten teams. There are thirty villans there, having ten teams. A Church there. villans held it in the time of King EDWARD. With these four sulings, St. AUGUSTINE has one yoke, quit of all king's scot. And as much wood there as yields a produce of forty hogs, or fifty-four pence and one halfpenny, from pannage. All this, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth ten pounds. And afterwards, eight pounds. Now, twelve pounds and ten shillings.

IN THE MARESS OF ROMENEL.

- 49 33 The same ABBOT holds BYRWAR MARESC. It answers for two sulings and three yokes. There is the arable land of twelve teams. In demesne, there are four. And forty-four villans, with five bordars, have ten teams. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty pounds. And afterwards, ten pounds. Now, thirty pounds.
- 49-37 The Shire testifies that BEDENESMERE belonged to St. AUGUSTINE, in the time of King EDWARD, and from him who held it, the Abbot had Sac and Soc.

VIII. THE LAND OF ST. PETER OF GAND.

IN GRENVIZ HUNDRED.

- 49-40 The ABBOT OF GAND holds, of the King, LEVESHAM. And he held it of King EDWARD. And then, and now, it answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of fourteen teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And fifty villans, with nine bordars, have seventeen teams. Three slaves there. And eleven mills, with the gafol of the rustics, rendering eight pounds and twelve shillings. From the produce of the Port forty shillings. Thirty acres of meadow there. Of Wood, fifty hogs, from pannage. The entire Manor, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth sixteen pounds. And afterwards, twelve pounds. Now, thirty pounds.

IX.

THE LAND OF HUGH DE MONTFORT.

HUGH DE MONTFORT holds one Manor, ESTWELLE, which FREDERIC held of King EDWARD. And it answers 50-2
for one suling. There are three yokes within the division of HUGH, and a fourth yoke is without. And it is
of the fee of the BISHOP OF BAILEUX. Altogether, there is the arable land of three teams. In demesne, there are
two teams. And five villans, with five bordars, have one team and a half. Ten slaves there. And twelve acres of
meadow. And Wood . . . In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth seventy shillings. And afterwards,
thirty shillings. Now, seventy shillings.

The same HUGH holds HAINTONE of the King. Which ULST, the Presbyter, held of King EDWARD. And it 50-8
answers for one suling. There is the arable land of one team. And it is there. With one villan, and four bordars.
And three acres of meadow. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, and now, it is worth twenty shillings.

IN THE LATH OF WIWARLET.

IN LANGEBRIGE HUNDRED.

MAIGNO holds, of HUGH, SEIVETONE. BRESIBALT held it of King EDWARD. And it answers for half a suling. 50-12
There is the arable land of one team. And it is there in demesne. With one villan, and six bordars. A Church
there. And a Presbyter. And one mill of ten pence. And eight acres of meadow. In the time of King EDWARD,
it was worth thirty shillings. And afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, thirty shillings.

The same MAIGNO holds, of HUGH, ESTEFORT. TURGIS held it of (Earl) GODWIN. And it answers for one 50-16
suling. There is the arable land of half a team. Yet, in demesne, there is one team. And two villans have one
team. Two slaves there. And eight acres of meadow. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty-
five shillings. When he received it, twenty shillings. Now, thirty shillings.

The same HUGH holds ESSELLA. Three Men held it of King EDWARD, and could go whither they pleased with 50-20
their lands. It answers for three yokes. There is the arable land of one team and a half. Now, four villans, with
two bordars, have one team there. And six acres of meadow. The whole, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth
twenty shillings. And afterwards, fifteen shillings. Now, twenty shillings.

MAIGNO holds another ESSETESFORD, of HUGH. WIRELM held it of King EDWARD. It answers for one suling. 50-24
There is the arable land of four teams. In demesne, there are two. And two villans, with fifteen bordars, have
three teams. A Church there. And a Presbyter. And three slaves. And two mills of ten shillings and two
pence. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth seventy shillings. And afterwards, sixty shillings. Now, one
hundred shillings.

IN LIMOWART LATH.

IN NEWCERCE HUNDRED.

The same HUGH holds, in ROMNEY MARSH, one yoke. There is the arable land of . . . Two 50-30
socmen held one half of this land. And two villans the other. Now, there are four villans there, having one team.
This land was worth, and is worth, twelve shillings.

The same HUGH holds half a yoke, which one socman held. There are two bordars there now. This land is 50-34
appraised in TIENTONE, because it is ploughed there with the demesne teams.

The Hundred and the Burgesses of DOURE, and the Men of the Abbot of ST. AUGUSTINE and ESTREALATH, 50-36
testify this. That the land of ETRETONE; which the Canons of St. Martin of DOURE claim against HUGH DE MONT-
FORT, that VLWILE WILDE held it in alod, in the time of King EDWARD. And it answers for one yoke. And he
has there one team in demesne. And five bordars with one team. And one mill of twenty shillings. It is worth,
and has been worth, ten pounds.

IN WERDE HUNDRED.

The same HUGH holds ESTERIGE in demesne. ALST held it of (Earl) GODWIN. And it answers for one suling. 50-41
There is the arable land of six teams. In demesne, there are three teams. And two villans, with thirty-six bordars,
have four teams. Eight saltworks there, with the third part of a ninth saltwork, of twenty shillings. Half a fishery
of eight pence. Wood of three hogs from pannage. Two Churches there. In the time of King EDWARD, and
afterwards, it was worth ten pounds. Now, fifteen pounds.

- 50-47 BERTRAN holds, of HUGH, half a yoke and half a virge. It answers for as much. ADELELM held it of King EDWARD. There is arable land for one team. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty shillings.
- 50-49 HERUE holds, of HUGH, BLACHEMENESTONE. BLACHEMAN held it in the time of King EDWARD. There is the arable land of two teams. They are there in demesne. And three villans, with ten bordars, with one team. A Church there. And one slave. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth four pounds. And afterwards, three pounds. Now, six pounds.
- 51-5 The same HUGH holds, in ROMNEY MARSH, one suling, less one virge. It answers for as much. There is the arable land of three teams. Fourteen socmen have three teams there. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth four pounds. And afterwards, three pounds. Now, one hundred shillings.
- 51-8 ROGER holds, of HUGH, one yoke in ROMNEY MARSH. It answers for one yoke. Two socmen held it. There is the arable land of one team. And it is there. With three bordars. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth thirty shillings. And afterwards, fifteen shillings. Now, thirty shillings.
- 51-11 ROTBERT holds, of HUGH, in the same MARSH, the sixth part of one yoke. One socman held it. It is worth, and was worth, five shillings.

IN HEN HUNDRED.

- 51-14 ROGER holds, of HUGH, POSTINGES. SBERN (*Biga*) held it. It answers for two sulings and a half. There is the arable land of thirteen teams. In demesne, there are three. And sixteen villans, with seven bordars, have seven teams. Two Chapels there. And two mills of six shillings. And forty acres of meadow. Wood of forty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth ten pounds. And afterwards, one hundred shillings. Now, fourteen pounds.
- Of that Manor RALPH DE CURBESFINE holds three dennis. They are without the division. And are worth fifteen shillings.
- 51-22 The same HUGH holds half a suling, which ALDRED (*Bot*) held of King EDWARD, without a Hall. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of three teams. One villan dwells there, with four bordars. No team there. One mill of twenty five pence. And five acres of meadow.
- 51-26 The same HUGH holds BELICE. TURGIS held it of King EDWARD. And it answers for one suling. There is the arable land of . . . In demesne, there is one team. And two villans, with one bordar, have one team. Three acres of meadow there. These two lands, in the time of King EDWARD, were worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, sixty shillings.

IN NEWECERCE HUNDRED.

- 51-30 The same HUGH holds one land, which AZOR (*Rot*) held of King EDWARD, without a Hall. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of five teams. Eight villans, with three bordars, have two teams there. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth eight pounds. Now, nine pounds.
- 51-34 The same HUGH holds half a suling in ROMNEY MARSH. It answers for as much. There is the arable land of four teams. Twelve socmen held it, and hold it, having four teams. It is worth, and was worth, sixty shillings.

IN ADELOVESBRIGE HUNDRED.

- 51-37 The same HUGH holds, in the same MARSH, one yoke. It answers for as much. There is the arable land of two teams. There are twelve socmen there, with eight bordars, having two teams.
- 51-40 These two lands, in the time of King EDWARD, were worth one hundred and sixty shillings. And afterwards, and now, likewise.

IN BLACHEBVRNE HUNDRED.

- 51-43 The same HUGH holds TINTENTONE. VLINOD held it of King EDWARD. And then it answered for one suling. Now, for half; because it is without the division. There is the arable land of five teams. In demesne, there are

two teams. And twenty-one villans, with six bordars, have seven teams. A Church there. And nine slaves. And three fisheries of five shillings. And thirty-eight acres of meadow. Wood of forty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twelve pounds. And afterwards, six pounds. Now, seven pounds. 51-45

The same HUGH holds half a yoke, which five socmen held, and now hold, having one team there, with four bordars. It is worth, and always has been worth, five shillings. 51-49

IN ESTRAITES HUNDRED.

HERUE holds, of HUGH, SEDLINGES. OSUARD held it of King EDWARD. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of seven teams. In demesne, there are three teams. And eight villans, with twenty-five bordars, have four teams. Two Churches there. And one mill of thirty pence. And thirty-six acres of meadow. And Wood of six hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth eight pounds. And afterwards, one hundred shillings. Now, seven pounds. 52-1

IN STOTINGES HUNDRED.

ALNOD holds, of HUGH, HORTONE. LEUUN held it of King EDWARD. And it answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of three teams. In demesne, there are two teams. And five villans, with six bordars, have one team and a half. A Church there. And one mill of twenty-five pence. And twenty-four acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth forty shillings. And afterwards, twenty. Now, sixty shillings. 52-8

In the same place, ALNOD holds one yoke of HUGH. But there is nothing there.

In the same Lath, the same HUGH holds three virges and a half, which three socmen held of King EDWARD. Now, one villan has half a team there, with three bordars. It is worth, and always has been worth, ten shillings. 52-15

IN HAME HUNDRED.

WILLIAM holds, of HUGH, three yokes and half a virge, in ORLAVESTONE. Eleven socmen held this land. There is the arable land of three teams. Two teams there now in demesne. And fifteen villans, with nine bordars, have three teams and a half. Two Churches there. And twenty acres of meadow. Wood of six hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, thirty shillings. Now, one hundred shillings. 52-19

RALPH Son of RICHARD holds, of HUGH, half a suling in ROCHINGES, which LEURET held of King EDWARD. It answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of two teams. Now, twelve villans have there one team and a half. From Wood, one hog. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth fifty shillings. And afterwards, thirty shillings. Now, fifty shillings. 52-24

IN STOTINGES HUNDRED.

RALPH holds, of HUGH, HORTVN. Two socmen held it of King EDWARD. And it answers for one yoke and a half. There is the arable land of one team and a half. In demesne, there is one. With four villans. And one mill of thirty pence. And ten acres of meadow. From Wood, six hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth forty shillings. And afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, thirty shillings. 52-29

IN ESTRAITES HUNDRED.

HUGH DE MANNEULE holds, of HUGH, ESTRAITES. VINOD held it of King EDWARD. It answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of eight teams. In demesne, there are two. And eleven villans, with twenty-five bordars, have five teams. A Church there. And seven slaves. And thirty acres of meadow. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth ten shillings. And afterwards, four shillings. Now, eight pounds. 52-34

ANSFRID holds, of HUGH, one yoke, which one socman held of King EDWARD, in the same Hundred. And it answers for one yoke. There is the arable land of one team. It is there. With one villan, and two bordars. And one mill of twenty-six pence. And eight acres of meadow. In the time of King EDWARD, and now, it is worth forty shillings. 52-39

ROBERT COC holds, of HUGH, one yoke, which one socman held. And it answers for as much. There is one team there. With one bordar. And four acres of meadow. In the time of King EDWARD, and now, it is worth thirty shillings. 52-43

IN LANGEBRIGE HUNDRED.

52-46 GISLEBERT holds, of HUGH, one yoke, which a certain socman held of King EDWARD. It is worth, and has been worth, four shillings. Nothing was or is there.

52-49 Of ETWELLE, which HERBERT Son of Ivo holds without the division of HUGH, the same HUGH holds fourteen acres of land within his division. And it is worth two shillings.

IN ESTREA LATH.

IN BEVSBERGE HUNDRED.

53-2 The same HUGH DE MONTFORT holds ETWELLE. MOLLEUE held it. It answered for three sulings. And now, for one suling. There is the arable land of one team. And it is there in demesne. And nineteen bordars have one team. A Church there. And four mills and a half, of four pounds, and seventeen shillings, and four pence. And four acres of meadow. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth eleven pounds. And afterwards, four pounds. Now, eight pounds.

53-7 The same HUGH holds NEVENTONE. EDERIC held it of King EDWARD. And it then answered for two sulings. And now, for one; because there is another without the division. There is the arable land of two teams. And they are there, in demesne. A Church there. And twenty-one bordars, and three slaves, with three teams. Three mills and a half, of one hundred and five shillings, there. The whole, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth twelve pounds. And afterwards, three pounds. Now, What HUGH has within his division, twelve pounds.

53-13 Within this division, there is one socman holding sixteen acres of land. And the same himself held it of King EDWARD.

53-15 In the same hundred, the same HUGH holds one portion of Broom Land, which neither renders, nor rendered, anything; nor has it been laid into any Manor; but is within his division; and was of the King's demesne. ALUIN (*the Presbyter*) held it.

53-18 In the same hundred, FULBERT has, of HUGH, one mill, and renders twenty-four shillings.

53-19 HERFRID holds, of HUGH, POLTONE. VLUIN held it of King EDWARD. And it answers for one suling. There is the arable land of two teams. There are three villans there. And a Chapel. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth forty shillings. And afterwards, fifteen shillings. Now, thirty shillings.

IN WIWART LATH.

IN BERISOUT HUNDRED.

53-23 The same HUGH holds BREBURNE. GODRIC DE BURNES held it of King EDWARD. And it then answered for seven sulings. And now, for five sulings and a half, and half a yoke, because the other part is without the division of HUGH, and that the BISHOP of BAILEUX holds. There is the arable land of fifteen teams. In demesne, there are two. And thirty-one villans, with ten bordars, have ten teams. A Church there. And eight slaves. And two mills of seven shillings. And twenty acres of meadow. Wood of twenty-five hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty pounds. And afterwards, eight pounds. Now, sixteen pounds.

53-30 In the Hundred of CETH, a certain woman holds of HUGH, one virge, which one socman held of King EDWARD. It is worth three shillings.

IN BLACHEVRNE HUNDRED.

53-33 The same HUGH holds half a yoke, in TEPINDENE, which NORMAN held of King EDWARD. And it answers for half a yoke. There are two villans there, with half a team. It always has been worth, and is worth, an hundred pence.

IN LIMOWART LATH.

IN ESTRAITES HUNDRED.

53-36 The same HUGH holds SIBORNE. OSIAR held it of King EDWARD. And it answered for one suling, then, and now. There is the arable land of two teams. In demesne, there is one. And one villan, with four bordars, have

one team. And one slave there. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, 53-38
twenty shillings. Now, four pounds.

The same HUGH has half a suling, SVANETONE. There is the arable land of one team. NORMAN held 53-40
it of King EDWARD. And it answers for as much. Four villans, there, have one team. Wood of five hogs there.
In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty-five shillings. And afterwards, fifteen shillings. Now, thirty
shillings.

NIGELL holds, of HUGH, one yoke. And, in ALA, seven acres. One socman held it of King EDWARD. There 53-44
is the arable land of one team. In demesne, is half a team. And six bordars. And two slaves. And five acres of
meadow. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty shillings. And afterwards, ten shillings. Now,
twenty-five shillings.

WILLIAM SON of GROSSE holds, of HUGH, BONINTONE. NORMAN held it of King EDWARD. And it answers for 53-48
one suling. There is the arable land of four teams. In demesne, is one. And nine villans, with four bordars,
have two teams. A Church there. And eight slaves. And Wood of eight hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it 54-1
was worth four pounds. And afterwards, three pounds. Now, one hundred shillings.

HERIE holds, of HUGH, OBTREPOLE. ALREBOT held it of King EDWARD. And it answers for one suling. 54-3
There is the arable land of six teams. In demesne, is one. And eleven villans, with two teams. And one slave.
And ten acres of meadow. And Wood rendering five pence from pannage, in the time of the King. In the time of
King EDWARD, it was worth fifty shillings. And afterwards, twenty shillings. Now, four pounds.

IN BLACHEBVRNE HUNDRED, AND IN NEVCERCE HUNDRED.

HERALDUS holds half a suling, less one virge. Six socmen held it of King EDWARD. And it answers for as 54-9
much. There is the arable land of five teams. In demesne, there are two. And thirty-one bordars have three
teams. One slave there. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth sixty shillings. And afterwards, thirty
shillings. Now, four pounds and fifteen shillings.

And he has, besides, one denn which lay in FANE, ADAM'S MANOR. There, there are two bordars rendering 54-13
thirty pence. It is worth, and always has been worth, five shillings.

IN BERISCOLT HUNDRED.

The same HUGH holds half a suling in HASTINGELIE. VLNOD held it of King EDWARD. And it answers for as 54-16
much. Now, a certain Man holds it of HUGH. And has there two bordars rendering four shillings. It always has
been worth, and is worth, ten shillings.

IN LANGEBRIGE HUNDRED.

The same HUGH holds, in demesne, one yoke and a half, in TEVEGATE. GOD held it of King EDWARD. There 54-19
is one villan there now, with one team. And eight acres of meadow there. In the time of King EDWARD, it was
worth twenty shillings. And afterwards, ten shillings. Now, twenty shillings.

In the same Hundred, is one virge of arable land in SVESTONE, which one socman held of King EDWARD. 54-23
There is one bordar there now, rendering twelve pence. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth thirty pence.
And afterwards, eighteen. Now, three shillings.

THE LAND OF EARL EUSTACE.

IN THE HALF LATH OE SUDTONE.

IN OSTREHAM HUNDRED.

X. EARL EUSTACE holds, of the King, OISTREHAM. (Earl) GODWIN held it of King EDWARD. And it answered 54-28
for four sulings, then, and now. There is the arable land of . In demesne, there are two teams.
And forty-two villans, with seven bordars, have thirty teams. Ten slaves there. And one mill of five shillings.
And sixteen acres of meadow. And, from Wood, an hundred hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth
thirty pounds. When he received it, twenty four pounds. Now, forty pounds.

IN THE LATH OF WIWARLET.

IN WI HUNDRED.

- 54-35 The same Earl holds BOLTVNE. EARL GODVIN held it. And it answered for seven sulings, then, and now. There is the arable land of thirty-three teams. In demesne, there are three slaves. And sixty-seven villans, with five bordars, have thirty teams. A Church there. And seventeen slaves. And two mills of seven shillings and two pence. And twenty-six acres of meadow. Wood of two hundred hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twenty pounds. And afterwards, thirty pounds. Now, forty pounds.

XI. THE LAND OF RICHARD SON OF GISELEBERT. IN TVIFERDE HUNDRED.

- 55-2 RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE holds HALLINGES. And ALDRET held it of King EDWARD. And then, and now, it answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of sixteen ploughs. In demesne, there is one and a half. And sixteen villans, with twelve bordars, have six teams. Two Churches there. And fifteen slaves. And two mills of twenty-five shillings. And four fisheries of one thousand and seven hundred eels, less twenty. Five acres of meadow there. And Wood of one hundred and fifty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, and afterwards, it was worth thirty pounds. Now, twenty pounds, because the arable land has been laid waste by cattle.

IN MEDESTAN HUNDRED.

- 55-10 The same RICHARD holds BERMELINGE. ALRET held it of King EDWARD. And then, and now, it answers for one suling. There is the arable land of four teams. In demesne, two teams. And five villans, with eight bordars, have five teams. Thirteen slaves there. And one mill of five shillings. And four acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth four pounds. And afterwards, one hundred shillings. Now, four pounds.

THE LAND OF HAIMO THE SHERIFF.

XII. IN THE LATH OF WIWARLET.

IN WIT HUNDRED.

- 55-17 HAIMO, the Sheriff, holds, of the King, one Manor, which, in the time of King EDWARD, answered for two sulings and a half. And now, for one suling and three yokes. There is the arable land of eight teams. In demesne, five ploughing oxen. And sixteen villans, with fifteen bordars, have ten teams. A Church there. And seven slaves. And one mill of nine shillings, and sixty eels. Twenty acres of meadow there. And Wood of thirty hogs. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth ten pounds. And afterwards, seven pounds. Now, fourteen pounds, and six shillings, and six pence.

Of that Manor, HUGH DE MONTFORT holds three yokes and a half. They are worth sixty shillings.

IN THE HALF LATH OF SUDTONE.

IN GRENVIZ HUNDRED.

- 55-26 HAIMO has there sixty-three acres of land which pertain to HULVIZ. WILLIAM, the falconer, held it of King EDWARD. There are eleven bordars there, rendering forty-one pence. The whole is worth three pounds.

IN THE LATH OF ELESFORD.

IN LITEFEL HUNDRED.

- 55-30 - The same HAIMO holds MAROURDE. NORMAN held it of King EDWARD. And then, and now, it answers for two sulings. There is the arable land of nine teams. In demesne, there are two. And twenty-eight villans, with fifteen bordars, have ten teams. A Church there. And ten slaves. And two mills of ten shillings. And two fisheries of two shillings. Twenty acres of meadow there. And as much wood as produces a rent of sixty hogs pannage. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth twelve pounds. And afterwards, ten pounds. Now, nineteen pounds.

IN THE LATH OF BOROWART.

IN WITESTAPLE HUNDRED.

- 55-37 The same HAIMO holds BLEHEM. NORMAN held it of King EDWARD. And then, and now, it answers for one suling. There is the arable land of four teams. And twelve villans have there two teams. In demesne, there is one team. And two acres of meadow. And, from pannage, sixty hogs. One fishery there. In the time of King EDWARD, it was worth eight pounds. And afterwards, and now, it is worth six pounds.

THE LAND OF ALBERT THE CHAPLAIN.

IN THE HALF LATH OF MILDETONE.

IN MILDETONE HUNDRED.

XIII.

ALBERT, the Chaplain, holds of the King, NEWETONE. SIDGAR held it of Queen EDDID. And then, and now, 56-3
 it answers for seven sulings and a half. There is the arable land of . The arable land which was in
 demesne, is at farm for sixty shillings. In the same Manor, ten villans, with forty-eight bordars, have five teams.
 Twelve acres of meadow there. And four dennis of wood, rendering thirty hogs from pannage. One fishery there
 serving the hall. And two slaves. A small wood for fencing.

To this Manor, there pertain, in the City of CANTERBURY, four haughs. And two in ROCHESTER, which rendered 56-11
 sixty-four pence.

And, from the Manor of MILDENTONE is rendered in NEUETONE, one custom, that is, twenty-eight weys of 56-13
 cheese.

And from twenty-eight sulings of MILDENTONE, there pertain, in NEUETONE, ten pounds and ten shillings. 56-14

And, from another part, from nine sulings of MIDDELTON, there pertain, in NEUTONE, twenty-eight weys 56-15
 and a half of cheese, and fifty-eight shillings of gafol from these nine sulings. And, from these nine sulings, SIGAR
 rendered average at MILDENTONE.

Of this Manor, there are, away from it, four dennis, which were there, in the time of King EDWARD, as the 56-10
 Hundred testifies.

The whole Manor, in the time of King EDWARD, was worth forty pounds. And afterwards, thirty-six pounds. 56-21
 Now, thirty-four pounds.

The Archbishop has, from it, six pounds.

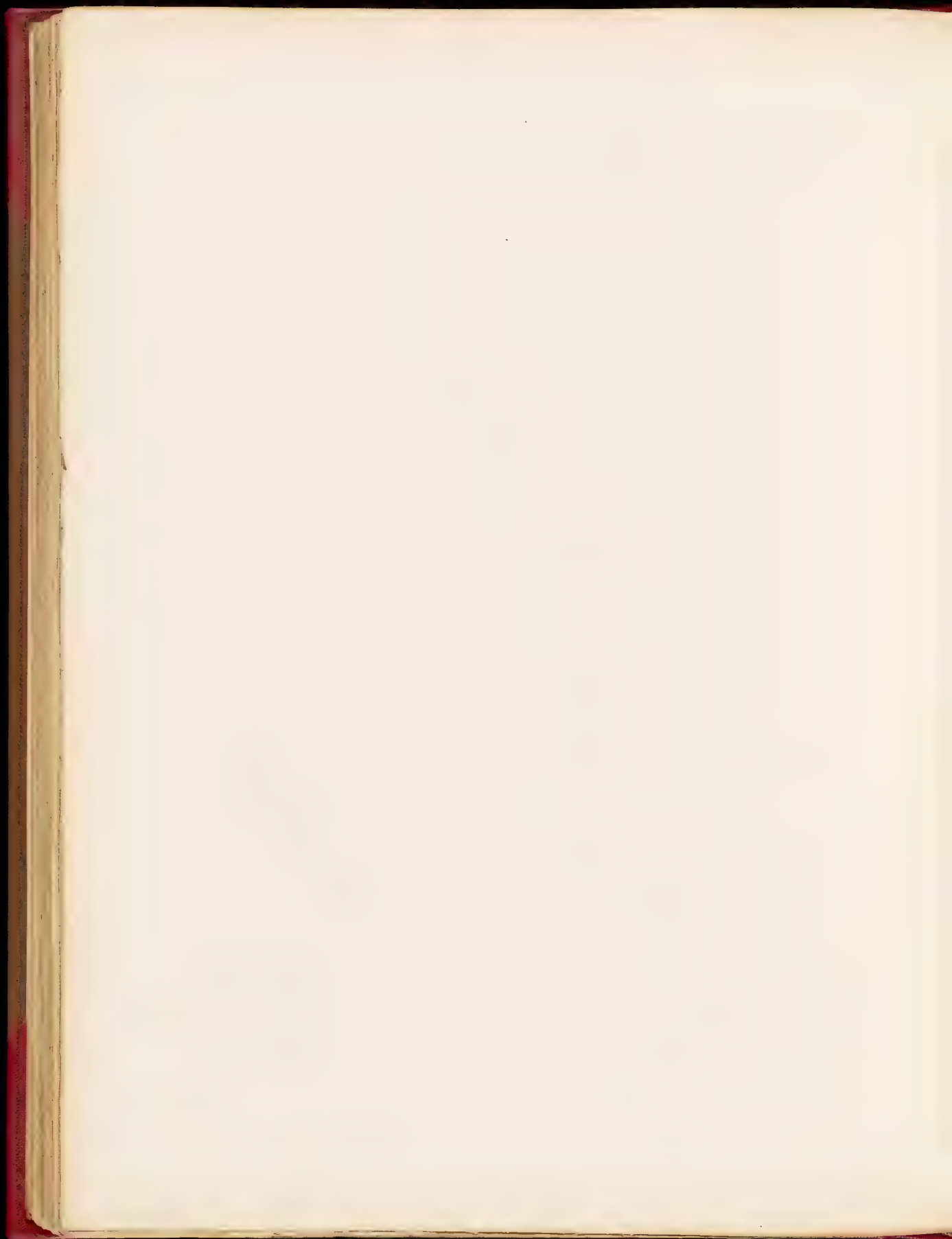
And the BISHOP OF BAIEUX has three dennis. They are worth forty shillings.

Of the land of this Manor, GOISFRID (*de Ros*) holds one yoke. And it is worth ten shillings.

56-23

ADAM Son of HUBERT as much wood as produces a rent of forty pence a year.

56-24



NOTES.

(1.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 1,—“*Douere*.”

Translation, p. 93, l. 1,—“*Douere*.”

DE VA Our first note may well be employed in drawing attention to the fact, that *DOVER* (*Douere*) is one of those few towns which retain their British name unchanged. The little river, the *Doue*, which rises at Ewell, and, after a short course, enters the sea here, gives its name to the port, and that name is a genuine British one. *Dūr*, *Duvr*, *Dyvr*, in the language of the Ancient Britons, signified water. The *Portus Duvris* of Antoninus, is nothing more than *Duve* Latinized, i. e. *the port of Duver*, or *The Water Port*. Baxter, in his Glossary, derives *Dubris* from the British *Duvr-is*, a *water-course*; but *Dūr* or *Duver* is our precise name, and we need not trouble ourselves with any fanciful origin of the Latin termination.

Without any violent stretch of the imagination, let us see before us, in those primeval days,

Ere “Rome’s imperial eagle, borne on high,
Had spread her pinions in our northern sky,”

—let us see before us, in that deep valley among the chalk-hills, a little sparkling stream, as it approaches the sea, widening into a little natural harbour, sufficient to shelter the boats of those whose huts dotted its banks, or clustered into stockaded villages on the heights above it. “The Stream,” “The Water,” sufficient name for themselves in speaking of the river of their homes and its haven.

It was left for the invader, whose experienced eye early caught at the importance of the spot in a military point of view, to widen this little primeval natural port into a haven for war-boats, to crown the heights which overhung it, with fortifications, and then to dignify that which was formerly known as “Our Stream” with the grander title of “*Portus Duvris*.”

(2.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 1,—“*Tempore Regis Edwardi*.”

Translation, p. 93, l. 1,—“*In the time of King Edward*.”

T. R. E. These words, “In the time of King Edward,” (for which, in the original, we have, all through the Survey, the form T.R.E., i. e. “*Tempore Regis Edwardi*,”) require a passing notice. It was the Conqueror’s policy, from the first, to make his appearance in this country as the rightful successor of EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, ignoring any interregnum, or the possession of the Crown by any individual but himself since the death of EDWARD. He comes to England to enter upon his inheritance, and in the Domesday Survey his object of inquiry, in the first instance, was the state of property, its ownership, and taxation, in the time of his predecessor. These details are always carefully recorded, as though he wished it to be particularly marked, that he desired no needless change in the contents of the manors, or in their taxation. “They were thus in the time of my predecessor,” they are subjected to no new taxation beyond such as their improved value might justly expect. All is dated from *Tempore Regis Edwardi*. And here I cannot resist quoting the lucid and admirably expressed remarks of Sir Francis Palgrave on this view of the Conqueror’s policy:—

“Whatever aspects William’s policy assumed, he never departed from the principle, that he had placed himself in the position of a legitimate sovereign asserting legitimate rights. WILLIAM did not present himself as a barbarian stranger, a SWEYNE or a CANUTE, wielding his battle-axe, slaying old and young, thirsting for blood, greedy of gold, seeking rapine, pursuing revenge; but as a lawful claimant, contesting the inheritance withheld by an unjust adversary; and it is hardly possible to deny but that, on constitutional grounds, he had a better title than he who was vanquished by the battle-trial at Hastings. When therefore WILLIAM, as such lawful claimant, obtained the dominion, the reign of the usurper was blotted out from the legal and constitutional annals of England. In the same manner as the ordinances of the Commonwealth have no place in our Statute-Books, and the Patents of the Protector are expunged from our Records, so was the reign of HAROLD passed over, and never recognized by the law. Even as King *de facto* he was not acknowledged.

“Domesday, which was to establish the territorial rights of the Conqueror, the record by which he was willing to be concluded,—that great memorial, not of an arbitrary power, but of the principle of establishing the rights of the Crown, so far as property was concerned, by an immutable law,—always dates them ‘*Tempore Regis Edwardi*.’ WILLIAM wanted nothing more than what King EDWARD had. He would take nothing as from HAROLD. He ascended the throne not as the victor of the son of GODWIN, but as succeeding the CONFESSOR. Therefore he was to be bound to the responsibility of the monarch of whom he claimed to be the adopted son, the constituted heir.” (Palgrave, ‘Normandy and England,’ vol. iii. p. 622, s. 15.)

The Rubric prefixed to the LAWS OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR (see Thorpe, vol. i. p. 442) testifies to the anxious care of WILLIAM, that these laws should continue in force and unchanged. It is as follows:—

“Post quartum annum adquisicionis Regis WILLELMI istius terre, scilicet anglie, consilio baronum suorum, fecit summoniri per universos patrie comitatus, anglos nobiles, sapientes, et in lege sua eruditos, ut eorum consuetudines ab ipsis audiret. Electis, igitur, de singulis totius patrie comitatibus, xii, jurjurando in primis sauxerunt, ut quoad possent, recto tramite incedentes, legum suarum ac consuetudinum sancta edicerent, nil pretermittentes, nil addentes, nil prevocando mutantes.”

I. e., loosely rendered:—

“After the fourth year of WILLIAM’S acquisition of England, by the advice of his barons, he caused the nobles and wise men of England, and those who were learned in their laws, to be summoned from all the counties of the land, that he might hear from their own lips what their customs were. Twelve, therefore, being elected from each of the counties of the land, they, in the first instance, bound themselves by the sanction of an oath, that, in a straightforward course, they would declare the established ordinances of their laws and customs, omitting nothing, adding nothing; without prevarication, changing nothing.”

And, again, it is enacted, among the Conqueror’s own laws, ch. lxiii., as given by Wilkins (or, according to Thorpe, ‘*Carta Regis Willelmi Conquestoris de Quibusdam Statutis*,’ vol. iii. ch. xlii.)—

“Hoc quoque precipimus, ut omnes habeant et teneant leges EDWARDI Regis, in omnibus rebus, adactis his quas constitimus ad utilitatem anglorum.”

I. e., “This also is our precept, that all hold and keep the laws of King EDWARD in all things, with those additions which we have established for the benefit of the English.”

He thus left the laws of England as he found them, making no changes but such as the great and wise of England themselves desired. The "technical principle of his government" was "to support his own authority, by respecting the law of EDWARD the CONFESSOR," whose lawful successor he claimed to be. In fact, to use Sir Francis Palgrave's own words ('Normandy and England,' vol. iii. p. 620, s. 14), "Every prescriptive right was to be held as it had been in the days of the Confessor. The laws of EDWARD the CONFESSOR were to be observed in all respects, except so far as he had caused them to be amended, for the benefit of the English people, and, at first sight, there was no intentional innovation, or no change." (See Appendix, I.)

We are here speaking solely of WILLIAM's policy with regard to the Laws. He had succeeded to the Crown of England, and, with it, to the duty of maintaining the Laws of the Kingdom unchanged. With regard to property, it was another question. After such a convulsion as was forced upon him by the Saxon Chiefs who refused to acknowledge his authority, a vast amount of Manors and Lands were necessarily left at his disposal, and, as a natural consequence, he largely endowed his Norman followers with those which had been previously held by those Saxon Lords who had been in arms against him, and who, by the existing institutions of the country, were treated as rebels against their lawful King, thus forfeiting their estates to the Crown, and causing an almost universal change in the ownership of the Manors. Not that I would be supposed as attempting, for one moment, to gloss over the fact that WILLIAM was, to all intents and purposes, an usurper. He certainly had as good a claim to the Crown as HAROLD had; but still was usurping it to the prejudice of the rightful heir. It is his wisdom and policy that I am justifying, not his glaring usurpation. And yet, while we condemn his usurpation, we cannot close our eyes to the boundless benefits of which that usurpation laid the foundation. "WILLIAM," says Sir F. Palgrave, "was not a wild, a cruel, or a bloodthirsty conqueror, with but a small share of moral principle; he had no love for evil or sin, as such. . . . Historical parallels, though frequently very delusive from the efforts made to overstrain the resemblance or the antithesis of the respective characters, do, nevertheless, afford much help to the student; and, excepting in the violence of his temper, which, however, he could well restrain when it was his interest so to do, I should say that there was as near a resemblance between him and his third namesake as could well exist between two different individuals placed so widely apart. It is, I believe, the popular opinion, as expressed by the words of Hume, that it would be difficult to find any revolution more destructive, or attended with a more complete subjugation of the ancient inhabitants. Unquestionably the cup of bitterness was presented to the English, but it was not deep; and, amongst the many providences which so singularly and specially mark the destiny of the English Nation, it is impossible to doubt but that the effect of the Conquest was, in every respect, to increase its powers of good, to strengthen the national intellect, and also, if they be blessings, to give the greatest impulse to its worldly prosperity and glory." ('Normandy and England,' vol. iii. p. 621, s. 14.)

(3.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 2,—"Raddebat."
Translation, p. 93, l. 1,—"Rendered."

Firma
Burgi

It may be well here to cite a few passages from Madox as to the *render* issuing from towns, and the parties to whom such *render* was payable. They will supply a useful illustration of the passage before us, and will be valuable for reference, when we come to the description of Canterbury and other towns in the Survey.

(i.) First, as to the issues from which the *render* was supplied:—

"The yearly Ferme of Towns arose out of certain *loca*, or demised things that yielded issues or profits; inasmuch, that when a Town was committed to a Sheriff, Farmer, or Custos, such Farmer or Custos well knew how to raise the Ferme out of the ordinary Issues of the Town, with an overplus of profit to himself."

These issues consisted of divers things, according to the situation or productions of each particular Town,—such as House-gavel,—Amends for breaking Assize of Bread and Beer, Fisheries,—Profits of Mills,—Assised Rents,—Pleas and Perquisites of Courts,—Cus-

tom of Goods,—Fairs,—Markets,—Stallage,—Aldermanries,—Tolls, Ferra Wharfage, etc. etc. (See Madox, 'Firma Burgi,' p. 251, and the numerous cases cited by him from the Plea and Pipe-Rolls, Memoranda, etc., in which all these sources of Issues occur.)

(ii.) Next, as to the parties who owned the *render*.

"All towns in ancient times were vested either in the Crown, or else in the clergy, or great men of the layety: that is to say, the King was immediate Lord of some towns, and particular persons, either the clergy or layety, were immediate Lords of other towns."

"Of the cities, towns, and burghs which the King had, some were vested in him by one title, others by another title."

"Of some he was possessed, *antiquo jure Corone*, that is, as part of the original inheritance of his Crown. Of others, by ancient Escheat. The former were called *ancient demesne*, *Antiquum Dominium Regis*, or *Corona*, to distinguish them from ancient Escheats."

"These Escheats may have occurred from various causes, such as Want of Heirs,—by Attainder, Forfeiture,—Feoffment,—Exchange, Dissolution of Religious Houses, etc. etc."

When the King was seized of a city or town in demesne it was commonly called *Civitas Regis*,—or *Villa Regis*,—or *Burgum Regis*, i. e. the King's City,—Town,—or Burgh, as the case might be. (Madox, 'Firma Burgi,' pp. 4, 15.)

(iii.) Those towns which were in the hands of the King were usually let by him to the townsmen to farm, either for a Term of Years or at Fee-Farm, i. e. in perpetuity, at a specified Ferme or Rent; and this last was called *Burgage Tenure*.

"The Ferme was answered to the Crown, either by the Sheriff of the county wherein the towns lay, as included in the *Corpus Comitatus*, or superadded to it, or else by the townsmen themselves, *per manum suam*, either by the name of *Homines*, or *Cives*, or *Burgenses* of such a town, burgh, or villate, or under the name of the Provost (*Præpositus*) or other particular Custos or Farmer." (Madox, 'History of the Exchequer,' p. 226.)

(iv.) "Sometimes the Crown thought fit to grant some part of a city or town, or some profit or appurtenance thereof, to a private Man, or to a Religious House; by which means it sometimes came to pass that the property of a city or town was divided into a half, a third, or other part or parts; or, perhaps, certain of the profits or appurtenances of the city or town became severed from the *Corpus Civitatis*." (Madox, 'Firma Burgi,' p. 14.)

(v.) Although involving much repetition, I will add one extract more from the works of Madox, but little different, perhaps, from No. iii.; yet serviceable to complete the elucidation of the subject before us.

"The yearly profits which the King made of his cities, towns, or burghs were commonly raised and paid to him in a sundry manner. For example, the Issues of some of them were included in the General Ferme rendered for the county wherein they lay; and then, the Ferme or Issues of them were answered to the King by the Sheriff of the same county."

"Sometimes the Sheriff of the County held a town, as Custos or Farmer of it, and answered to the King for the Issues or Ferme of it, apart from the Ferme of the County."

"Sometimes the King committed his town to a Farmer, Custos, or Approver, distinct from the Sheriff of the county."

"In brief, the King was sometimes pleased to demise or let his town to the townsmen thereof at Ferme; that is to say, either in Fee-farm or at Ferme for years." (Madox, 'Firma Burgi,' p. 18.)

Down, evidently, was not one of those thus let to Ferme to the Townsmen; for, in the time of the Confessor, we have the King's Reeve (*Præpositus Regis*) there, superintending the peace of the Town (see p. 2, l. 15 "Extension," and p. 93, l. 9, "Translation"). Again, in the very next paragraph ("Extension," p. 2, l. 17, "Translation," p. 93, l. 10), we have "Whoever resided constantly in the Town, and rendered custom to the King,"—almost deciding the question. And, a little lower down, in Odo's time, we have the Reeve (*Præpositus*) apportioning the *Render* between the King and the Earl (Odo). This *Præpositus*, therefore, must have been the King's officer, and, though not here specifically styled *Præpositus Regis*, must have held that office, indicating thereby, that, "when the Bishop of Baieux received" the Town, it was only as "Custos," the demesne being still in the King. Then, again, we have such expressions as these—"The King's Water," "The King has lost

FINNA
BURGI.

the Custom," "Damage done to the King's Men;" all evidencing that Dover was then of the King's Demesne.

We need not here enter into the question, whether the King had, or not, as yet, separated the towns constituting the Five Ports from their respective counties, and thus placed them exclusively under his own jurisdiction, as represented by his Lord Warden. From the recital of the Confirmation Charter, granted 6 Ed. I., it would appear almost certain that it was so, for in that charter, the words "*quiti a Shires et Hundredis*," i.e. *quit of Shires and Hundreds*, appear among the franchises confirmed, and Edward the Confessor is enumerated among the Grantors of the charters which Edward I. confirms.

We must, however, confine ourselves to the account of Dover, as we find it in the passage of Domesday before us. It certainly is not enumerated among the possessions designated as "*Terra Regis*," i.e. as of *ancient demesne*; and yet it would seem to have been always specially of the demesne of the Crown. The first three pages of the Survey are devoted exclusively to DOVER and to CANTERBURY, the ancient capital of the Saxon Kings, and to a slight notice of ROCHESTER. These two cities, and the town of DOVER, seem to be separated by the Commissioners from the *Corpus Comitatus*. They are not described in the body of the Survey. Indeed, it is only after the minute details of these, that the Survey of the County, headed, according to the usual course of the Record, by a list of the Tenants in Chief, begins.

In fact, the exclusiveness so specially given to Dover and Canterbury, seem to mark them as of the King's special demesne; of course, always excepting franchises and alienations made by the Crown. And the descriptions of the two in the Survey confirm this view.

If I am correct in these conclusions, DOVER, from the time of the Confessor, was always vested in the King; Godwin, and, after him, Odo, being, each in turn, Custos of the Town and Castle. (See Appendix II.) Of its franchises, and the portions of its *render* alienated by the Crown, we shall treat in subsequent annotations. (See Notes 4, 16, 17, 26, *infra*.)

(1.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 4,—"*Comes Godwinus terciam*."
Translation, p. 93, l. 2,—"*Earl Godwin the Third*."

DENARIUS
TERCIUS.

Of the Fines and Profits of the County Courts (i.e. *The Placita et Perquisita Curiarum*—*The Pleas and Perquisites of Courts*), two parts were reserved to the King, and a third part to the Earl (*Comes*) of the County (*comitatus*). This was called the "*Third Penny*" (*Denarius tertius Comitatus*), and the Earl (*Comes*) either received it from his Deputy (*Vice-Comes*), the Sheriff, in specie, at the assizes and trials, or had an equivalent composition for it out of the Exchequer. (See Jacob and Appendix III.)

Godwin having been Earl of Kent, in the time of the Confessor, it might, at first sight, be supposed that the third part of the *render* of DOVER, thus apportioned to him, was his, *jure suo*, as the Earl of the County; but it must be remembered, that the Survey is here treating of the *Render* of Dover, not the *Pleas and Perquisites of its Courts*, to which last source alone, and not to the *Render* of a Town the *third Penny* applied.

It is more probable, that, in accordance with the practice mentioned in Note 3 (*iv.*), the Crown had made a grant of this third part to Godwin, as Custos of the Castle; and it appears afterwards to have been transferred to Odo, who was the first Earl after the Conquest. They, each of them held it then, not *jure suo*, as Earl of the County, and thus owner of the "*Third Penny*," but by virtue of a grant from the Crown. It will subsequently appear that Odo's grant had been forfeited before the enrolment of the survey. (See Note 26, *infra*.)

The title of *Ealdorman*, which was formerly given to the Governor, or Chief of a County was, in these later times, superseded by that of *Comes*, or Earl, and was, in the time of the Confessor, held by Godwin. A few remarks on this change of title, and the nature of his rank and office, will be found in the Appendix. (See Appendix III.)

(5.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 4,—"*Contra hoc*."
Translation, p. 93, l. 2,—"*On the contrary*."

THELOSNUM
DE DOVER.

This extraordinary expression necessarily leads to much discussion. To a casual observer, it might, at first sight, appear, that "*contra*

hoc" was merely the representation of the modern form "*per contra*," i.e. "as an offset to this receipt, they had to pay the Canons of St. Martin a moiety." But the Canons neither had, nor claimed, a moiety of the *Render* of DOVER. Their claim was for half the Toll of the Port, i.e. a moiety of a portion of the sum divided between the King and Godwin. The expression is "*aliam medietatem*"—a moiety of some other *render* than that here named. The words "*contra hoc*" seem rather to imply a disputed claim, and I believe that, in strict correctness, it ought to be rendered, "In contradiction to this statement," or, paraphrastically, "This statement is not strictly correct, because it appears that a moiety of one of the issues of the town belonged to the Canons of St. Martin."

THELOSNUM
DE DOVER.

In cases of adverse claims advanced by any party, the usual form of recording such in the Survey, is "*Canonici calumpniatur*," "*Modo est in calumpnia*," etc.; but here, after accounting for the apparent entirety of the issues, viz. two-thirds as belonging to the King, and one-third to Earl Godwin,—it is positively asserted, "The Canons of St. Martin had another moiety." If I may be permitted a conjecture on this singular entry, I would suggest, that from whatever sources the Commissioners collected their evidences, whether from the *Dom-loc* of the Castle or Town, or from oral testimony, it had been proved to them, that, in the time of the Confessor, the King had two-thirds of the issues of DOVER, and Earl Godwin, one-third, no notice being, at the time, taken that of the issues thus apportioned, a certain part had, in former times, been alienated to the Canons of St. Martin, and that, subsequently, before the actual enrolment of their returns, these Canons had produced evidence that their house had formerly been in the possession of a moiety of one of the issues of the Port. The information, perhaps, was not, at the moment, sufficiently detailed for them to reconstruct the paragraph relating to this apportionment, they deferred this, therefore, awhile, and, in the interim, merely made a note of it in the margin of their return; something, perhaps, to this effect:—"This is wrong; on the contrary, the Canons of St. Martin had another moiety."

On enrolment, the gloss crept from the margin into the text, and, by inadvertence, no attempt was made at any adaptation of the new paragraph to the one to which it was now incoherently attached.

Be this as it may, it is of prime importance that the true history of this moiety be clearly ascertained, because, upon it, the correctness of the date usually assigned to the completion of the Survey will very much depend.

In a MS. Chronicle of the Priory of St. Martin (Cotton: Vespasian, B. xi. f. 73), it is recorded, that WHITRED, King of Kent, circa A.D. 690, removed the Canons from the Castle to the Town, where he founded a new Priory for them, endowing them with half the Toll of the Port, in addition to the Prebends and Franchises which they had hitherto possessed. (See Appendix IV.)

On the other hand, among the National Records (*Treasury of Receipt of the Exchequer, Miscellanea*, 43) is an Exemplification of a Plea de Quo Warranto, 30 June, 34 Ed. I. (A.D. 1306), in which it is certified, that it was King HENRY I. who endowed the Priory with this Half Toll; and that his Charter of Endowment had been carried away, a few years previously, by the French, in a piratical attack on the town, when they burnt the Priory. (See Appendix IV.)

Now, if King HENRY I. was the first Grantor of this Half Toll, the paragraph under discussion, as well as that wherein the Toll of DOVER is enumerated among the Possessions of the Priory (Extension, p. 7, l. 21; Translation, p. 97, l. 16), must have been inserted subsequently to the year 1100, that being the first year of his reign; and, in that case, the date usually assigned to the completion of the Survey, viz. 1086, must be erroneous, unless we resort to the very improbable supposition, that the enrolment of the Survey was not made till at least fourteen years after its completion,—that the Commissioners' returns were subjected to alterations, and that the Scribe antedated the completion of the work, when, on finishing it, he subjoined the following colophon:—

"Anno millesimo octogesimo sexto ab
Incarnatione Domini, vigesimo quinto
Regni Willelmi, facta est ista descriptio.
Non solum per hos tres comitatus
sed etiam per alios."

The *Tres Comitatus* being those contained in the Second Volume, viz. Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk. It would be a short and easy method of clearing away all the difficulties that are involved in the

THELONEUM
DE DOVER.

singular entry which we are discussing, if we could persuade ourselves that we have hitherto been in error as to the date of the Survey, and that it was not really completed till after the grant of this Half Toll to the Priory by HENRY I. Assuredly, at first sight, such a conclusion seems to follow as a matter of course; and, in that case, the gloss "contra hoc," etc., is a natural and almost necessary entry; but we must not permit ourselves to dismiss too hastily opinions that have been long received, and that rest on the highest authority. A much more probable conjecture is this, viz. that the grant of HENRY I. was a Charter of Confirmation to the Priory of the old grant made by WHTRED.

HENRY was, at the time, conferring various endowments upon them, and it was in the ordinary course that he should begin with a confirmation of WHTRED's grant, to which they could probably, at that time, produce no other right than that of prescription.

It has been objected to me, that, if the endowment was conferred by WHTRED, the original grant might readily have been produced before the Commissioners, or that, at least, it would have been found recorded in the *Domboc*s of the Castle or Town, from which books probably, to a certain extent, they compiled their returns; or, at all events, if the Priory were in actual receipt of this moiety at the time of the Survey, the oral evidence to this fact must have been such, that these Commissioners could not have avoided giving a more correct and clear assignment of the different portions of the *render* of DOVER, than that which appears in this paragraph of their Record. The form of the entry, it is objected, is vague, and hesitatingly made, indicating that they were hardly satisfied with the evidence before them, whether oral or documentary, and that WHTRED's grant must still remain an unsolved problem; yet, methinks, the state of England during the fifty years immediately preceding the Conquest (say, we might almost say, for more than a century before that event), might well account for the loss of legal rights, and the absence of legal records. "The sword and the torch, plague, pestilence, and famine, are very effectual checks" to the rightful preservation of property. We have only to turn to the Conqueror's Survey, as printed in these pages, to satisfy ourselves of the countless violations of rights that had been long practised with impunity, and of the disorganized state in which England had long lain,—that

"Lawless force was there."

To say nothing of the hopeless turmoil and confusion, and almost chaotic ruin that must have been caused, again and again, to private property, specially to that of religious houses, during the period when England's cradle—

"Was rocked by many a rough Norwegian blast,
And Danish howlings scared her as they passed."

And then came the Conqueror's invasion to complete the chaos. Albeit, his was the hand that, by the masterly stroke of policy indicated in this Survey, first attempted to restore order, and right, and justice. We need not, then, be staggered at the absence of any recorded evidence of WHTRED's grant to the Priory. It might have been lost, or the subject of spoliation for many years, the memory of it only existing in the traditions of the Canons themselves. It was little likely that Godwin, in his time, would have made any voluntary effort to restore to them a mere traditional right, by a reduction of his own third, and his successor, Odo, was still less likely to make such a sacrifice. The very form in which the entry appears is, I repeat, indicative that, after this part of the Survey was made, the Canons persuaded the Commissioners that they had a right to a moiety of one of the issues of Dover, and caused them to note it in the vague form in which it appears. In that case, the grant of HENRY I. was merely a restoration of their former rights, though drawn up in the form of an original endowment. On this last supposition alone can we avoid interference with the generally received date of the Domesday Survey.

I cannot divest myself of a strong impression, that, whatever may have been the case in the time of the Confessor, the Priory, since the arrival of the Conqueror, for a certain portion of that time, had been deprived of this portion of their revenues: nay, the evidences of their claim to it may have been suppressed by the King's officials, or by Odo himself; and they endeavoured to secure a re-establishment of their rights, by having it recorded in the Survey, that they had formerly been in receipt of this Half Toll. Indeed, it was this suspension of their just rights which made it the more

THELONEUM
DE DOVER.

necessary that they should obtain a Charter of Confirmation from Henry I. The following passage from Ordericus Vitalis will remove any difficulty we may have in assenting to the possibility of Odo's connivance at a continued spoliation:—

"Quid loquer de Odone, Baiocensino Præsele, qui Consul Palatinus erat et ubique cunctis Angliæ habitatoribus formidabilis erat, ac, veluti secundus Rex, passim jura dabat? Principatum super omnes Comites habuit et eum thesauris antiquorum Cantium possedit. Cenobia Sanctorum valde conqueuntur, quod multa eis Odo detrimenta fecerit, et fundos sibi antiquitus datos a fidelibus Angliæ, violenter et injuste abstulerit."

I.e., "What shall I say of Odo, Bishop of Baieux, who was Earl Palatine, and generally dreaded by the English people, issuing his orders everywhere like a second King? He had the command over all the earls and barons of the realm, and, with the treasures collected from ancient times, was in possession of KENT. The Monasteries of the Saints made great complaints of the injuries they received at the hands of Odo, who with violence and injustice robbed them of the estates with which the English had proudly endowed them in ancient times." (Book iv, ch. 7.)

Odo, then, had both the power and the will for the work. Whether or no he had exercised them in this case, must be matter of conjecture; but there is amply sufficient evidence for grave suspicion.

The fact, however, that the Priory possessed this moiety, the Commissioners do not hesitate to record, not only in that singular paragraph which has led to these discussions, but also, by-and-by, in the enumeration of the Possessions of the Priory of St Martin, they record—

"Theloneum de Doure, T.R.E., valebat viij libras, modo xxij libras" (*Extension*, p. 7, l. 21).

I.e., "The Tol of Doure, in the time of King Edward, was worth eight pounds; now, twenty-two pounds." (*Translation*, p. 87, l. 16.)

"The Toll," *i.e.* that portion of it which belonged to the Priory of St. Martin.

We might almost fancy, that, in the act of recording this entry, from evidence produced before them by the Priory, the Commissioners, remembering their note of the apportionment between the King and Godwin, which would therefore now require correction, turned back to it, and jotted down in the margin that the Canons had a portion, intending afterwards to introduce it in proper form into the text. This was afterwards overlooked, and now we have their mere marginal note instead of their intended correction.

However singular, then, the form of the first paragraph in question may be, and however difficult it be to account for its want of proper connection with the text preceding, still, there it stands, and it is thereby distinctly recorded, that the Canons of St. Martin were the rightful owners of this Half Toll in the time of the Confessor; and, even supposing, as I have suggested, that their rights had been for awhile in abeyance, yet, in this latter paragraph cited from the enumeration of their possessions, it seems to be recorded that they were also in the receipt of it at the time that the Survey was enrolled. Be it remembered, also, that, ere then, Odo had been banished and deprived of his possessions, and, perhaps, the Priory, thereby, restored to their rights.

Some information on the origin and precise nature of their claim was assuredly lacking, or the form in which it is recorded would have necessarily been very different from that in which it now appears.

The great length of this discussion will be pardoned, when its important bearing on the correct date of the Survey is duly considered. If Henry I. were the original grantor of the Half Toll to the Priory, then the usually assigned date (*viz.* 1086) is incorrect; but if, as I have conjectured in these discussions, the Charter of Henry I. was a confirmation of a former Royal Charter of Endowment, rendered more necessary, perhaps, by the conjectured interruption in their receipts, then, the grant of such a Charter furnishes no argument against the usually received opinion as to the date of this great National Record.

Letters Patent of "Inspeximus" of former endowments, with Charters of Confirmation of the same, were almost necessarily sought for, and granted, at the commencement of every new Reign, and specially in cases like the present, where the Crown was granting additional endowments to those already possessed.

In recapitulation,—whatever the words of this Charter of Henry I. may have been, their verification is beyond our reach. It was carried off by the French in their piratical attack on the Priory, T. Ed. I. (*see* p. 151); and unfortunately, in the recital of it, in the pleadings

TRILIONUM
DE DOVER.

De Quo Waranto (see *Appendix IV.*) the Priory plead it as an original Grant, not as a Charter of Confirmation, which still I have no doubt that it was. That WHTRED was the original Grantor, we have no evidence but that of the Chronicler, cited above; but still, there is the Record of the Commissioners that the Priory were entitled to the Half Toll. Surely we may be satisfied with the evidence which satisfied them, and, therefore, conclude this long note by expressing a conviction that, notwithstanding the form of the pleadings in the cited Quo Waranto, the grant of the Half Toll had been made to the Priory by WHTRED, and that, if not actually receiving it, in the time of the Confessor, they were, nevertheless, entitled to it,—that, although it may have been temporarily in abeyance, they were in full possession of it ere the Survey was completed,—and that we have no sufficient ground to question the received date of that completion. (See *Appendix IV.*)

(6.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 6,—“*Burgenses dederunt xx naves regi.*”

Translation, p. 93, l. 3,—“*The Burgesses gave the King twenty ships.*”

QUINQUE
PORTUS.

Here, then, we have a Record of the origin of the Cinque Ports and their privileges.

Dover, it seems, was bound to furnish twenty ships, each with a crew of twenty-one men, for fifteen days, once a year, and, in return for that service, were endowed with the franchise of Saca and Soca.

SANDWICH, as we afterwards read, was charged with the same service:

“*Reddit simile servitium sicut Dover;*” i. e. renders to the King the like service as Dovera. (See Extension, p. 10, l. 7; Translation, p. 99, l. 17)

And, although the franchise which it receives in return for the service is not actually specified, we may conclude that it was similar to that of DOVER.

Again, it is recorded of ROMNEY (Extension, p. 16, l. 37; and Translation, p. 105, l. 30):

“*Ipsi habent omnes consuetudines, et alias forisfacturas, pro servitio maris;*” i. e. they themselves have all the customs and other forfeiture, in return for sea service.

Which, after all, amounts to the franchise of Saca and Soca. (See *Appendix V.*)

(7.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 8,—“*Tyo eo quod eis perdonaverat sacam et socam.*” Translation, p. 93, l. 4,—“*In return for his having endowed them with Saca and Soca.*”

SACA ET
SOCA.

First, as to the expression “perdonaverat.” It is not used here in the sense of “pardon,” but in its primary meaning, “made a grant;” *per* being intensive. The word was commonly used thus in early Royal Charters, “perdono,”—*I entirely give, I fully grant.* It is used in this sense in the Charter of Henry II., relating to the Half Toll of the Port of Dover granted to the Priory of St. Martin; and again in the Charter of King John, both cited in the *Appendix*; and, each of them, entitled, “*Carta de nemini perdono.*” (See *Appendix III.*)

Next, as to the Franchise of Saca et Soca.

The privilege of holding their own Courts, and of administering justice therein, between their own tenants, and of levying fines, and of executing the law upon their offences, was frequently granted by the Crown to Lords of Manors, and thus the tenants of these manors were within the jurisdiction of the Courts of their own Lord; and the same privilege was often granted to towns which were thus severed from the *Corpus Comitatus*, and had their own exclusive jurisdiction, instead of being subjected to that of the Sheriff, or of the Hundred or Tithing Courts. A Charter of Saca and Soca would imply a grant of the privilege of holding Pleas within the precincts of the specified Manor or Town, as the case might be. The word Saca signifying, in its primary sense, a plea or suit, and thence the privilege of holding pleas; and Soca, the *Sche*, or territory wherein this privilege was exercised. (See *Appendix V.*)

The precise powers and franchises of Privileged Courts were, of necessity, specifically set out in the Charters conferring them, by the introduction of the words “Saca et Soca,” “*Tol et Team,*”

“*Infangenethef,*” et ca ratione “*Furcas,*” etc. etc., “*at sint quiete de Shiris de Hundredis,*” etc. etc.; and, of course, the parties to whom the Charters were granted could claim no franchises or powers, but such as were named specifically therein, as we find it again and again evidenced in the “*Placita de Quo Waranto.*”

Thus, in the case of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, 3 Edw. III., concerning his franchises in the villes of Bothenushall, etc., in Nottinghamshire, we have it among the pleadings thus:—

“*William de Dene, who saes for the King, says, that all Royal Liberties are merely the right of the Crown, which by no means can, or ought to be, lessened from the Crown, or alienated to any one, unless by certain words which make express mention of the grant of these liberties.*”

On the Pipe Rolls we have frequent entries of fines paid by parties *ut haberent Socam et Sacam in terra sua.*

Did our limits permit it, we would gladly enter more fully into the nature of these Charters, and the specific powers granted by them, very frequently including that of life and death.

At present, we are only concerned with the text before us, viz. the Charter of Saca and Soca granted to the Burgesses of DOVER; and this, by itself, would be the power of holding Courts for determining disputes, taking cognizance of assaults, trespasses, etc., and all offences other than capital felonies, levying fines and forfeitures, and administering justice to all residing within the liberties,—the Soca of the Town,—the same privileges as were enjoyed by Lords of Manors in their Courts.

We know, indeed, that the Franchises of DOVER, in common with those of the other Cinque Ports, included the power of life and death; but of these powers it is beside our purpose to treat in this Note. (See *Appendix VI.*)

(8.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 14,—“*Trewna Regis.*”

Translation, p. 93,—“*The King's Peace.*”

I. e. There was immunity from arrest for debt, and from civil action of any kind, to all, from whatever part of the kingdom they might have come. A truce was granted to them. They were under the King's protection, and none might touch or molest them.

TRUWA
REGIS.

(9.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 15,—“*Inde.*”

Translation, p. 93, l. 9,—“*Thereupon.*”

For that cause,—On that occasion,—Thereupon. It might, perhaps, INDE be rendered *Thence*, i. e. *From the Town*; but the position of *Inde* in the sentence would rather point to the rendering which I have adopted. Here, and in nearly all the subsequent occurrences of the word, *Thereupon*, i. e. *for that cause*, seems to be the proper translation.

In modern records and pleadings we find *whereupon* taking the place of the *unde* of ancient pleadings, e. g. in ancient Feet of Fines we have the formula—*Unde placitum Conventiois*; but, in more modern usage, when in our Law Courts English was substituted for Latin, we have it *whereupon* a *Plea of Covenant*. On the same principle, *thereupon* seems to be the proper representative of *Inde* in this place. Still, I am far from positively determining it to be so. In line 23, without controversy, “*inde*” should be rendered “*therefrom*,” “*from it*,” i. e. *from the Town*.

(10.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 15,—“*Præpositus Regis.*”

Translation, p. 93, l. 9,—“*The King's Reeve.*”

“*Præpositus*” i. e. *Provost, Reeve, Port-Reve, Town-Reve, Mayor, or other Head-Officer of a Hundred, or Town, or Lord's Manor.*

The rendering in English would vary according to the community, or property, or district under his charge. Corresponding to it, in Anglo-Saxon, we have the official called “*Gerefa*,” who is simply *Gerefa*, i. e. *Reve*, or else *Seigerefa*, *Portgerefa*, *Tungerefa* or *Wurgerefa*, etc., according to the subject of his charge.

I have adopted *Reve*, as the most generic term. In the Survey, except in one single instance, “*Præpositus*” always represents the

PRÆPOSITUS

PREPOSITUS. King's Officer, viz. as his Portgerefa or Governor in his Town of DOVER and Cities of CANTERBURY and LONDON, or as his Tungerefa or Chief Officer in his ancient Demesne Manors of DARTFORD and MUTTON. The only other occurrence of the term *Prepositus* is as the Archbishop's *Reve* of the Manor of NEWKEND. (See *Appendix VII*.)

(11.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 16.—“*Communem emendationem.*”
Translation, p. 93, l. 9.—“*A common emend.*”

EMENDA. “*Emendatio.*” An amend, or satisfaction. *Emendam facere* is a common term in manorial and other Courts for paying a fine, i. e. the final satisfaction, compensation, or amends, for default, trespass, or other offence; and in this sense *emenda*, *emendatio*, *emendabilis*, etc., seems generally to be used in the Survey.

Wilkins (see *Leges Anglo-Saxonice*, Glossary) and Spelman agree in distinguishing between a *mulet*, a bare penalty, and an *emend*, an indemnification. *Multa iudici; emenda, autem, parti læse datur*, i. e. a *mulet* is given to the judge, but an *emend* to the injured party or accuser.

I doubt, however, whether this distinction is always strictly observed in the Survey.

In the case before us, we need not pause to inquire whether the *emendatio* was in the nature of a fine to be paid to the King, or as an amends to the party more immediately injured. The destination of the *emend* is not recorded. Indeed, in a certain sense, if the law were broken, the King himself would be the injured party, the offence being an outrage on his peace—on his protection—trusting to which the parties would have come into the town.

Be this as it may, the *emend* was, in this case, to be made by the whole commonalty.

The King, in granting his “*peace*” to the town, during those two months, converted it, for that time, into a sanctuary. To make this sanctuary more sure, all the Burgesses were responsible for its strict observance; no individual could break it, without involving every other member of the community in the consequent penalty.

The King's *Reve* was to levy “*a common emend*,”—to fine the entire commonalty for the offence. No private interest or spite, therefore, was likely to cause a breach of the peace, and “*the King's peace*” was secure. It was an old principle of Saxon polity, as evinced in the *Friðborg*, or frankpledge system, by which the members of the *Tithings* were mutual securities, each for the other. (See *Appendix VIII*.) Even to this hour, in cases of riot, the entire Hundred is liable for the damages caused thereby; and also for losses by highway robberies. It has to pay *communem emendam*, a common *emend*.

(12.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 7.—“*Reddelat Regi consuetudinem.*”
Translation, p. 93, l. 10.—“*Rendered custom to the King.*”

**CONSUE-
TUDO.** *Consuetudo*, customary rent or service, i. e. the service of rent in money, or in some produce, or the render of personal service, as the case might be.

At page 150, note 3, *supra*, are enumerated many of the ordinary payments for which the Burgesses of Towns were liable to the Crown. These would be comprehended in the term “*consuetudo*.” To which of these specifically, the Burgesses of DOVER were liable, we have no record in the Survey. All that we have there is a note of the extraordinary services to which they were bound, viz. to find twenty ships with twenty-one men in each, for fifteen days once a year; and to find the pilot and his assistant in the transport of the King's messengers, when they might happen to arrive at Dover, and require passage. Any constant resident in the town, who had regularly paid his share of these and other dues to the Crown, was thereby free of toll throughout the whole of England. (*Appendix IX*.)

(13.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 17.—“*Quietus erat de Theloneo per totam Angliam.*”
Translation, p. 93, l. 10.—“*Was quit of Thol throughout all England.*”

**QUIETUS DE
THELONEO.** That is, they might merchandise, buy and sell in any market, fair, town, or city, throughout the realm, without being liable to the customary toll, which others had to pay for their traffic therein.

This was a privilege enjoyed by all tenants in ancient demesne.

At page 150, *supra*, are some observations on DOVER being of the *Quietus de Theloneo*. This privilege of freedom from toll would, to a certain extent, confirm a conjecture there hazarded, that it was in *Ancient demesne*; though I will not go so far as to avouch this as positive proof that it was so; at all events, it had, in this respect, the same privilege as other manors and towns that were of *Ancient demesne*. (See *Appendix X*.)

(14.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 19.—“*Quando Willelmus Rex in Angliam venit.*”
Translation, p. 93, l. 11.—“*When King William came into England.*”

This, and the very next paragraph, *In ipso primo adventu ejus in Angliam*, on his very first arrival in England, are remarkable expressions demanding special notice in passing.

Mark, it is not as in the form used in the time of the Edwards, “*post conquestam Anglie*,” but simply “*on his arrival in England*,” “*when he came to England*.” It was, throughout, William's policy to appear among the English as the lawful successor of the Confessor. The authority which he assumed was not to be called the prize of conquest, but his own legal right; “*Quando venit in Angliam*,” i. e. when he came, as it were, to take up his inheritance—to assume the Crown which was his own. (See Note 2, page 149, *supra*.)

(15.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 20.—“*Fuit ipsa villa combusta.*”
Translation, p. 93, l. 12.—“*The said town was burnt.*”

Ordericus Vitalis gives the following account of William's movements after the Battle of Hastings.

“*Suis, autem, prout tunc decuit, sepulchris, ROMANÆUM accessit, et, expugnatis his qui intus erant, cladem suorum vindicavit, quos illic errore appulso fera gens adorta prelio fuerat, et, cum maximo utriusque partis detrimento, fuderat.*”

“*Deinde Dux contendit DOVERAM, ubi multas populus congregatus erat pro inexpugnabili, at sibi videbatur, munitione; quia id castellum situm est in acutissima rupe mari contigua.*”

“*Castellani, autem, dum obsidentem Ducem metuerent, supplicesque deditionem pararent, Normannorum armigeri, pro cupidine preda, ignem iniecerunt, et, voraci flamma leviter volitante, plerisque corrupta et combusta sunt.*”

“*Dux, autem, damno eorum qui sibi subdore se volebant compassus est, preciumque restitutionum adium dedit, alique amissa recompensavit.*” (See ‘*Orderici Vitalis monachi Ecclesiastice Historie, liber iii.*,’ apud ‘*Duchene Historie Normannorum Scriptores Antiqui*,’ Ed. Paris. 1619, p. 502.)

I. e. “*After providing for the decent interment of the dead, the Duke marched to ROMNEY, and, taking it by assault, revenged the slaughter of a party of his troops, who, having landed there by mistake, were fiercely attacked by the inhabitants, and cruelly butchered, after great loss on both sides.*”

“*The Duke then continued his march to DOVER, where there was a large body of people collected, because they thought the position impregnable, the castle standing on the summit of a steep rock overhanging the sea. The garrison, however, struck with panic at the Duke's approach, were preparing to surrender, when some Norman squires, greedy for spoil, set the place on fire, and the devouring flames spreading around, many parts were ruined and burnt.*”

“*The Duke, compassionating those who were willing to render him their submission, ordered them to be paid the cost of rebuilding their houses, and their other losses.*” (See ‘*The Translation of Ordericus Vitalis*,’ by Thomas Forester, A.M., in ‘*Bobu's Antiquarian Library*,’ vol. i. p. 458.)

The burning of DOVER, thus related by the historian, who wrote the account little more than half a century after the events which he narrates, is, doubtless, that same destruction which is recorded in the text.

(16.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 22.—“*Quando Episcopus Baiocensis eam recepit.*”
Translation, p. 93, l. 13.—“*When the Bishop of Baiou received it.*”

Early in the year following his coronation, viz. in March, 1067, William visits Normandy,—first, however, committing his strong forts and castles to the care of his own followers.

He left his kinsman, William Fitz-Osbern, in charge of the whole kingdom.

“*Castellum vero DOVERAM (says William of Poitiers) Odoni fratri suo commisit, cum adjacente ora australi.*” *I. e.* “*But the Castle of*

Quietus de Theloneo.

In Angliam venit.

DOVER COMBUSTA.

Odo Custos DOVER.

Odo Custos Dover. with the adjacent south shore, he committed to his brother Odo."

The following are the words of Ordericus Vitalis (who, by the way, professes to be putting forth nothing but the history of William of Poitiers) relative to the same transaction:—

"DOVERIAM, vero, totamque Cantiam fratri suo commendavit, qui multa liberalitate et industria seculari pollebat." (See Ordericus Vitalis, *ut supra*, lib. iv. ch. i.)

I.e. "Dover and all Kent he committed to his brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, a prelate distinguished by great liberality and worldly activity." (Translation, *ut supra*, vol. ii. p. 5.)

Odo, then, was made Earl of Kent, and also Custos of Dover; in other style, Lord Warden.

(17.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 28,—"*Mulo appreciatur et libris, et tamen prepositus inde reddit libras.*"

Translation, p. 93, l. 13,—"*Now it is appraised at forty pounds, and yet the Reve renders fifty-four pounds from it.*"

RENDITES DE DOVER. It appears, by the text, that the render of DOVER must have been more than doubled since the time of the Confessor. It is now appraised at £40, and the Reve actually pays in £54, instead of the £18 formerly paid, and yet the town had been meanwhile burnt. Grave suspicions here of the hand of Odo. Let us investigate the figures a little more closely, taking as the basis of our calculations the original apportionment of the render between the King and the Earl, viz. two-thirds to the former, and one-third to the latter. According to this division, the total render being now £54, the King should have received £36, and Odo £18; instead of which the former has £24 only, certainly far less than two-thirds, even though we allow for the difference in amount between money paid by standard weight and that paid *ad numerum* (see Appendix XII.); and, on the other hand, Odo is represented as receiving £30 instead of £18. In the next paragraph we read of the King's loss of the "custom" of twenty-nine "mansurae," and of Odo being now the Lord of them. This statement readily suggests some clue to the deficiencies in the King's receipts, and the augmentation in those of Odo (see Note 20, p. 155). The appropriation of the "custom" of the "mansurae" will go far to account for it. It is true that the spoils of the Priory may have swelled Odo's share. The entry at p. 7, l. 21, "Extension," and p. 97, l. 16, "Translation," records that the Priory's share of the Toll of Dover, which, in the time of King Edward, had been only £8, amounted afterwards to £22, an immense increase,—of which the Priory, according to that entry, afterwards received the full benefit, however Odo may have previously wronged them. But the appropriation of the custom of the "mansurae" will, of itself, go far to account for the great increase in Odo's receipts. In whatever light we view the case, we have abundance of room for conjecture as to the causes of the preponderating amount of Odo's portion. Indeed, the enormous increase of the entire render may, perhaps, be ascribed to his able administration of the revenue of the port while Custos, even though his services were not entirely disinterested.

(18.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 24,—"*De denariis qui sunt xxi in ora.*"

Translation, p. 93, l. 14,—"*In pence of twenty to the ore.*"

ORA. It must be remembered that, at the time of the Survey, the only coin known in circulation was the silver penny—the "denarius;" the standard value of which was the twentieth part of an Ora.

The Ora was not a coin, but merely a measure of computation by weight; it was the same as our ounce, and twelve of these ounces, Ore, were equal to a pound weight; hence, the silver penny of actual currency being equal to one twentieth part of an Ora, two hundred and forty, if of standard weight, should weigh one pound; and this pound must, therefore, have been exactly equal, in money value, to our pound sterling. (See Appendix XI.)

The King's Exchequer would admit only of payments tested by weight, or by combustion. In this case, then, the claim of the King would be for twenty-four pounds in standard pennies of twenty to the ounce or Ore. He was to receive payment *ad scilum* or *ad pensum*.

Whatever depreciation the coin might have sustained, he was to suffer no loss thereby, but receive the compensation for deficiency as established by the Rules of the Exchequer. (See Appendix XII.)

(19.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 26,—"*In Dovera sunt xxix mansurae.*"

Translation, p. 93, l. 16,—"*In Dovera there are twenty-nine messuages.*"

"Mansura," or as it is sometimes written, "Masura." It is not easy to decide the precise meaning of this word, as used in the Survey, because, although it is generally applied to houses with or without land, yet there are instances where it seems to designate land alone, without a house upon it, as in Extension, p. 47, l. 22. I believe our word "Messuage," as ordinarily used, is, as near as may be, the proper representative of *Mansura*, or *Masura*. Literally, *Mansura* would imply an "abiding place," a "residence." As such, it may be either, simply a house, or a house with land adjoining; in common parlance, a "detached mansion."

Blomefield states it to be, "a mansion-house in decay, or a place where a mansion-house formerly stood, or a place convenient to make a house in." (Norfolk, 402, vol. ii. p. 13.) and this interpretation seems to correspond with "Mansura," in the passage immediately before us; for, in the preceding paragraph, the Town is stated to have been burnt on the arrival of the Conqueror.

The *Mansurae*, then, of this passage were, probably, the plots where houses had stood; and the King's loss of *Custom* may readily be ascribed, in the first instance, to the burning out of the Occupiers.

On the whole, I have selected "Messuage" as the most convenient rendering of *Mansura* or *Masura*.

(20.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 26,—"*De quibus Rex perdidit consuetudinem.*"

Translation, p. 93, l. 16,—"*Of which the King has lost the custom.*"

In the context, such expressions as "*erat Gihalla*,"—the introduction of the word *domus* in one part of the enumeration of the messuages, and its omission in others,—would imply that these *Mansurae* were the plots of ground on which houses, and, among them, the Gihalla stood, before the burning of the town; and that such houses as were there were of recent erection. The King, as I have before remarked, may have lost his custom by the burning out of the residents; still, it is difficult to account for the occupiers who now had houses there being free of rents and services. It may have been so, by special grant of the King, to compensate, as far as might be, the losses of the owners in the destruction of their property by the wantonness of his "Norman Squires;" but, then, *perdidit*, *lost*, the *custom*, would hardly seem to be the appropriate term to use. Ponder it as we will, were it not for the concluding sentence of this entry, relating to these twenty-nine messuages, we should have nothing but very vague conjecture to guide us to any safe opinion. That sentence, however, that *these all, in respect of these houses, avouch the Bishop of Baienz, as their protector and liberor and donor*, at once explicitly records that Odo had become the actual Lord of the Fee; and, inasmuch as this is accompanied by the recorded statement that the King had "*lost* the custom," there is only one inference to be drawn, and that is, that Odo had contrived to filch them from the King. The entry probably is made in the Survey, in order to record that the King's rights, though in abeyance, are not surrendered. I will not, however, venture upon further conjectures, leaving the case open to the acuteness and research of students.

(21.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 31,—"*Gihalla Burgensium.*"

Translation, p. 93, l. 18,—"*The Gihalla of the Burgesses.*"

I.e. The Guild-Hall of the Burgesses. In the valuable Glossary which Mr. Thorpe has appended to his collection of '*The Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*,' vol. ii., we have the following explanation of the word *Gild*.

"GILD.—A Club or Association of Persons, instituted for mutual protection and benefit. Of these institutions there were various kinds, viz. Frithgilds (see *sub voce*), Trades Gilds (the original of our civic companies), Merchants' Gilds, Ecclesiastical Gilds, etc." And of Frithgild he gives this account—

"FRITHGILD.—A gild for the maintenance of peace and security. This name was given to certain gilds or clubs, established during or before the reign of King ÆTHELSTAN, for the repression of theft, the tracing of stolen cattle, and the indemnification of parties robbed, by means of a common fund raised by subscription of the members (*gildan*). The statutes of

MANSURE.

REX PER-
DIDIT. CON-
SUETUDINEM.GIHALLA—
GUILDS.

GUILDS. these guilds are contained in the *JUDICIA CIVITATIS LONDONIÆ* (see *Laws of Æthelstan V.*), set forth, under royal authority, by the Bishop and Reeves of the City."

Kemble ('Saxons in England,' vol. i. 238 254) almost identifies them, in earlier times, with the Institution of the Tithings, and, as such, hardly concedes that they could have been originally altogether voluntary associations. He admits, however, the existence of certain *Gilds*, in the more social character of Clubs; but, after all, leaves the question in much uncertainty. For the satisfaction of those who wish to study it more carefully, I have collected his observations, and printed them in the Appendix, with the documentary evidences which he adduces, including a Translation of the *Judicia Civitatis Londoniæ* and the Institutions of the Guilds of ABBOTSEURY, EKETRE, and CAMBRIDGE. (See Appendix XIII.)

The Gild of "the Burgesses" of DOVER, collectively, must almost necessarily have been of the nature of the *Frīgild*, described in the *JUDICIA CIVITATIS LONDONIÆ*; and the *Gihalla* of the text must have been the Hall in which they held their Courts, and (we may add) their social festivities. We are justified in making this addition by the eighth clause in these "*JUDICIA*," viz. "That these twelve men have their refection together, and feed themselves according as they may deem themselves worthy." We can hardly doubt that their estimation of their own worth was not so niggard, but that they provided a liberal symposium for themselves and their friends. Festivities were certainly not precluded by these "*Judicia*," for we have here an actual clause providing for them.

In speaking of the Gilds in general, Turner says:—"They seem, on the whole, to have been friendly associations made for mutual aid and contribution, to meet the pecuniary exigencies which were perpetually arising from burials, legal exactions, penal mulcts, and other payments or compensations." (Turner, *Hist. Anglo-Saxons*.)

If this statement be correct, we can easily account for the formation of separate Gilds by the different trades and professions. The national institution of the "*Frīborge*" (see Appendix VIII.), as part of the Common Law of the land, seems to have been the natural parent of the "*Frīgilds*;" and thence, of the other Gilds formed by the different trades, mutual protection and responsibility being the principle of them all,—a principle that pervades the whole Saxon polity, and which meets us at every turn in all their institutions.

(22.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 34,—"*Revocant Episcopum Baiocensem ad protectorem, et liberatorem, et datorem.*"

Translation, p. 93, l. 20,—"*Avouch the Bishop of Baiuæ as their protector, and liberer, and donor.*"

Odo. In all feoffments the grantor of the house or estate, the party who had given livery and seisin, the *liveror* (*liberator et dator*) to the feoffee, in case of litigation, was called to warranty, to vouch it to him; but the introduction of the word "*protector*" seems to imply something more in this case. In fact, it amounts to a direct assertion that the Bishop, and not the King, was now the Lord of the Fee of these twenty-nine messuages. The King had lost the *consuetudinem*, the rents and services, and the tenants now owed allegiance and service, as far as these messuages were concerned, to the Bishop only.

The Lord was bound to protect those who owed him fealty in all suits in which they had to appear in other courts than his own.

"Those," says Kemble, "who, in a more or less stringent degree, were dependent, could not be members of the tithing, the hundred, or the folmot (i.e. the Siremot, or County Court). They stood to right among themselves, in their Lord's Court, not in the people's; and, in the latter, they could not appear for themselves. The institution, therefore, which provided that the Lord might maintain a *Comitatus*, or *following*, provided also that its members should all be in his mund (protection) and borh (surety), and that he should make answer for them in the Courts from which they were themselves excluded." (Kemble, '*Saxons in England*,' vol. i. 256.)

"The several lords were reciprocally bound, in their respective gradations, to protect the possessions which they had given." (Blackstone, book ii. ch. iv. 46.)

The Lords of Manora frequently commended their tenants to another Lord, that is, placed them under his *protection*, numerous instances of which are cited by Mr. Morgan, who further observes, "The commended" "men of a great lord formed a compact body of retainers, sureties, and

in the Courts of West of Right they were w

"et hoc paratus sum probare per hunc liberum meum, A. B., which was a Odo. "tender of battle." (Selden on *Fortescue*) The engagements "of commendation were reciprocal. (Glanvil, vol. ix. c. 4.) In Domesday, "when a man's title is disputed, he appends to his chief, he calls Robert "Malet to warrant" ('Domesday,' vol. ii. 311), or declares the King to be "his advocate" ('Domesday,' vol. i. 227 b); and when Brungar was accused "of stealing horses, Robert Fitzwinar, who had *sec* and *sec*, attended the plea "and the Abbot of Edmundsburg, who had *sec* and *sec*, attended the plea "in the Hundred Court on his behalf." ('Domesday,' vol. ii. 401.) (Mor- "gan, '*England under the Normans*,' pp. 122-125.)

The passage in Glanville, to which Mr. Morgan here refers, is the following:

"Reciprocal, indeed, ought to be the relation of fidelity between dominion and homage. Nor does the tenant owe more to his lord, in respect of homage, than the lord owes to the tenant on account of dominion, reverence alone excepted. Hence, if one person give to another any land in return for service and homage, which is afterwards recovered against the tenant by a third person, the lord shall be bound to warrant such land to him, or to return him an adequate equivalent." (Glanville, book ix. ch. 4.)

On these principles, constituting the reciprocal obligations of the Lord and his tenant, it is evident, from the context, that the King had lost his claim to the services of the tenants of these twenty-nine messuages, and that Odo was the Lord to whom these services were now due.

(23.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 36,—"*Dimidia terra est Regis.*"

Translation, p. 93, l. 23,—"*Half the land is the King's.*"

Here we have two more instances of spoliation. In the '*Laws of Odo*. Canute,' ch. xii., we have this enactment with regard to "whoever does a deed of outlawry;"—"If he have *hoc-land* (i.e. land of perpetual inheritance, held by an actual charter or deed of grant), let that be forfeited into the King's hand, be he man of whatever man he may." It appears that in the case of the messuage of RANNULPH DE COLUMBELLS, it had been the property of an outlaw, and, as such, forfeited to the King. The claim of the King here registered is only to one-half of it; and, in like manner, Humfridus Loripes holds a messuage, to half of which the King laid claim for forfeiture. We have no evidence how the King's claim became limited to one-half only in these forfeitures. It is not impossible that he may have made a grant of one-half, in each instance, to Odo, who then appropriated the whole, which he consigned to Rannulph and Humphrey, to hold of himself as though he were Lord of the Fee. The state of property in DOVER (for we shall presently have more instances of spoliation) seems to have been a very precarious one during the rule of Odo; and it was high time for an investigation of title, and for a *Quo Warranto* to restore the King to his rights.

(24.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 37,—"*Humfridus Loripes.*"

Translation, p. 93, l. 23, —"*Humphrey the Bandylegged.*"

"Loripes," Bandylegged. This is a decided nickname. No NICKNAMES. ridicule was probably intended by this designation. Before the established use of surnames, a recourse to nicknames was almost necessary, and certainly of very frequent occurrence.

(25.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 39,—"*Et tenuit huc usque consuetudinem Regis.*"

Translation, p. 93, l. 25,—"*Has to this day kept to himself the King's custom.*"

Here is another act of spoliation. Roger de Ostreham seems to Odo. have bridged a house over the King's Water, probably over the Dour, the stream which fed the harbour; or it may have been an encroachment upon the harbour itself, which, at that time, must have run up between the cliffs or hills,—all the different harbours, as now existing, having been formed at different periods from the reign of Henry VIII. downwards. Whatever the house or building was, it was a palpable encroachment; it was a new erection, where no house had existed in the time of the Confessor; and not only was it an encroachment on the King's Water-Highway, but, after it was built, it appears that the King's right, as Lord of DOVER, to cus-

vice, was ignored by the builder, another proof

of the disorganized state of property in DOVER under Odo's rule, to say nothing of his own spoliations.

(26.)

Extension, p. 2, l. 41,—*"In introitu portus de Douere,"* etc.
Translation, p. 93, l. 27,—*"In the entrance of the Port of Douere."*

Here again we have another instance of encroachment on the King's rights and property, and again Odo appears as the principal aggressor. *Episcopus Baiocensis concessit illum fieri*; "The Bishop of Baieux granted leave for its erection." The very form in which this complaint is recorded proves that it was made after Odo's banishment and disgrace. There is no appeal to him or the subject, no reply on his part, but an unanswered charge that, when he was in power at DOVER, he had sanctioned this encroachment and outrage on the King's lieges there.

It is not easy to conjecture how this mill could have been situated to cause such damage to the shipping in entering the port, even though we carry ourselves back to the straitened harbour then running up between the hills. If turned by the river Dour on its course to the harbour, no damage could have been inflicted on the shipping in entering; it could have caused no swell there. Even if we suppose that the turmoil of the milltail was met by the rushing in of the tide, and a dangerous swell to boats caused thereby, yet this could hardly have been so near the mouth of the harbour as to damage ships on entering it. Something of this kind, however, must have caused the complaint.

In illustration of this aggression of Odo, I would refer to p. 7 of the Extension, and 97 of the Translation.

We have there RANULPH DE COLUMBELS, ROBERT DE ROMENEL, WADARD, RALPH DE CURESPINE, and this HERBERT FITZ IVO, all of them his creatures and tenants (as may be seen, again and again, in the enumeration of the Bishops' Manors)—all of them paying him bribes for the plunder of the possessions of St. Martin's Priory—all of them in the list of those whom he had located in the King's Demesne of DOVER, in those twenty-nine messages of which the King is described as having "lost the custom;" or, in plain English, as having been plundered of their rents and services by this lordly thief. Among the Bishop's spoliations, it is stated in the Extension, p. 7, l. 42, and Translation, p. 97, l. 35,—*Herbertus filius Ivois dedit episcopo Baiocensi markam auri pro uno molino eorum, nolentibus illis*; i.e. Herbert, son of Ivo, gave the Bishop of Baieux a mark of gold for one of their mills, against their will. It very possibly may have been an extension of the buildings and works of this very mill, of which the complaint is made in the text; buildings and works which were not there "in the time of King Edward." (See Appendix XIV.)

(27.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 1,—*"Has infra scriptas Leges Regis concordant homines de iij Lathis."*

Translation, p. 93, l. 31,—*"The men of four Laths agree that these underwritten are the King's Laws."*

It is important to observe, that the grammatical construction of these words will hardly admit of the supposition that the men of the four Laths are recorded as assenting to, i.e. giving in their adhesion or submission to new Laws imposed upon them by the Conqueror. On no principle of grammar can the passage be so rendered. On the contrary, the form of expression here used, nay, the entire contents of this page of the Survey, seem rather to indicate that it is an actual transcript from an ancient Book of Record.

Indeed, as I have observed in the Introduction, it is palpable that the Commissioners, in almost every instance, had the Court Books of the Manors, or Hundreds, or Tithings, before them, and thence made their transcripts, correcting or enlarging them, according to the oral evidence produced before them. The forms of the entries throughout the Survey, and the varied style which they assume, according to the district at the time under review, forbid any doubt upon the subject; and, if we examine a little more closely the page before us, we shall find incontestable evidence, if such were needed, that it has been copied from a Record of the time of the Confessor.

The list of the alodiaries exempted from Relief to the King contains the names of the powerful Saxon Nobles, or Thanes, who sub-

sequently appear in the Survey, as formerly Lords of Manors holding of King EDWARD; but not one of them now possessing any estate. Their lands had been seized by the Conqueror, or else had escheated to him,—their names and grandeur are things of the past; yet here they are entered as of the present,—and we cannot doubt that we have before us the actual enrolment of the rights of the Crown, and of their own privileges and customs, as it was made during their lives, and as it was still to remain.

Here, then, we have indisputable evidence, that, at least, the Men of these four Laths were left in the enjoyment of their ancient Laws and Customs.

But, one word in passing, as to this Territorial division, here called "Lesta." Sir Henry Ellis says (Int. to Domesday, 4^o, p. 98) "The Lest, Last, or Lath, is stated, in the Laws of Edward the Confessor, to have been the same with the Riding. It could not, however, have comprised the third part of the Shire, as, in Kent, the only county in which it is named, no less than seven distinct Laths occur. It derived its name from the Saxon *zelaðian*, to assemble: and Spelman cites a passage in his Glossary, from the 'Ordinatio Marisci Romensiensis,' p. 73, where it has a similar signification, *Si aliquis super hoc convineatur per testimonium ballivi et juratorum in communi LASTO, amercietur in x solidis.*" Bishop Kennett, in a MS. Glossary among the Lansdowne MSS. n. 1098, p. 235, says, "The annual Court at Dimchurch, in Romney Marsh, held for the election of a Bailiff and other officers, is called *Dimchurch Lath.*"

The four Laths specified are those which constitute the Eastern Division of the County, viz. —

"BORWART LEST," and ESTRE LEST, now united, and forming the modern LATH OF ST. AUGUSTINE,—

"LIWART LEST," now, the LATH OF SHIPWAY, "WIWART LEST," now, the LATH OF SCRAY. (See Appendix.)

How is it, that the Two Laths of West Kent, viz. "AYLESFORD," and "SUTTON AT HORNE," do not here come upon the scene? It is true that in the next page of the Survey, forming, as it were, the closing paragraph to the chapter before us, we have the list of all the Saxon Nobles, constituting the strength of these two Laths, all of them, in the time of the Confessor, powerful Lords of Manors, and specially recorded as holding their own courts, endowed with the franchise of *Sac* and *Soc*; but not one word of their acknowledgment of the King's privileges, as in the case of the other four Laths.

There seems, in this respect, to have been no bond of union between them, any more than if they had belonged to two different counties. Indeed Kemble, on the authority of ancient charters, tells us that the division of the county into East and West Kent was then most distinctly marked. In a note ('Saxons in England,' vol. i. p. 78), he says, "The division of Kent into East Centingas and West Centingas is retained by the charters till late in the eleventh century."

The two divisions of the county seem almost to have been as distinct as they are at present, and it is difficult to account for the omission of the two laths of West Kent in this passage; indeed they seem to be completely ignored. It may be, that their Books of Record were lost, or not forthcoming. Whatever the cause, it is impossible to pass it by without notice.

The fate of the Lords of this Western Division differed not from that of the Alodiaries in the Eastern Division. We find the names of all of them as having held manors of King EDWARD, and all of them now dispossessed, —like their compeers of East Kent, things of the past.

In both cases, either these great lords had refused submission to the Conqueror, and he had thereupon seized their estates; or, they were among the host of nobles who fell at Hastings, and their lands, in consequence, had escheated to the Crown.

Had we time and space to follow out the fortunes of those whose names are here recorded, we should be able to show that one or other of those fates befell several of those among them whose histories are known to us.

I confess that, on my first perusal of this paragraph, I was unable to resist the temptation of deeming it, in some degree, confirmatory of the tradition in which MEN OF KENT delight, viz. that their ancestors, with *Stijand* at their head, met the Conqueror at Swanscomb, and refused submission to him unless they were guaranteed their ancient

FEALTY OF
KENT.

laws and customs,—tendering him the choice between the oak-boughs which they each bore in one hand, as an emblem of peace, or the sword which they carried in the other.

But, unfortunately, a very little reflection shows that the evidence of this chapter has a tendency exactly the reverse to a confirmation of the story. It is mentioned only by one chronicler, Sprot, who wrote as late as the time of Edward I.; while not the slightest allusion to it is made by any of the chroniclers who lived nearest to the time of its occurrence,—nay, some of them actually contemporaries.

We have just seen that all the lords of manors, enumerated as the great chiefs of the Western Division (those who themselves, or their heirs, must have been with Stigand at Swanscomb, had the tale been true), so far from being left in the enjoyment of their ancient laws and customs, were actually disinherited,—their estates seized, and conferred by the Conqueror on his followers. If there be any shade of evidence, in this chapter, that the MEN OF KENT obtained a grant of the enjoyment of their ancient customs, it is in favour of this privilege having been given to the men of East Kent,—the “men of the four Lathes,”—rather than to those of West Kent; for we have it here actually recorded of this district, that the King’s rights, and those of the Alodiaries and Churches, remained as they were in the time of the Confessor.

GULIELMUS PICTAVENSIS, in his account of WILLIAM’s proceedings after the surrender of DOVER, describes him as staying there eight days to strengthen the fortifications, and that then—

“Custodiam inibi relinquens, et dysenteria languentes, ad perdomandum quos devicit proficiscitur.”

Occurrunt ultro CANTUARIi haud procul a DOVERA, jurant fidelitatem, dant obsides. Contremuit etiam potens metropolis metu, et ne funditus caderet ultatenus resistendo, maturavit impetrare, statum obediendo.” I. e.,

“Leaving a garrison there, and those who were suffering from dysentery, he marched on, to complete the subjugation of those he had vanquished.”

“The KENTISH MEN, of their own accord, met him, not far from DOVER, and swore fealty to him, delivering hostages for their allegiance. The powerful metropolis (i. e. Canterbury), also, trembled with fear, and lest, by further resistance, it should be utterly destroyed, hastened by submission to obtain leave for it to stand.”

We can hardly avoid noticing here the adoption of the term “CANTUARI” for Kentish men, instead of the usual “CANTUARI.” It is only the Saxon *Cantwære*, *Cantwari*, Latinized.

Now it is not at all impossible but that at this conference with the Conqueror, when the “Kentish men swore fealty to him,” he, on his part, pledged himself that, inasmuch as he came to England to enter upon his inheritance, and not as a foreign usurper, he would leave the country’s laws and customs undisturbed; but this is very different from a specific grant to the MEN OF KENT, that these privileges should be theirs alone. They were, in due course, the first of the kingdom who had conference with him; and it is possible that this circumstance led to the retention of their ancient customs; how it happened that similar results were not obtained in other parts, it is beside our purpose here to inquire.

Thus, the accident of this conference between the Men of Kent and William, as he began his march onward, furnishes, perhaps, a shadowy foundation for the tale of Sprot, which Somner, with good reason, rejects as a mere fiction.

(28.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 3,—“*Si quis fecerit sepe . . . pro quo,*” etc.
Translation, p. 93, l. 83,—“*If any one shall make a he-ge,*” etc.

THE KING’S
LAWS.

“Pro quo.”—I will just observe in passing, that in various passages of the survey, “pro” is used in the sense of “by,” as here we have “pro quo” for “by which.”

Obstructions of the King’s Highway were cognizable at the Lords’ Courts, and it was important to define the respective rights of the Crown and the Lord. The chief point to be noticed in this clause is, that a double penalty is incurred by the party who throws a tree across the road, and then removes it.

The obstruction to the King’s Highway by throwing a tree across it is punishable by a fine of five pounds. The tree, before it was felled, was the property of the Lord on whose soil it grew; but,

once fallen into the King’s Highway, it would seem as though the Crown then claimed it, and punished with another fine of five pounds any one, even the Lord himself, who should presume to appropriate it or carry off the smallest portion of it. This was one of the three customs reserved to the King, his rights thereto, even in the estates of the Church, being specifically acknowledged to him, in the celebrated Penenden Controversy. (See *Appendix XIV.*)

(29.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 7,—“*Pro unaque harum forisfacturarum.*”
Translation, p. 93, l. 34,—“*For each of these forfeitures.*”

“Forisfactura” sometimes means a crime, or fault, as in this instance. FORISFACTURA.

So also in the laws of Edward the Confessor. (Thorpe, vol. i. 454, ch. xxviii.)

“Secundum quod forisfactura erant, emendationes et ordinaciones faciebant.”

I. e. “According to what the crimes were, they made amends and ordinances.”

So again in the same laws. (Thorpe, vol. i. 457, ch. xxxii.)

“Major emendacio forisfacture Saxonum erat quater xx libere et iiij.”

I. e. “The larger amend for crime among the Saxons was four score and four pounds.”

More generally, however, *forisfactura* was a fine, or penalty, as in the Laws of William the Conqueror. (Thorpe, vol. i. p. 485, ch. xli.)

“Qui legem equam et justum judicium subire renuit, forisfacturam reddat ei cujus erat juris illam accipere. Si adversus Regem, vj libras, si adversus Comitem, xl solidos, si in hundredo, vel in conscumque Curia, qui eam ex libertate habere debet, xxx solidos Anglicos.”

I. e. “He who refuses to submit to equal law and just judgment let him pay a penalty to him whose right it is to receive it. If against the King, six pounds. If against the Earl, forty shillings. If in the Hundred, or in the Court of any one who, by franchise, ought to hold it, thirty shillings English.”

And, in this sense of a penalty, *forisfactura* is almost universally used in the survey.

(30.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 8,—“*Si abierit domum,*” etc.

Translation, p. 93, l. 35, “*If he shall have gone home.*”

This offence was not to be tried in the Lords’ Court. The offender was amenable to the King alone, and the King’s officer, if he were not apprehended on the spot, and bailed, could follow him home, and summarily inflict a penalty of five pounds. Other offences, it will be seen, were not liable to the direct or summary punishment here ordained. AMENABLE TO THE KING ALONE.

(31.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 10,—“*De Gribrige vero.*”

Translation, p. 99, l. 37,—“*Concerning Gribrige.*”

Gribrige, or Grithbrech, was *Branch of the Peace*. GRITHBRECH.

“Grithbrech, Pacis fractio, seu violentia, a Sax *gruð*, id est *Pax*, et *brych*, *fractio*.” (Spelman.)

In the Laws of Henry I. (ch. xii. 2; Thorpe, vol. i. p. 523) we have: “Hec emendantur e solinis, gripbreche, stretbreche, etc. etc.”

I. e. “The amend for the following crimes, is one hundred shillings; gripbreche, stretbreche, etc.”

At line 12, Extension, and of Translation l. 38, in the continuation of the penalties and consequences of Gribrige, occurs a passage which seems to require a passing note.

“Sin autem:” “If not accused on the spot, then his Lord, and not the King, takes cognizance of the offence. Perhaps this may be taken as an explanation of the “tamen,” (“yet the King’s officer shall follow him home,”) of the preceding paragraph. In that case, even if he reach home, neither apprehended nor bailed, unattached, yet still the King’s prerogative reaches him though within his own Lord’s precinct, the King’s officer follow him home and fines him;

but, in the case of Gribrige, if he reach home unchallenged he is amenable to his Lord and not to the King.

(32.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 15,—“*Super omnes alodiarios.*”
Translation, p. 93, l. 41,—“*Over all the alodiarios.*”

ALODIARIES.

The *alodiarios* were the possessors of free hereditary estates.
“The tenure of *alodium*, in the Survey, refers to the tenants and possessors chiefly before the Conquest. It signifies an hereditary and perpetual estate free and in the power of the possessors to dispose of by gift or sale, but subject to the common and constant land-tax of Hidage; and in Kent the King, on the commission of particular offences, was entitled to pecuniary mulcts from all the alodial tenants and their men. He was also, on the death of an alodial tenant, entitled to relief.” (Kelham, p. 154.)

(33.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 16,—“*Quare moritur alodiarius, Rex inde habet relevationem terra.*”
Translation, p. 93, l. 42,—“*When an alodiary dies, the King thereupon has relief of his land.*”

HERIOT AND RELIEF.

“Relief, *relevium*, from *relevare*, to lift or take up again. It is a sum paid by the heir to the Lord on taking, or lifting up again the inheritance of an estate which has, as it were, fallen to the ground by the death of the ancestor.” (Kemble, ‘Saxons in England,’ note, vol. i. p. 79.)

The ancient writers frequently confounded the *relief* with the *heriot*, but they were essentially different. Kemble most clearly describes the distinction between them thus:—

“The horse and arms which, in the strict theory of the comitatus, had been the gift, or, rather, the loan of the chief, were to be returned at the death of the vassal, in order, according to the same theory, that they might furnish some other adventurer with the instruments of service. These, technically called heregentwre, *armatura bellica*, have continued, even to our own day, under the name of *heriot*, and, strictly speaking, consist of horses and weapons. In later imitation of this, the unfree settlers on a Lord’s land who were not called upon by their tenure to perform military service were bound, on demise, to pay the best chattel (*melius catallum*, best head, in German *beste haupt*, heriot-custom, as opposed to heriot-service) to the Lord, probably on the theoretical hypothesis that he, at the commencement of the tenancy, had supplied the necessary implements of agriculture. And this differs entirely from a *relief*, because *heriot* is the act of the leaving, *relief* the act of the incoming tenant or heir; and because, in its very nature and amount, *heriot* is of a somewhat indefinite character which *relief* is not.” (Kemble, ‘Saxons in England,’ vol. i. p. 178.)

“*Relief*” was a Saxon *heriot*, but the Normans seem to have conceived it to be the same that their Norman *relief* was; and therefore translated the word *heriot*, by *relevamentum*, or *relevium*, and raising the form of their feudal law in England, drew the Saxon customs to cohere therewith as much as might be. But there is a great difference between *heriots* and *reliefs*; for *heriots* were *militum apparatus*, which the word signifieth, and devised by Canute, to keep the conquered nation in subjection, and to support the public strength and military furniture of the kingdom; the *reliefs* for the private commodity of the Lord, that he might not have *inutilitatem proprietatem* in the seignory.” (Kelham, p. 312. See *Appendix XV.*)

(34.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 19,—“*Excepitis his, Godric de Burnes,*” etc.
Translation, p. 93, l. 43,—“*Except these, Godric de Burnes,*” etc.

EXCEPTED LANDS.

It must not be forgotten that the passage before us is evidently the copy of an older record than the Survey, else we may be unconsciously beguiled into the supposition that these great Saxon lords were at this time in possession of their hereditary estates.

(35.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 21,—“*De capitibus eorum tantummodo.*”
Translation, p. 93, l. 45,—“*From their chattels only.*”

CAPITA CHATTELS.

I am indebted to Mr. Thorpe, the learned editor of the ‘Antient Laws and Institutes of England,’ for this rendering. In a letter

which he kindly wrote to me in answer to my application to him for assistance in explaining the passage, he says:—

“I believe the rendering of *capita* by *chattels* is correct, at all events “it is etymologically legitimate; still I should be very glad if, before adopting it, you would look into such authorities as you possess, to see “whether any corroboration of my suggestion is to be found, e. g. “Speimann’s ‘Glossarium,’ ‘The Law Dictionary,’ Kelham, and others; “for it would be lamentable to incur the expense of a cancel, and, after “all, to find something better than what I propose.”

On referring to *Speimann*, in accordance with Mr. Thorpe’s advice, I find the most complete confirmation of his kind suggestion, thus:—

CAPITOL—CAPITAL—CAPTALE—CAPITALIA.

“Bona quęcunque mobilia et immobilia. Proprie, tamen, ea bonorum “pars quę in animalibus consistit, a quorum capitibus, res ipsę, alias “*capita*, alias *capitalia*, dicta sunt per syncopem *capitalia et catalla*, unde “forensis nostrum vocabulum *catalla*, Anglice *chattels*.” (Speimann in verbo.)

(36.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 23,—“*De terra eorum habet relevamen, qui habent suam sacam et socam.*”

Translation, p. 93, l. 46,—“*And from the lands of those who have their own Sac and Soc, he has Relief.*”

I have felt bound, upon principle, to translate *relevamen* literally, “*relief*”; but I have not the smallest doubt that it here implies *heriot*. The Normans (as observed in *Note 33, supra*) used to confound the Saxon *heriot* with their own *relief*. The case before us is a signal instance of the practice, for here *relevamen* must almost necessarily be *heriot*. Those who had their own *Saca* and *Soca* held by military service (as explained by Brady, *Note 45, infra*); and, if not, at this time, liable to all the incidents of knight-service which were imposed upon such tenants in days very closely following the Conquest, were at least liable to the payment of a *heriot*—*militum apparatus*, on a demise; while *relief* alone was the claim upon the heir of a tenant who was not called upon to perform military service. (See *Note 33, supra*.)

“RELIEF” FOR HERIOT.

(37.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 29,—“*Handsoc, Gribrige, Foristel.*”
Translation, p. 93, l. 50,—“*Handsoc, Gribrige, Foristel.*”

Handsoc was a breach of the peace by forcible entry into a man’s house. It is explained at length in the Laws of Henry I. ch. lxxx. 2:—“*Handsoc est, si quis alium in sua vel alterius domo, cum haraido, assaliverit vel persequatur, ut portam vel domum sagitet, vel lapidet, vel colpum ostensibilem undecunque faciat.*” I. e. *Handsoc* is, if any one, with an array, assail or pursue another, in his own or another’s house, so as to shoot arrows, or cast stones at the door or house, or inflict visible injury in any part.”

Gribrige has been already explained. (See *Note 31.*)

Foristel is the obstructing or assailing another in the highway.

HANDSOC, ETC.

(38.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 30,—“*De adulterio vero.*”
Translation, p. 93, l. 51,—“*Concerning adultery.*”

Among the Laws of Henry I. ch. xi. 5, we have “*Qui uxoratus faciet adulterium, habeat Rex ejus superiorem, episcopus inferiorem.*”

ADULTERY

I. e. “If a married man commit adultery, let the King have the superior, the Bishop the inferior;” which, in fact, is to the same purport as the passage in the text:—“Concerning adultery, through the whole of Kent, the King has the man, and the archbishop the woman.” I. e. as their slaves. (See *Appendix XVI.*)

(39.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 36,—“*Alodi Cilt et similitum ejus.*”
Translation, p. 94, l. 1,—“*Alodi Cilt and his peers.*”

If we refer back to the list of these “*Alodi Cilt et similitum ejus*,” we shall find that they had been all among the æthelings and great lords of the county. And the record here states that it was from their lands that the King’s guard was to be supplied. Perhaps it was in return for this service that they were exempted from the payment of Relief on a demise.

LANDS SUPPLYING THE KING’S GUARD.

ALNOD CILD. It appears, by the next paragraph, that these were the great nobles of the County who assembled at the Shiremot.

This *Alnod Cild* was ULRICH, fourth son of Earl GODWIN, and younger brother to King HAROLD. When GODWIN was recalled from banishment ULRICH was sent into Normandy as a hostage, and remained there till after the Conquest, when he was brought back to England, and kept a prisoner at Salisbury till his death.

The term *Cild*, or *Cilt*, was a "Title nearly synonymous with *Ætheling*, though unlike it in being given not only to the younger branches of royalty, but to those of the highest families; as 'Wulfnoth Cild,' 'Eadric Cild.' Even Edgar *Ætheling* is sometimes called 'Eadgar Cild.' So, in France, under the old *régime*, we have *Enfants de France*; also in Spain." (Thorpe's 'Glossary to Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.')

(40.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 40,—"*Ut conveniant ad sciram.*"

Translation, p. 94, l. 4,—"*To meet at a Shirenote.*"

SHIREMOT. The Laws of Henry I. enter fully into the details of the Shire-note, and the rank of those who constituted the Court.

In ch. vii. (Thorpe, vol. i. p. 513), it is ordained that the Bishops, Earls, Sheriffs, etc., Ealdormen, Provosts, etc. etc., shall attend,—and that the Scyremot shall be held twice a year. And in ch. xxix. 3, the penalty for non-attendance, as far as Wessex is concerned, is set at 20 marks. In Kent, as appears by the context, the penalty was five pounds.

The Court was "usually held" says Kemble, "under the presidency of the Ealdorman and Bishop, and of the *Surgeria*, who, from his later title of *Viccomes*,—*Vicedominus*, was probably looked upon as the Ealdorman's deputy. In a celebrated trial of title to land at Wouldham in Kent, where Archbishop Dunstan himself was a party concerned, the case seems to have been disposed of by Wulfseig, the Shireman, or Sheriff, alone (Cod. Dipl. n. 1288). The Bishop of Rochester being, in some sort, a party to the suit, could, probably, not take his place as a judge; and the Ealdorman is not mentioned at all. Again, in an important trial of title to land at Snodland, in Kent, there is no mention whatever of the Ealdorman. The King's writ was sent to the Archbishop; and the Sheriff *Leofric*, and the thanes of East and West Kent met to try the cause at Canterbury (Cod. Dip. n. 729). It may, then, be concluded, that the presence of the Sheriff was necessary in any case, while that of the Ealdorman might be dispensed with. By the provisions of our later Kings, it appears that the Scyremot, or Sheriff's court for the county, was to be holden twice in the year, and before this were brought all the most important causes, and such as exceeded the competence of the hundred." (Kemble's 'Saxons in England,' vol. ii. p. 158-160.)

In accordance with the laws, as above cited, it appears that Alnod Cild and his peers, the *Æthelings* and great Thanes of Kent, were bound to attend the Scyrmot, when summoned, under a penalty of five pounds. (See Appendix XVII.)

(41.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 40,—"*Ibant usque ad Pinnodennan non longius.*"

Translation, p. 94, l. 4,—"*They shall go as far as Pinnodenn, not further.*"

PENODENN. Penenden Heath then was, even before the Conquest, the appointed place for holding the Scyrmot,—and County Meetings,—as it is to this hour. Thither, still, the Sheriff summons the Freeholders to meet and nominate their Knights of the Shire. Thither are summoned, on all occasions, the men of Kent, to hold their meetings for public and political purposes. There is a lofty mound there, at the meeting of the roads from Maidstone, now enclosed within the grounds of Foley House, which has a very suspicious look as having been the mote, or hill on which the Gemot was held.

(42.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 45,—"*ij caratas et ij stiras anguillarum.*"

Translation, p. 94, l. 8,—"*Two crates and two sticks of eels.*"

CARATA. A Crate, from *CAREX*, a Rush, of which material the Crate was made. Du Cange quotes a passage:—"Ad quadam insulam

diversis nemoribus, stagnis et carectis variis devenit, nomine Croylandiam." I. e. "He came to a certain island called Croyland, with various woods, pools, and rushes." So again,—CARETUM, "*Locus ubi crescent cariles (carices) vel ubi reponuntur.*" I. e. "A place where rushes grow or are stored." And again, under *Caratus*, he quotes:—

"Interes agricolas insistant, frugesque futuras
Sepibus aut fossis properant munire caratis."

I. e. "The farmers pause, meanwhile, and set about fencing their future crops with hedges and ditches and crates."

STIRA, a stick of eels. Every stick was to have 25 eels (Kelham).

Among the Surrenden MSS. was a small quarto volume of the time of Ed. I., containing the then existing Statutes of the Realm. It was one of those collections of the Statutes which it is supposed the Judges carried with them on their Circuits.

In one of these Statutes, viz. "Statutum de ponderibus et mensuris," is the following clause:—

Binda anguillarum constat ex x stikes, et quodlibet Stick ex xxv anguillis. I. e. A Bind of Eels consists of 10 Stikes,—and each Stick of 25 Eels. The same measures are given in the 'Statutes of the Realm,' vol. i. p. 205.

(43.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 45,—"*Pro uno Inewardo.*"

Translation, p. 94, l. 9,—"*In lieu of one Ineward.*"

"Ineward" were men appointed to guard the person of the INEWARD King, when he lodged in a city. Also, those who attended the sheriff. Others who were to do servile works about the King's demesnes. (Kelham.)

By the context, it seems that the specified lands in WYE were liable to the customary service of one guard each, for three days, when the King came to Canterbury or Sandwich; or certain payments in lieu thereof.

(44.)

Extension, p. 3, l. 46,—"*De uno jugo de Northburg.*"

Translation, p. 94, l. 9,—"*From one yoke of Northburg.*"

Among all the difficulties which occur in the interpretation of *JUGUM* Domesday, none are greater than those connected with the measurements of land; all arising from the fact that, in those days, measurements were not made by graduated lines and rods, but by a much more practical standard, viz. the actual work done by the plough or the labourer in a given space of time; which, of course, must necessarily have varied in varying soils. Thus it is, in the few early records in which comparative calculations are made, we have the carcate assessed in one and the same Record at rates varying from one to two hundred acres, according to the locality.

"Land," says Sir F. Palgrave, "was measured by a compromise between superficial extent and productive value. Instead of trundling the theodolite, they yoked the oxen, and sped the plough. The 'carcate' consisted of so much land as the ploughshare could furrow in the course of the season; the half-drowned plashes which sunk beneath the tread, or the soil studded with jutting rocks, where the husbandman could not turn up the globe, were no portion of the plough-land. The bents and sedges where the ox could not feed, were excluded from the ox-gang (*Bovata*). The ridges and balks over which the scythe could not mow the grass, were not reckoned in the *day-math*, and, generally speaking, no land uncultivated, at the time of the Domesday survey, was included in the calculation of the hides. Hence the very unequal admeasurement of the plough-land, carcate, or hide, in subsequent times, when, by usage, it became a regular sum total of acreage: the same denomination of measure, a 'Hide-land,' or its synonyms, being applied to 60, 80, 100, 112, 120, or 150 acres." ('History of Normandy and England,' vol. iv. 60.)

These observations of Sir Francis Palgrave are equally applicable to the smaller denominations of measurement. Thus, it is very difficult to pronounce with anything like precision what the real measure of the "jugum" was. Like the admeasurement of the larger quantities, it varied, probably with the locality and soil,—and, labour as we will, we cannot hope to obtain more than an approximation to the truth.

JOURN. If we translate the word "jugum" literally, we obtain "yoke" as the result, and may suppose, therefore, that, generally speaking, it represents as much land as a yoke of oxen, i. e. two beasts, would cultivate in a year,—always adding in the amount of land necessary for their pasture and support; for in calculations of land thus ad-measured, this is always a necessary element. Now, as we shall find when we come to speak of a team, the full plough-team for the heaviest lands consisted of eight oxen, i. e. four yokes. We may, therefore estimate one yoke of oxen, as a quarter of a team,—and this seems to help us much in arriving at a correct conclusion as to the quantity of land supposed to be represented by the term "jugum" or "yoke."

At p. 12, l. 39, Extension (Translation, p. 101, l. 37), under the manor of RITENHAM, we have *De hoc manerio tenent Godefridus et Nigellus de Archiepiscopo unum Solin et dimidium et jugum.*

I. e. "Of this manor, Godefridus and Nigellus hold, of the Archbishop, one suling and a half, and a yoke."

"jugum," a "yoke," therefore, is less than half a suling.

At p. 41, l. 1, Extension (Translation, p. 130, last line), we have: *Adeloldus tenuit de episcopo Dene. Pro uno Solin se defendit. . . De isto Solino tenet Radulfus de Curbespino Jugum et dimidium. . . Adeloldus habuit dimidium Solin et dimidium Jugum.*

I. e. "Adelold held, of the Bishop, Dene. It answers for one Suling. . . Of that Suling, Ralph de Curbespino holds one yoke and a half. . . Adelold had half a Suling and half a yoke."

According to this entry, then, four yokes were equal to one suling.

Again, p. 50, l. 1, Extension (Translation, p. 141, l. 1), we have: *Hugo de Montfort tenet unum manerium, ESTVELLE, quod tenuit Fredericus de Rege E. Et pro uno solin se defendit. Tria juga sunt infra divisionem Hugonis, et quartum jugum est extra.*

Here, again, it is distinctly evidenced, that the "jugum," or "yoke," was one-fourth of a suling.

Now, if the suling, as its name imports, be identical with "carucata" (*Sul*, according to Bosworth, is a plough, and *Suling* a plough-land, as much land as could be tilled with one plough), we confirm our conjecture that a "yoke of oxen" constituted a quarter of a full team,—and may fairly conjecture that a yoke (*jugum*) of land was one-quarter of a carucate or suling, each of these latter representing as much land as one plough could till in the year, with the addition of such quantity as might be necessary for the pasturage and sustenance of the animals.

At p. 7, l. 31, Extension (Translation, p. 97, l. 25), there is a passage which, as far as the locality there described is concerned, will enable us to reduce these measurements to actual acres.

"*In communis terra Sancti Martini, sunt ecce acree et dimidia, que sunt ij solinos et dimidium.*" I. e. "In the common land of St. Martin there are four hundred acres and a half, which make two sulings and a half." By which it appears that, near DOVER, the sulings, in round numbers, was equal to 160 acres; and, if our preceding conjectures be correct, a jugum or yoke there, on the same principle, would have equalled about 40 acres.

The number of oxen required in one plough must necessarily have varied,—four oxen in some soils being sufficient for a plough or team, which in others would require eight, according to the soil on which they worked. The subject will be found fully discussed in a future note on the terms *Caruca* and *Carucata*.

(45.)

Extension, p. 4, l. 1,—"*Habuerunt isti Sarham et Socam.*"

Translation, p. 94, l. 13,—"*These had Sarha and Soca.*"

LOREDS WHO
HAD SACA
AND SOCA IN
THE LATHS
OF BURTON
AND AYLES-
FORD.

The franchise of *Sacha* and *Soca* is fully discussed in Note 7 and in Appendix IV. With respect, however, to these great lords, it may be well to append a note from Kelham, p. 249:—

"All these must have been military thanes, and held their lands by military service, for *Sacha* and *Soca*, a liberty and privilege to try causes, with a peculiar jurisdiction between the lord and tenants, or his men and tenants, as the words import, was, and is, a most certain argument of dominion and seigniorie, which was first obtained from the prince, and an infallible mark of military service due from him that enjoyed it,—and an obligation upon him to perform it." (Brady's Hist. p. 69.)

Brady's view as to the knight-service of those who had the fran-

chise of *Saca* and *Soca* is somewhat confirmed by the passage (Extension, p. 3, l. 23, and Translation, p. 93, l. 46): *Et de terris eorum habet relevamen qui habent suam sacam et socam. And from the lands of those who have their own Sac and Soca he has relief; i. e. he can claim a Heriot, for such is the meaning of "Relevamen" in this passage. (See Notes 33 and 36.)*

(46.)

Extension, p. 4, l. 8,—"*Terra canonicorum Sancti Martini.*"

Translation, p. 94, l. 17, "*The Lands of the Canons of St. Martin's.*"

Here are entered in the Survey, in long detail, all the prebends belonging to St. Martin's Priory. They are given with such singular minuteness and exactness, as to excite a suspicion of favouritism in the Commissioners. Perhaps they were hospitably lodged at the Priory, during the period of their sojourn at Dover, and had more leisure and opportunities for examining records there than they had in their visits to other districts; however this may be, the Prior and Canons of St. Martin seem to have exercised some paramount influence over them. To this assertion, the first three pages of the 'Domesday Survey' bear conclusive testimony. No individual tenant, in any part of the Survey,—no other religious house—had their possessions, actual or suppositions, and their claims, however slight might be the foundation on which they rested, so minutely recorded as those of St. Martin. Every individual prebend, every wrong or robbery inflicted upon them by Norman or Saxon violator, is recorded in fullest detail. Indeed, these first three pages of the Survey demand something more than a mere passing remark; and we may safely assert that, at least, the claims of the Priory of St. Martin, and the rights and franchises of the men of Dover were not overlooked by the Commissioners.

Although hardly becoming the gravity of an historical research, I cannot resist the introduction here of a little anecdote relative to another body of travelling Commissioners, the recollection of which, perhaps, first caused my suspicions of the friendly attentions flowing from the hospitalities of St. Martin's.

Nearly fifty years ago, when certain Commissioners were travelling through the kingdom, charged with an investigation of various public trusts, I was on a visit to the Incumbent of a very large parish, endowed with more than one of these foundations. My friend's wine-cellar happened to be stored with some marvellously fine port, which had been sent as a present from a nunnery in Oporto to a titular Archbishop of Cashel, who had had the charge of the Roman Catholics in that district. At his death, my friend had purchased this wine, and, in commemoration of its former owner, familiarly designated it by the name of "The Archbishop." The two Commissioners came in due course to visit my friend's parish, and were hospitably entertained at his table,—"The Archbishop" adding largely to its fascinations. Towards the close of the evening, my friend asked the Commissioners, how many long years their investigation was likely to occupy them. "I cannot tell exactly," replied one of them (who still survives, and retains in age all the sociable cheerfulness of his youth); "but I will take good care that it lasts as long as the Archbishop." I cannot divest myself of the idea that some similar attraction retained long our Domesday Commissioners at the Priory of St. Martin, to their own comfort and the benefit of all posterity.

But, to return to graver reflections. This minute and exact detail of their possessions evidences a conviction on the part of the Priory, that the Conqueror's survey was made, not so much for the purpose of enriching his coffers by taxation, as to restore right to the injured, and to ensure to all a secure title to their possessions, by a careful investigation and registration of their lawful claims.

(47.)

Extension, p. 4, l. 10,—"*et Solin.*"

Translation, p. 94, l. 18, "*Twenty-one Sulings.*"

In Note 44, I have already expressed my belief, that the "Solina" —*Suling*—was identical with the Carucata, the plough-land. Kelham is of the same opinion. In his 'Domesday Book Illustrated,' p. 337, he says:—

"*Solmus, Solin, Suling, Scolling.* This word is peculiar to Kent, and is supposed, in general, to contain the same quantity of land as a carucate

PRIORY OF
ST. MARTIN

SOLING.
SULING.

or plough-land. *Terram trium aratrorum quam Cantiani Anglice dicunt, three Soolinges.* Som. Gav. 68, 117. Cowell."

(18.)

Extension, p. 4, l. 10,—"*In Hundredo de Cornely.*"

Translation, p. 94, l. 19,—"*In the Hundred of Cornely.*"

+ HUNDRED.

The name of HUNDRED here first occurs in our Survey, and necessarily calls for a few observations, though but few additions can be made to the volumes that have been written upon the subject, all, however, ending in little more than conjecture.

Mr. Thorpe, in his 'Glossary to the Anglo-Saxon Laws,' writes thus:—

"HUNDRED, a subdivision of the country the nature of which is not known with certainty. In the 'Dialogue de Scaccario,' it is said that a Hundred, *ex hydarum aliquot centenis, sed non determinatis, constat; quidam enim ex pluribus, quidam ex paucioribus constat* (i. e. the Hundred consists of some centenaries of Hides, not, however, any determinate number, for one consists of more, and another of fewer). Some accounts make it consist of precisely a hundred hides, others of a hundred tithings, or of a hundred free families. Certain it is that, whatever may have been its original organization, the hundred, at the period when it became known to us, differed greatly as to extent in the several parts of England. This division is ascribed to King Alfred, and he may possibly have introduced it into England, though in Germany it dates from a very remote period, where it was established among the Franks in the sixth century. In the Capitularies of Charlemagne we meet with it in the form known among us." (See Capit. lib. iii. c. 10, *et passim*.)

"To Alfred's claim as the author of this division in England it may be objected that the 'hundred' is named in the Penitential of Egbert; but this objection is not fatal. It is there mentioned in the rubric only, to which it seems attached as an afterthought, and does not appear in the text, between which and the rubric there is little accordance; and, moreover, it is evident from its dialect that the Penitential has not reached us in its original state, being bereft of every vestige of its Northumbrian origin, and, in its present dress, is most probably much later than the time of Alfred.

"An interesting schedule, in Saxon, of the Hundreds of Northamptonshire is given in (Ellis's) 'Introduction to Domesday,' vol. i. p. 185." (Thorpe, vol. ii. 'Glossary,' in verbo.)

In introducing this schedule, Sir Henry Ellis observes:—

"In a very ancient Leiger-book of Peterborough Abbey, preserved in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, is the following enumeration of the Hundreds of Northamptonshire, and their contents, referring to the time of King Edward the Confessor, in which every Hundred is made to consist of a hundred hides; the hides paying gold being particularly distinguished from those in the royal occupation, and the waste or uncultivated land."

In an earlier part of the same introduction, Sir Henry Ellis observes:—

"The names of the Hundreds in the respective counties have undergone a great change."

An observation which we shall find, as we proceed, to be specially applicable to Kent. (See Appendix XVIII.)

(49.)

Extension, p. 4, l. 14,—"*Event prebende communes.*"

Translation, p. 94, l. 22,—"*The prebends were in common.*"

PREBENDS
OF ST. MARTIN.

This would seem to signify that the prebends belonging to the Priory of St. Martin were held as the common stock of the establishment, the produce being evenly divided among the brethren, as was the case, till recently, with the Chapter of Canterbury. The Bishop of Baieux alters this arrangement, and assigns to each particular brother his particular prebend. It is difficult to understand by what authority he effected this change, though there is no difficulty in gathering from the subsequent details that his own personal interests were advanced thereby; in fact, this was another specimen of his spoliations.

But, if our interpretation of this passage be correct, how happens it that, in the enumeration of the prebends, individuals are named as holders of individual prebends in the time of the Confessor, which apparently contradicts the statement that they were then held in common?

I cannot see how we are to get over the difficulty in any other way than by supposing that the holders were not themselves Canons of St. Martin's but tenants of the Canons. Of course, there was

nothing to preclude a Canon from being himself a tenant, but then he was tenant of the body corporate of the priory, and did not hold in demesne, as it were, his own specific prebend. This explanation, when compared with the context, is, I confess, far from satisfactory; but, without some such explanation, there is palpably a contradiction between the statement that the prebends were in common in the time of the Confessor, and the assertion afterwards that individuals held particular prebends at that period. (See Appendix XIX.)

(50.)

Extension, p. 4, l. 17,—"*Tenet i Manerium.*"

Translation, p. 94, l. 25,—"*Holds one Manor.*"

It is important that we here define the characteristics of an ancient MANERIU. MANOR, limiting our inquiries as much as possible to the period of the Domesday Survey:—

"MANORS," says Sir Henry Ellis, "although in substance, perhaps, as ancient as the Saxon constitution, are considered by our best writers on English antiquities as of Norman introduction. Dugdale says the reign of Edward the Confessor is the first in which they are mentioned, a circumstance which is easily accounted for by the fondness of Edward for Norman institutions.

"*Tenuit de rege E. pro manerio* (i. e. He held it of King Edward as a manor) occurs frequently in the early part of the Survey. The name is either from the French manoir, or from the Latin manendo, as the usual residence of the owner on his land. (Sir H. Ellis, 'Introduction to Domesday,' vol. i. p. 224.)

Cruise, in accordance with all other writers, assigns the same etymology to the word "manor."

"Every estate of this kind had a capital mansion on it, as of which, the 'lands granted out to the tenants were held; and, being the residence of the lord, it was called, in old French, *manoir, a manendo*, from which the 'whole acquired the name of 'manor.' (See Cruise on 'Dignities,' p. 24.)

Whatever the etymology of the word may have been, the entries in the Survey prove that, whether the Lord actually resided or not, he reserved a portion of the lands of the manor to his own use, and these were called the Demesne Lands, or the Inland of the Manor. The rest were apportioned among the tenants, called "Villani;" i. e. the tenants of the Lord of the "Ville," whose rent was paid chiefly in agricultural services, "Bordarii," and other descriptions of tenants, of whom we will speak in the proper place.

The manor was essentially a seignory, or lordship, and if the Lord had the franchise of *Sac* and *Soc*, he held the pleas of his tenants in his own court.

Cruise, indeed, asserts that, "in all the grants made by the Conqueror and his sons, to be held of the Crown in *capite*, a civil and "criminal jurisdiction was always given."

He afterwards adds, with regard to this jurisdiction, "This Court, in which the Lord of a Manor exercised his jurisdiction, was called "*Curia Baronis*, the Court Baron," and cites Lord Coke, in asserting that these Court Barons were as ancient as manors themselves, and that, in them, the Lords had power to "redress misdemeanors "within their precincts, punish offences committed by their tenants, "and decide and debate controversies arising within their jurisdiction." (See Cruise on 'Dignities,' p. 24.)

Many instances occur in the Survey of Submanors holding of the principal manors, and though not actually called manors, the holders are entered as having their lands in demesne, and villans under them, which at once gives them a manorial character.

It is, in fact, evident, from the entries in the Survey, that all actual owners of lands held these lands almost always as manors, and necessarily held of some mesne Lord, if not in chief of the King.

Before the passing of the Statute entitled *Quia Emptores*, A.D. 1290, "Any man that was possessed of freehold lands of inheritance might have converted them into a manor whenever he pleased, by granting two or more portions of them to two or more other persons, to be holden to them and their heirs for ever, of him and his heirs for ever, either by the tenure of military service, or in free and common socage." (Baron Maseres. See Appendix XX.) This usage will readily account for the existence of a very large amount of manors which we knew to have existed in the twelfth and thirteenth centu-

MANERIUM. ries, several often within the limits of a single parish, but which are utterly unnoticed in the Domesday Survey. They had been carved out, in fact, from the head manors during those two centuries.

With regard to this practice of subinfeudation, Blackstone makes the following remarks:—

"In the early times of legal constitution, the King's greater barons, who had a large extent of territory held under the Crown, granted out frequently smaller manors to inferior persons to be holden of themselves. . . . In imitation whereof these inferior Lords began to carve out and grant to others still more minute estates to be held as of themselves, and were so proceeding downwards in infinitum, till the superior Lords observed that, by this method of subinfeudation, they lost all their feudal profits of wardships, marriages, and escheats, which fell into the hands of those mesne or middle Lords, who were the immediate superiors of the *terre-tenant*, or him who occupied the land; and also, that the mesne Lords themselves were so impoverished thereby that they were disabled from performing their services to their own superiors. This occasioned, first, that provision in the thirty-second chapter of 'Magna Carta,' 9 Hen. III., which is not to be found in the first Charter granted by that Prince, nor in the great Charter of King John, viz. that no man should either give or sell his land, without reserving sufficient to answer the demand of his lord; and afterwards the Statute of Westminster, 3, or *Quia Emptores*, 18 Edw. I. c. 1, which directs that upon all sales or feoffments of land, 'the feoffee shall hold the same, not of his immediate feoffor, but of the chief Lord of the fee, of whom such feoffor himself held it.' (See Blackstone's 'Commentaries,' p. 91.)

In the Introduction to the 'Domesday of St. Paul's,' my kind and amiable friend Archdeacon Hale has furnished us with a most learned, and yet most lucid and popularly described account of the state of manors and their Lords at the time of the Conquest, and, the two succeeding centuries, that, were I to follow my own inclination, I would gladly, with his permission, transfer the whole to these pages; but it may not be: I can only presume to copy a few of the most illustrative passages here,—adding, perhaps, a few in the Appendix,—with a regret that the whole had not been left to his master-hand, before I ventured to touch the subject.

"Manorial property," he observes, "was a possession differing in many respects from what is now called landed estate. It was not a breadth of land which the Lord might cultivate, or not, as he pleased, suffer it to be inhabited, or reduce it to solitude or waste; but it was a dominion or empire, within which the Lord was superior over subjects of different ranks, his power over them not being absolute, but limited by law and custom. The Lord of a Manor, who had received, by grant from the Crown, *Socca* and *Socca*, *Tol* and *Team*, etc., was not merely a proprietor, but a prince; and his Courts were not only courts of law, but, frequently, of criminal justice. The demesne, the assised, and the waste lands were his; but the usufruct of the assised lands belonged, on conditions, to the tenants; and the waste lands were not so entirely his, that he could exclude the tenants from the use of them. It was this double capacity, in which the Lord stood to his tenants, as the arbiter of their rights, as well as the owner of the land, which rendered it necessary to the due discharge of the duty of his station, that the Lord of a Manor should be such a person as Fleta describes, book ii. cap. 71, § 2,—'*Truthful in his words, faithful in his actions, a lover of justice and of God, a hater of fraud and wrong; since it most concerns him not to act with violence, or according to his own will, but, to follow advice, not being guided by some young hanger-on, some jester or flatterer; but by the opinion of persons learned in the law,—men faithful and honest, of much experience.*' Manors were petty royalties; the court and household of the Lord resembling, in some degree, that of the King. In Fleta! (ii. § 2-18) an account is given of the officers of the royal household, the Senescallus Hospitalis Regis, who held his court in the palace, the Marescallus, the Camerarius, the Clericus coquinae, and Clericus panetarii; but, in the latter part of the book, which treats of the management of Manors, we find the Lord of the Manor attended by the Senescallus, who held his Courts, by the Marescallus, who had the charge of his stud, and by the Coquus, who rendered an account of the daily expenditure to the Senescallus. . . . For the management of the legal business of a Manor, the collection of the revenue, and the cultivation of the demesne, the Lord required three officers,—the Senescallus, the Ballivus, and the Prepositus. . . . It appears, then, that a Manor was both a seignory, and also a farm; a seignory, as respected the occupiers of the lands held by the payment of services, rents, reliefs, and heriots; and a farm, as respected the demesne lands; the senescallus, or steward, being the representative of the

Lord, and the judge of the manorial courts; and the ballivus being the officer who exacted the services due from the tenants for the cultivation of the demesne.

"In the case of the Lord possessing only a single Manor, it is obvious that, though he was the chief of many tenants, his wealth consisted only in the produce of a portion of the land, and the annual, or occasional, payments of the tenants; and, if we might suppose that, in the earlier division of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms into Manors, each Manor had its separate lord, the Lords, as a body, would have been scarcely so wealthy as the ordinary class of country gentlemen of our time. Such, we may gather from the Exchequer Domesday, were the thanes of the time of the Confessor, whose lands and manors were conferred, by the score and hundred, upon the Norman chiefs, whom William brought with him into England, and who formed a baronial nobility, fewer by far in number than the Anglo-Saxon thanes, but greatly exceeding that of the Anglo-Saxon earls. The Norman Lord, on becoming the owner of fifty Manors, and dispossessing the fifty thanes, does not appear to have altered the character and relation of the tenants. The *Villani* and *Bordarii*, and *Cotarii* and *Servi*, remained in the same position, transferring, to the use of one chief Lord, the services and customs before paid to the several owners, who had been dispossessed." (Archdeacon Hale, 'Introduction to Domesday of St. Paul's,' pp. xxxii to xxxvii.)

With these copious extracts from the lucid and accurate treatise of Archdeacon Hale, we may close our account of the characteristics of a Manor, at the period of which we are treating; simply giving a conspectus of the constituent parts of a Manor in Kent, and the individuals connected with it, varying, of course, according to circumstances, as set forth in the survey, viz.:—

The Chief Lord, or the Mesne Lord holding under him.

The Prepositus or Reeve.

The Hall.

The Lands retained in Demesne.

The Lands out of Demesne, let to Tenants, i.e. *Villani*.

The *Bordarii*, the labourers on the Demesne.

The *Servi*, or Slaves.

Occasionally, some *Cotarii*.

Occasionally, also, *Sokemanni*.

Occasionally, also, the Tenant of a dislocated part of the Manor or Submanor.

Occasionally, also, a Free Tenant, *qui potuit iure quo voluit*.

Meadow Land.

Mill or Mills.

Fisheries.

Woods for pannage of Hogs.

Pasture.

This was the general condition of a Manor in Kent at the time of the Survey, with occasionally peculiar holdings and franchises; and the particulars of which, and the position of the different classes of Tenants, will be fully discussed as they happen to come before us. (See Appendix XX.)

(51)

Extension, p. 4, l. 18,—"*Defendit se pro uno solin.*"

Translation, p. 94, l. 25,—"*Answers for one suling.*"

That is, is assessed for Danegeld at one suling. The first statement in the entry of every Manor in the Survey, is the amount at which it was or had been assessed for Danegeld. The Confessor had absolved the English from the payment of this oppressive tax; but William revived it; and, in fact, one of the objects of his Survey was its equitable adjustment. The very first inquiry, therefore, to be made by the Commissioners, was, at what amount of land the Manor had been assessed for it in the Confessor's time, before its remission. Thus the first entry in each Manor is, "*Defendit se pro,*" i.e. "*it answers for so many sulings.*" Sometimes, where a change had taken place in the cultivation of the Manor, we have it thus:—"*It answered for so many sulings in the time of King Edward, and now for so much,*" naming the change. The tax was first instituted by Ethelred, charging one shilling per hide on all lands; and this revenue was raised, either for buying peace of the Danes, or in repelling their invasions.

In William's time, it had become subject, as remarked by Sir Henry Ellis, to "numerous exemptions,—the demesne lands of Churchmen and "religious houses were uniformly excused. The demesne lands of the great

* Of course, in these cases the Lord of the Manor must have been actually resident. It is wrong, be it remembered, nearly two centuries after the time of Domesday, and in many points in his time, the management of the Manor, the position of the tenants, and some of the officials had been somewhat changed. (See Appendix VII.)

DANEGRD "Lords and Barons, and others, who held by military service, were likewise exempted; and partial exemptions were made in favour of the Barons of the Exchequer, the Sheriffs of Counties, and the Assessors and Collectors of the Tax; a few exemptions, also, were claimed under especial grants from the King, by means of all which, it will readily be believed, the produce of the tax had been much diminished." (See Ellis's Introduction to Domesday, vol. i. p. 351.)

Among the Laws attributed to Edward the Confessor, we have the following:—

"XI.—DENEGRD.

"Denegeid reddito propter piratas primitus statuta est. Patriam enim infestantes, vastationi ejus pro posse suo insistebant;—sed ad eorum insolentiam reprimendam, statutum est DENEGRDUM annuatim reddendum: i. e. duodecim denarios de unaquaque hida totius patrie, ad conduecendos eos qui piratarum irruptioni resistendo obviarent. De hoc quoque Denegeid quiescit erat et libera omnia terra que de ecclesiis propria et dominica erat,—etiam de ecclesiis parochiarum ad idem pertinens. Libus, et nichil in ejus redemptione persolvebant, quia majorem fiduciam in orationibus sancte ecclesie habebant quam in defensionibus armorum.

"Et hanc libertatem habuit sancta ecclesia usque ad tempus Willelmi junioris, qui de Baronibus locum patrie auxilium petiit ad Normanniam retinendam de fratre suo Roberto eunte Jerusalem. Ipse autem concessit ei illi solidos de unaquaque hida, sanctam ecclesiam non expientes: quorum dum fieret collectio elamabat ecclesia, libertatem suam reposcens, nec nichil sibi profuit." (Thorpe, vol. i. p. 446.)

J. A. "The rendering of Denegeid was first enacted on account of pirates. Because, infesting the country, they persevered in its devastation to the utmost of their power. But to repress their insolence, it was enacted that DENEGRD should be annually rendered, i. e. twelve pence from each hide of the country, as an inducement to those who should oppose and resist the irruption of the pirates. From this Denegeid, also, was quit and free all the land which was the property and demesne of the Churches, also of the Parish Churches pertaining to the same,—and they paid nothing in redemption of it, because they had more faith in the prayers of Holy Church, than in the defence of arms. And this liberty Holy Church had down to the time of the younger William, who sought aid from the barons of the whole country, to retain Normandy from his brother Robert on going to Jerusalem. But they granted him four shillings from every hide, not excepting Holy Church, while the collection of which was being made, the Church made its claim, demanding back its liberty—but it availed it nothing."

The result, it is said, of the Domesday Survey, was a tax of six shillings upon every hide.

"Matthew of Westminster, and Matthew Paris after him, say that a tax of six shillings was raised upon every hide, in consequence of the Survey; but they say nothing of its having been raised for any specific purpose. The author of the Saxon Chronicle, however—Hoveden, Henry of Huntingdon, the Chronicle of Mailros, and Simeon of Durham,—separate this tax from any connection with the Survey. They represent the tax to have been levied at the end of 1083 or the beginning of 1084, immediately after the death of Queen Matilda, and place the formation of the Survey at a later time." (Sir H. Ellis, p. 340.)

Considering the long time that this tax had been uncollected, and the distractions through which the kingdom had passed, and was actually passing, we can well imagine that the necessities of the time required its imposition, without ascribing peculiar tyranny or oppression to William for the step which his needs compelled him to take; neither is there any occasion to attribute this reimposition and large increase of the tax to the Survey itself, except it be, that the undertaking of the Survey enabled the King to apportion the tax throughout the lands of the kingdom with strict justice and equity. In fact, as the Commissioners made their reports from actual returns delivered to them by the landowners themselves, there was little chance of unjust exaction; and Sir F. Palgrave well remarks that, "Whilst Domesday secured the rights of the Crown, it also ensured a fair apportionment of the burden among those by whom it was to be contributed. The inquiry was made by the Royal Commissioners, but the repatriation was made by the people; the English taxed themselves." (Sir F. Palgrave's 'Normandy and England,' iii. 576.)

"Danegeid continued a tax till the time of Stephen, who, according to Henry of Huntingdon, at the commencement of his reign, *venit quod* 'Danegeidum, id est, duos solidos ad hydram, quos antecessores sui singulis annis accipiebant, in æternum condonaret.' (Thorpe, 'Glossary.')

J. A. "He vowed that he would for ever remit Danegeid, that is, two shillings per hyde, which his ancestors received yearly."

The term "solin," or "suling," has been already explained in Notes 44 and 47.

(32)

Extension, p. 4, l. 18.—"*Ubi Habet iij Villanos et iij Bordarios.*" Transl., p. 94, l. 26.—"*He has there three Villans and four Bordars.*"

We come now to a question the most difficult to solve satisfactorily VILLANI. of any that present themselves in the discussion of the Survey;—viz., the precise position and character of the "villans" and "bordari"—the tenant-farmers, as it were, and peasantry of the Ville or Manor. Much of this difficulty has arisen from the habit of referring to Glanville, Bracton, Fleta, etc., as the proper authorities to decide all doubts upon this subject. But, meanwhile, one point seems to be always overlooked, viz. that the "villein" of these treatises (which were composed between the close of the reign of Henry II. and that of Edward I.) was a very different person from the "villan" of the Domesday Survey, and that their respective positions were likewise different. Indeed, in most of these early writers, we find the word used very indefinitely, almost as a generic term, descriptive of all classes of tenants other than actual freeholders. Then, again, the "villanus" of Kent was in a different position from that of the "villani" of other counties. "It is agreed by all men" (says Lambard, ed. 1576, p. 11) "that there were never any bondsmen (or villaines, as the law calleth them) in Kent."

The very first clause of the CUSTOMAL of KENT is this,—

Que toutes les cors de Kentey seient francs, quasi comes les autres freunz cors Dengleterre;

And this "Customal," be it remembered, was allowed before the Justices Itinerant, 21 Ed. I., (*allowes en oire John de Beowike, a ses compaignons, justices en oire, en Kent, 21 Ed. I.*), and has since been admitted in evidence before a jury.

"The Kentish Customal claims (says Robinson) that the bodies of all Kentish men be free, as well as the other free bodies of England; which was formerly, while many of the subjects of this kingdom remained under a state of hereditary bondage, a most glorious and valuable birthright. And the claim appears to be well-founded by 30 Edw. I. (*Fitzh. Villenage*, 46.) In a writ of *Nief*, the defendant pleaded that she was free, and the jury found that the father of the defendant was born in Kent; whereupon, "without further inquiry, the jury gave judgment that she was free, for that there were no villeins in Kent." (Robinson, 'Gavelkind,' p. 351.)

But Somner has shown, beyond contradiction, by several ancient records, etc., that there have been villeins in Kent since the Conquest (pp. 72, 73, 74, as cited by Robinson).

I could wish for no better evidence of the indefinite use of the word *villein*, and the consequent confusion that has arisen in the description by various writers of the *villein's* position, than in the passages here quoted.

In order to keep myself as closely as possible to the real meaning of the term as used in our Survey, I have rendered it as literally as possible, VILLAN; on the same principle that we render Africanus, Romanus, Christianus—*African, Roman, Christian*. I give Villan as the literal rendering of VILLANUS. Neither can a more appropriate one be found. The villan was the tenant of the ville-lands, such of them, at least, as were not retained in demesne. The Lord in speaking of his Manor, or ville, and his tenantry could not possibly designate them respectively by any terms so clearly as by his *villa* and his *villani*. The ville, VILLA, naturally gives the term VILLANI to those who constituted the Corpus Villan.

Rendering, therefore, the term VILLANI as literally and appropriately as possible by the word VILLANS, I will add a few words as to their position in the Manor, transferring all the more lengthy evidences and illustrations which I have been able to collect on the subject to the Appendix. (See Appendix XXI.)

First, they were not bondsmen, they were freemen; not what we should call "freeholders," but they were to all intents and purposes, as far as their persons were concerned, FREE-MEN. If they owed praedial services to their Lords, so did those Lords owe certain personal services and homage their immediate Lords. If they could not quit their lands or farms, neither could their Lords without licence alienate their manors; but this, perhaps, is travelling too widely from our immediate subject.

As proofs of their being freemen I would adduce the following:—

In the Cotton Library is a MS. (Tib. A. vj, fol. 38) in which are

VILLANI recorded the inquisitions for the Survey, taken of the Manors belonging to the Monastery of Ely.

The jury, on whose oaths the returns were made, are regularly described; viz. the Sheriff, the Lords, the Presbyters, the Reeves, and "six VILLANS from each ville," etc. The "villans" certainly, therefore, were not bondsmen.

Sir Henry Ellis cites several entries in the Survey relative to the "Villani" which could hardly be consistent with their being other than freemen. One relating to Cildodentune, in Hampshire, is a very remarkable one.

"Ricardus Sturmid tenet alias hidas. Quidam prefatus tenuit, et non potuit ire quolibet, et 2 hidas ex his habuit quasi Villanus."

I. e. "Richard Sturmid holds the remaining hides. A certain reeve held them, and could not remove at his pleasure, and two hides of these he had as a Villan."

This man certainly was no bondman, especially from the fact that he is afterwards represented as actually holding Cildodentune.

Next, among the Laws of William the Conqueror, ch. 29 (Wilkins, p. 224) we have:—

"De relief a Villan. Le meillur avoir quil avera, u chival, u buf, u vache, donrad a son seigneur de relief, et puis si serait touz les villans en franc plege."

I. e. "Of the relief¹ of a villan. The best beast which he shall have, either horse, or ox, or cow, he shall give to his lord for relief; and, moreover, all the villans shall be in frankpledge."

This law, especially the last clause, as to the villans being in frankpledge, is decisive of their being free.

The services which the VILLAN had to render to the Lord were fixed and determined, and, so far, not the services of a bondman who had at all times to attend to his Lord's will and pleasure, whatever that might be, as stated by Bracton to be the case in his time.

"In the King's demesne there are many classes of men, for there are 'three slaves or *Nativi*, before the Conquest, in the Conquest, and afterwards; and they hold villeages, and by villan and uncertain services, who, even to this day, perform villan and uncertain customs, and whatever is ordered them, provided it be lawful and honest."

(See the Latin original in Appendix XXI.)

These were clearly not the Villani of Domesday,—not even the *Bordarii*, but actual bondsmen.

In the "RECTITUDINES SINGULARUM PERSONARUM," a most valuable and important document, which is printed among the Anglo-Saxon Laws by Mr. Thorpe (vol. i. p. 432), we have an enumeration of the different classes of persons employed on a manor, and of the services to be rendered by each. Of this document two texts are given, one in Saxon, from a MS. of the tenth century, and from another of the thirteenth. The other text is in Latin, from a MS. of the latter part of the twelfth century, collated with three others of the thirteenth. In this Latin text it appears that "Villanus" is the equivalent of the Saxon "Gensat,"² and his customary duty (*rectum*) is set forth in detail.

"Villani rectum est varium et multiplex, secundum quod in terra statutum est. In quibusdam terris, debet dare land-gabum et garspin, id est, porcum herbagii; et equitare, vel avariare,³ et summigum⁴ ducere operari, et dominum suum firmare; metere, et falcare, dorbege odere, et stabilitatem observare, edificare, et circumspire; novam farmam adducere; circoscantum dare et almesfob, id est, pecuniam elemosine, headford wardam custodire et horswardam; in nuncium ire, longe vel prope, quocunque dicitur ei."

Kemble gives the following translation of the Saxon text, which, with very slight variations, will serve also as a sufficiently close rendering of the Latin version:—

"The Gensat right (the Villan's customary duty) is various according to the custom of the land. In some places he must pay *landgafol* and a

¹ The Normans frequently used the term "Relief" for that of "Heriot." (See Note 83, supra.)

² Gensat—*Villanus*, a base tenant, especially one holding or enjoying land for services or rent (*gabfol*),—from *gensat*, to enjoy." (Thorpe, *Glossary*.)

I conclude that Mr. Thorpe does not intend that the term "base" should imply bondage, but that the *Villanus* was a "base tenant" as contrasted with the pure freeholder.—L. B. L.

³ A *variare* would imply the service of *avariare*,—i. e. supplying cattle for the Lord's husbandry in general, or, as Kemble has it, "to carry."—An example occurs in "Extension," p. 9, l. 3.—Translation, p. 98, l. 40. L. B. L.

⁴ This has been interpreted,—The service of supplying the Lord with *sumigarios*, or sumpter-beasts,—i. e. beasts of burden, when required; but here it seems to imply harvest work, the carrying in the Lord's *summs* of corn, or, as literally rendered by Kemble, "lead-load," leadings, in many counties, being the term used by farmers for carrying in the corn at harvest.

"grass-swine yearly, ride and carry, lead load, work, and feed his lord," reap "and mow, hew door hedge, and hold setc," build and enclose the burh (or "mansion), make new roads to the farm, pay church-shot and alms fee, "hold head-ward" and horse-ward," go on errand, far or near, whichever "soever he is directed."

"This," adds Kemble, "is comparatively free, and it is only to be regretted that we do not know what amount of land in general could be obtained at such a rent." ('Saxons in England,' vol. i. p. 322.)

For these services it is perfectly clear that they must have been persons in no very low condition, nor of small means. Be it always remembered that pradial and other services, such as those enumerated above, were nothing more than rent. In those early times, when money was scarce, it was almost of necessity that rent was paid in kind by actual services.⁵ (See Appendix XXI.) For most of these there were fixed seasons when the Lord claimed them. These were called *Præcariorum*, or *Boon-days*,—i. e. "Request days," on which the Lord asked the aid of his tenants to plough, or mow, or reap, or for other work. But this implies nothing of servitude; it was simply paying rent in kind, and was not necessarily performed by the "Villanus" in person. He was bound to supply the team, and implements, and necessary hands, and that was all,—nothing more than at this day often forms part of the covenants of leases between landlords and their tenants.

"Under the Manorial system," says Archdeacon Hale, "all the tenants performed pradial services; but the higher was the rank of the tenant, the fewer services were due."

"It would seem that the Lord of a Manor had originally the right to the assistance of all his tenants, in cultivating the Demesne, and gathering in the produce at the 'Præcariorum' or 'Boon-Days,' being the three seasons—of harvest, and of the autumnal or lenten ploughing, and sowing. The Canons of St. Paul's, who, as is shown in the Exchequer Domesday, held the Manor of Barnes as part of the Archbishop's Manor of Mortlake, were bound, either by themselves or their firmaries, to plough four acres of the Archbishop's land, and to find men to attend one 'Præcariorum' whilst their own tenants on that Manor performed for them similar services. . . ."

"Since it is evident, that (in the 'Survey of St. Paul's,' 1222) the highest classes of tenants did not perform pradial services at any other periods of the year than those of the 'Præcariorum' or 'Boon-Days,' and that, 'not even the 'Libere Tenentes' were exempt from them, we conclude that all the tenants who performed only these (pradial) services, were of the first class, though not distinctly so designated, and that they are the representatives of that order of tenants who were, at the Conquest, called VILLANI." (Archdeacon Hale, 'Introduction to the Domesday of St. Paul's,' pp. 26, 27.)

It is true, that, in Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum*, we have numerous charters given, which, in the margin, he entitles "Feeffment" or "Grant in Fee," of "land with a villan and his sequel," etc. But, in the body of every one of these charters, the term "villanus" never once appears. "Nativus" is the term usually adopted; and, before we can satisfy ourselves that the "villani" were chattels to be bought and sold like cattle, we must have complete evidence of the identification of the terms "nativus" and "villanus." That they were used indiscriminately for the same class of persons in the thirteenth century, and in the times at which the footments cited by Madox were made, is no evidence that they represented one and the same class at the time of the Domesday Survey.

So also, with that sale of lands, with the Bondsmen on them, cited by Baron Masere, p. 381, the word "villanus" does not appear; though, following the system adopted by mediæval writers,

¹ "Formam, firmam, give so much as *status*."—J. M. K.

² The Anglo-Saxon noun 'ferme' is not a 'farm,' but 'food' and the verb 'fermian' is, not 'to farm or cultivate,' but 'to supply with food,' and the *firmarius* was so termed, not because he cultivated the land, but because he was bound to furnish a 'ferme' to the Lord. A *firma* might be rendered either in produce or money, and hence the word *firma* acquired a secondary sense, and in process of time an estate furnished mostly an estate-rented." (Archdeacon Hale, 'Introduction to Domesday of St. Paul's,' p. xxxvii.)

³ In our text, then, "feed his Lord" would imply that the "Villan" was bound to supply a certain portion of the produce of his land for his Lord's table.—L. B. L.

⁴ "Help to make park pulling, and perhaps keep watch for game."—J. M. K.

⁵ In the "Inquisitio post mortem" on the death of RAMON CORRECTOR (47 Hen. III., No. 33) there is an "Extent" of the Manor of FOLKSTON, which evidences, beyond all contradiction, that, at least in the thirteenth century, the fencing of the Lord's park was a free service, a free rent; for we there find Sir Nicholas de Crail, and ten other great knights, and three religious houses holding numerous knights'-fees, of the Barony of Avenches, by the service, *inter alia*, of fencing the Lord's Park of Folkestone, the entire quantity being apportioned among them according to the extent of their holdings. (See Arch. Cantiana, vol. iii. p. 200.)—L. B. L.

⁶ I. e. perhaps, keep watch and ward, when required, over his Lord in camp.—L. B. L.

⁷ Watch his Lord's house?—L. B. L.

⁸ And hence it was that the term "servitium" was applied even to money rents.

VILLANI.

he calls them "villains regardants," whereas the grantor specifically calls them "*servos meos*."

Even had they been styled "villani," it would not have proved that the "villans" were personally slaves, liable to be bought and sold as chattels, or as the genuine "*servi*" were; for it was the land that was sold, not the tenants that occupied the land, though they passed over therewith to the new owner.

In fact, it was little more than, as we often see at this day, in the description of an estate offered for sale, such clauses as this,—“A. or B. farm, occupied by L. or M., on a lease, for so many years.” L. or M. is, so far, sold with his farm, or, rather, his “services,” i. e. his rent, is sold with it.

So again, among the “*Podas Finium*” (Kent, 8 Ric. I. p. 12), there is a division of the manor of Fleet between two coheirs, A.D. 1197. In this division the Tenants are apportioned by name, with their tenements and services. Some years ago, I printed this document, in *extenso*, in ‘*Archæologia Cantiana*,’ vol. i. p. 243; and now, in *Appendix XXI.*, I give a transcript of that part of it which relates to this apportionment of the Tenants, who are there styled *Homines*. It is true that a mere cursory reading of the passage in question would lead to an opinion that they were Bondsmen divided as chattels between the coheirs; but a more careful study of it soon leads to a different conclusion, and one in perfect conformity with our suggestions as to the true position of the VILLANI. The term *Isi Homines* would imply *These Homagers* (i. e. *These Villans*) rather than *These Bondsmen*; and the words which immediately follow, *cum omni tenemento suo et servicio*, almost necessarily indicate that the division is not so much of these *Homagers* (or *Villans*) as of the lands held by them, with the rents which they paid for them; albeit, a large portion of that rent was rendered in prædial and other services. The Tenant himself is named from the fact of his inability to give up his land in order to hire of another Lord. Still, personally, he was free, and liable to no other services than those specifically attached to his tenement.

In reference to the view which I have taken of these transactions, I cannot resist adding the confirmation of one of the most popular illustrators of Domesday who has, as yet, helped to tide us over the difficulties of the Survey. Mr. Morgan, in his masterly and most attractive work, ‘*England under the Normans*,’ p. 127, observes:—

“The dues and services of the men were the real subject of the partition; it was for the sake of these dues and services that men were given, and bought, and sold; nothing more than their service and taxation could be transferred; for although their commendation was the Lord’s property, the men of a Saxon thane, becoming the men of his Norman successor, they were, *personally*, as free as the infant wards, who, in later times, were liable to be sold or given away by the Edwards and Henries.”

And again, at p. 65, Mr. Morgan truly remarks—

“The ancient *Villeins* were, in some respects, a superior class. They may be called ‘good men’ or ‘ploughmen,’ if there should be any objection to the name of *Villein*. Chaucer’s ‘ploughman’ was no servant in husbandry, but a farmer, with ‘*estal*’ of his own.”

In illustration of this opinion, Mr. Morgan quotes a passage from the ‘*Monasticon*,’ vi. 898, being a grant of a Manor, made in the year 1192, about one hundred years after the completion of the Survey.

“*Hanc meam villam dedi et concessi . . . cum omnibus serviciis omnium hominum proborum in eadem villa manentium.*”

I. e. “I give and grant this my ville, with all the services of all the good men dwelling in the same ville.”

There is a chapter in Bracton, in which he describes the comparative freedom of the different tenures of a Manor, as existing in his days. (Lib. i. cap. 11.) I have given this at length in the Appendix (see *Appendix XXI.*). The following passage in this chapter bears so strongly on the question before us, that I cannot forbear citing it here.

“But there were, in the Conquest, Free Men, who held their tenements ‘freely by free services or by free customs; and when they had been ejected by more powerful men, returning afterwards, they received back their tenements to be held in villenage, doing thereon servile works, but those certain and specified, who are called *gleba ascripticii*, and are, nevertheless, free men, because, although they do servile work, they do them, not from the liability of their persons, but from the liability of their tenements.”

An example of this occurs in ‘*Domesday Book*,’ vol. ii. p. 1, sub VILLANI. BENEFLET.

“*In hoc manerio erat tunc temporis (i. e. T.R.E.) quidam liber homo de dimidia hida, qui modo effectus est unus de Villanis.*”

I. e. “In this Manor, there was at that time (i. e. the time of King Edward) a free man who had half a hide, who now is made one of the “*Villans*.”

The original owner of the land had now sunk into a mere tenant of the same.

I believe that, throughout the first two centuries immediately following the time of the Survey, the *Villani* had been gradually advancing to the status either of Freeholders, or of Copyholders with inheritance to their children, by grants to that effect from their Lords, the latter retaining their claim on them for homage, suit of court, relief, fines on alienation, etc., and also reserving to themselves an assised quit-rent.

In the chapter from Bracton, to which I have just referred, as given in the Appendix (see *Appendix XXI.*), there is the following passage strongly confirmatory of this view:—

“There is, also, another class of men in the Manor of our Lord the King; and they hold, as of demesne, and by the same customs and villan services as the above-named, and not in villenage; neither are they, nor were they, slaves in the Conquest, like the first-named, but by certain convention which they have made with their Lords, and therefore some of them have charters, and some not.”

The meaning of this passage seems to be, that some held their tenements in fee, by actual charter, i. e. Freeholders, the others, without actual charters, being Copyholders.

Many very early charters and Court Rolls have passed through my hands confirmatory of this statement.

These *Villani*, then, continued their holdings, but in a new character, viz. as Free Tenants of the Manor; in many instances bound to peculiar specified services, but still Free, their lands being now copyhold or in fee, to hold to them and their heirs, by the proper services to the Lord and his Court, either by knight-service, or by free and common socage. It is this gradually-working change which has caused us perplexity in interpreting the writers of the Thirteenth Century, in their description of “*Villeins regardant*” and “*Villeins in gros*.”

I repeat that, be this as it may, the “*Villani*” of Domesday were decidedly not the “*Villeins*” of later writers. I advance this theory with great diffidence, but I see no other escape from the confusion and difficulty, of supposing that, in the whole county of Kent, there existed, at the time of the Survey, only about thirty Free Men besides the Lords of Manors and the Clergy, for this is the necessary consequence of including the “*Villani*” in the class of the unfree. I cannot deem them other than comparatively free at the time of the Survey, and converted, very shortly afterwards, into actual *bond fide* Freeholders, or, at least, Copyholders. I believe the observation of Mr. Morgan to be perfectly just and correct.

In fact, they are tenants in free socage; and so, socage tenure, which, “at the time of the Conquest, was apparently confined to a few counties, “became general throughout England; and it might be said, that nothing “has contributed to the solidity of English institutions, more than the “early development of this important middle class.” (‘*England under the Normans*,’ p. 223.)

I have said, all along, that the *Villanus* was comparatively free. It was necessary to guard my statement with that expression, because, to us, in these days, it is difficult to reconcile our ideas of freedom with the position he was in, and all his family with him, as to his inability to give up his land and attach himself to another owner. He was inseparable from his land and his Lord, except by the will of the latter. He could not transfer his land to another tenant, nor could he retire from it, to seek some other livelihood. He was, so far, “*adscripius glebæ*,” though personally free, and liable to no other services than were attached to the land. If his Lord alienated the land, his services were alienated with it; so far, he was not free, though the badge of slavery was not felt by him.

¹ While preparing this paper for press, a series of the Court Rolls of the Manor of ANDREWS, commencing t. Ed. I. have been unexpectedly laid before me. In them we have the fullest evidence, that even down to a comparatively modern period, even the actual Freeholders of a Manor held their lands by peculiar services, similar to those rendered by the *Villani* of Domesday, albeit these services were sometimes compounded for by money-payments. (See *Appendix XX.*)

VILLANI. I have not been able to find in any writers what course was pursued, as the families of the Villans increased. In those days, there was, doubtless, elbow-room enough within the Manor, and abundance of unreclaimed land on which to settle the children, as the population increased; and, as to a life doomed to agriculture alone, there was, in those days, no hardship in it; it was almost the only line of life to follow, and the obtaining land was, in fact, one of their great objects of desire.

"Hard as, in some respects, the condition of the dependent Freemen appears, it must be borne in mind, that the possession of land was indispensably necessary to life, unless he was to become an absolute serf. In a country that has little more manufacture than the simple necessities of individual households require, no wealth of raw material, and, consequently, little commerce; where households rejoice in a sort of self-sufficiency, self-sufficient autonomy, and the means of internal communication are imperfect,—land and its produce are the only wealth; land is the only means whereby to live. But the Saxon peasant knew his position; it was a hard one, but he bore it; he worked early and late, but he worked cheerfully; and amidst all his toils, there is no evidence of his ever having shot at his landlord from behind a stone-wall or a hedge." (Kemble, 'Saxons in England,' vol. i. p. 323.)

BORDARI.

BORDARI. The precise meaning of the term "Bordarii" is little less difficult of attainment than that of "Villani;" but as it is hardly to be found in any other record than that of "Domesday," it has not gone through so many phases as "Villanus" has in the works of later writers. The chief difficulty of interpreters seems to lie in ascertaining its true etymology; but much of this will be cleared away if, in the first instance, we resort to ancient Norman authorities to elucidate its origin, for by the Normans it was first introduced into England.

Now, in 'Le grant Costumier du Pays et Duché de Normandie' (1510), ch. xxviii., on Tenures, there is the following passage:—

"En aucunes parties de Normandie sont terres tenues par bordage, quant aucune borde est baillée a aucun pour faire les vilz services de son seigneur, qui ne peut vendre, ne engager, ne donner: et de ce nest pas homaige fait."

And in the commentary on the chapter we have—

"La premiere est tenure par bordage, et est quant aucun fief, borde, loge, ou maison est baillée a aucun pour faire aucun vil service a son seigneur, comme a estre bourrel, ou a autre vil service. Et ne peut cil a qui la chose est ainsi baillée par telle maniere la vendre, donner, ne engager pour ce quelle luy est baillée par telle forme de teinr."

This clearly declares that the "BORDARIES" held his tenement by the services of base labour, such as being swineherd, etc.—not a bondman, but a tenant paying his rent by these services.

He must not be confounded with the "Cotarii," a very different class of tenants, whom we shall describe more particularly when we meet with the first mention of them in the Survey.

Although this ancient Customal of Normandy, describing the ancient Tenures of the Duchy, here furnishes us with the most satisfactory and incontrovertible evidence of the position held by the "Bordarius," such as obviates the necessity of further inquiry, and almost precludes the admission of any less authorized conjecture, yet I feel it incumbent upon me to subjoin the opinions of different commentators, all of whom seem to have overlooked this one decisive statement of the Customal:—

"Bordarii," says Sir Henry Ellis, "were, it should seem, merely cottagers; and in the Ely Manuscript we find *Bordarii*, where the brieve of the same entry in Domesday itself reads *Cotarii*. Their condition was probably different on different manors."

Sir Henry then cites these different conditions, in some entries "Bordarii arantes;" in another, "servientes Curie;" in another, "operantes una die ebdomadae," etc. etc. ('Introduction to Domesday,' vol. i. p. 83.)

Their condition was also different, probably, in different counties:—

"The distinction between *Bordars* and *Cottars* (says Mr. Morgan) is by no means clear. A *bordar's* usual tenement was five acres in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Middlesex, and Somerset. In a few cases, tenants of three acres and of seven acres and a half are called "Bordars." They assisted the villeins in husbandry, but were not themselves always owners of ploughs and oxen. It is possible that their yards or gardens may have

been, not shares in the common fields, but small parcels severed from the true villenage, and surrounded by the Lord's freehold land." ('England under the Normans,' p. 64.)

Lord Coke calls the BORDARI—

"Boors holding a little house with some land of husbandry, bigger than a cottage." (Inst. lib. i. sect. i. fol. 5 b. ed. 1628.)

Some have ascribed their name to living on the borders of the manor; but this interpretation will hardly admit of much serious investigation, and is, at the best, very fanciful. Besides which, in the list of *Bordarii*, unaccompanied by *Villani*, which I have printed in the Appendix, it would seem that they lived actually on the demesne. Sir Henry Ellis cites a passage in which they are mentioned as "circa sulam manentes," i.e. dwelling near the manor house, or court lodge, and quotes also several instances of their actually residing in some of the larger townes. In Kent, at all events, they seem to have dwelt on the demesne itself.

Bishop Kennett derives the name from their having to provide the Lord's board. He says,—

"The *Bordarii* often mentioned in the 'Domesday Inquisition' were distinct from the *Servi* and *Villani*, and seem to be those of a less servile condition, who had a *bord*, or cottage, with a small parcel of land, allowed to them, on condition they should supply the Lord with poultry and eggs, and other small provisions, for his *board* and entertainment." ('Glossary to Parochial Antiquities,')

Mr. Morgan seems to lean to this etymology of the word:—

"The Lord's acres were anciently called Boardlands, because they supplied his board. John Daincourt, in the year 1169, calls a ploughland in the fields of Branton, part of his demesne, of his *board*. (*Dux caruectas in campis Branton . . . una de predictis caruectis fuit eo dominio meo, mensura una.*—4 Mon. 421.)"

And Bracton and Fleta, as cited by Mr. Morgan, both take the same view, viz. Bracton—

"*Est autem dominicum, quod quis habet ad mensam, et proprie sicut Boardlands Anglica.*"

And Fleta—

"*Est autem dominicum proprie terra ad mensam assignata.*" ('England under the Normans,' p. 74.)

But if these *Bordarii* furnished their Lord's table or board, it was from his demesne lands, not from their own farms, except in the supply of a few eggs and some poultry. It seems, therefore, an extremely forced etymology to state that this class were called *Bordarii* because they supplied the Lord's board. He, in fact, supplied himself, though theirs was the labour. They were the labourers of his demesne lands, as testified by the passage which we have cited from 'Le Grant Costumier de Normandie,' the best authority, after all, which we can hope to find on this question.

In conclusion of our discussion of this part of our subject, I would ask, is it necessary to consider "mensa" as the origin of the term *Bord*? Of course, to supply the Lord's table was, so far, supplying his board, according to the modern usage of the word. But does it not appear, after all the evidence we have adduced, that the "boardlands" of the manor meant the lands which were cultivated by those tenants who held *par bordage*, as described above, without reference to the destination of the produce of those lands? We must not forget, that the demesne lands not only supplied the Lord and his household with provisions, but maintained his entire establishment in every department,—including forage for horses, stock, and all else.

In the Rental of Halling, recorded in the Register of the Temporalities of Rochester, we have an entry thus—

"de Redditi lix; de *Bordland* s^x s^x, et de Cotland xvij;" etc. etc.

And, in the Rental of Bostalle, in the same Register, we have the names of four tenants of "BORDLAND," paying respectively rents of 1s., 2½d., 1½d., and 1½d. (See Appendix XX.) This must have been for land attached to their *bords*, or cottages; severed, perhaps temporarily, from the true demesne, for the express purpose of being held by them, *par bordage*,—the cultivation of the demesne lands still remaining in hand being carried on, partly by those *bordarii*,—thus paying their rent by their labour,—partly by actual slaves, and partly, also, by the tenants of the *Utlands*, i.e. the *villani*, on boon-days, or "Precariae." In the Appendix I have inserted

BORDARI.

extracts from the Survey of all the instances in which the BORDARI are named, unaccompanied by any mention of the "villani," by which it will clearly appear that the demesne was their district of labour. They hired their cottages (their *bords*) of the lord, paying their rent in this labour; occasionally, however, paying besides a small actual rent in money, as in Extension, p. 39, l. 18:—"Thi est unus Bordarius, reddens v denarios,"—and no mention of any "caruca."

I have also printed in the Appendix a Rental of the Manor of BOSTALL, and other Manors belonging to the Bishops of Rochester, taken from the Registry at Rochester. It was made, apparently, in the thirteenth century, and will aid much to illustrate the preceding remarks as to the predial services of the tenantry, and especially those of the "Bordarii," or workmen.

GEBUR.

I cannot better conclude these observations on the term "Bordarii," than by citing a description of the services of the "Geburi," (whose position, with certain modifications, seems to have resembled that of the "Bordarii,") as set out in the 'Rectitudines Singularum Personarum.' (For the Latin text see Appendix XXL) Kemble gives the following translation of the Saxon version:—

"The customs of the GEBUR are very various; in some places they are heavy, but in some moderate. In some places it is usual that he shall do two days week-work,—whatever work may be commanded him,—every week throughout the year; and three days week-work in harvest, and three from Candlemas to Easter. If he carries (*eforlan, auctian, facit auctragium, auctiar*), he need not work himself as long as his horse is out. He must pay at Michaelmas ten gafol-pence; and at Martinmas, twenty-three sesters of barley, and two hens.¹ At Easter, one young sheep, or two-pence, and he shall be out, from Martinmas till Easter, at the Lord's fold;² and, from the time when the plough is first put in, till Martinmas, he shall plough one acre every week, and make ready the seed in the Lord's barn: moreover, three acres on request, and two of grass ploughing.³ If he require more grass, let him earn it on such conditions as he may. For his rent, ploughing (gafolyrd), he shall plough three acres, and sow them from his own barn: and pay his hearth-penny; and two and two shall feed one bound; and each Gebur shall give six loaves to the inswan (that is, the swan, or swineherd of the demesne) when he drives his herd to the mast. In the same land where these conditions prevail, the Gebur has a right, towards first stocking his land, to receive two oxen, one cow, and six sheep, and seven acres in his yard of land already sown. After the first year, let him do all the customs which belong to him, and he is to be supplied with tools for his work and furniture for his house. When he dies, let his Lord look after what he leaves. This land-law prevails in some lands; but, as I have said, in some places it is heavier, in others lighter; seeing that the customs of all lands are not alike. In some places the Gebur must pay honey-gafol. Let him that holds the shire take heed to know always what is the old arrangement about the land, and what the custom of the country." ('Saxons in England,' vol. i. pp. 323, 324, 325.)

If our preceding conjectures be correct, we may in a few words describe the "VILLANI" as—

1. The tenantry of the *ut-lands* of the manor or ville,—that is, the lands not held in demesne by the Lord—the "VILLENICUM" lands.
2. As personally free, but not able to resign their holdings, or alienate them, without licence from their Lord,—and, so far, *ascripti glebe*.

¹ "This seems an immense amount of barley; but the Saxon clearly reads as I have translated. The old Latin version has—'Dare debet in festo Sancti Michaelis x denarios de pabulo, et Sancti Martini die arripit et restatium ordi, et ij galinas.' Twenty-three pence at Martinmas is a considerable sum; however, as a sester of corn must, even in ordinary years, have been worth quite that sum, it is more reasonable to follow the Latin than the Saxon."

² "The fold was often distant from the homestead, and required careful watching, especially during the dark winter months. Sheep alone were not folded, but oxen, cows, and particularly mares; and *kyrdrufeld, cufeld, stofeld*. This system may be still seen in full force, in Hungary; and we may add that, in the article of horse and cattle-stealing, the Hungarians presents a very marked likeness to the Anglo-Saxon. While reading these services, one can hardly get rid of the notion that one is studying the description of a Hungarian *szekes*."

³ "Tres acres gerum, et duas de herbagio, breco acerne to bene, and two to *ger-ryte*." If requested, he shall do three acres; but only two of a meadow is to be broken up. This is always much harder work than ploughing in old arable. But it is difficult to reconcile this with the next sentence. The Saxon says, 'Gif he man genese bysryfe corrige ðes swa him man biddes' the Latin, 'Si plus indiget herbagio, arabit proinde, sicut et permittatur.' From the word *arabit*, Thorpe suggests *arige*, instead of *corrige*. The two readings are, however, consistent, if we consider the expression 'gerryte' as having no connection with the 'gers' of the following sentence. I suppose the meaning to be this:—On extraordinary occasions, he might be called upon by the Lord to plough three acres instead of one, or in old meadow land two acres. If now he himself should want more grass land than he already possessed, he might make a bargain with the Lord, and earn it by his labour with the plough. He was bound to give one day's ploughing every week, from the commencement of the ploughing season till the 11th of November; but, on pressing emergency, and on request of the Lord, he must give three days (for an acre a day was the just calculation), or in old meadow two. If his services at the plough were still further required, he was to make a bargain with his Lord; and a common case is supposed, viz. that he required more grass-land than he had. In this way, all seems intelligible."

3. As paying their rent partly in money, but mostly by defined BORDARI.

periodical predial service—such as finding ploughs, oxen, horses, and labourers to assist the husbandry of the demesne lands at specified periods. They had also sometimes to supply provisions for the Lord's house; but these were all determined amounts, and not at the Lord's will and pleasure,—in fact, rent in kind; and this arrangement almost necessarily made from the smallness of the circulating medium.

4. As gradually, in process of time, rising, by purchase or otherwise, to the position of freeholders, or at least copyholders,—holding of their Lord by predial services (converted, in later times, to money-rents), a fixed quit-rent, and by the homage and service, etc. etc., which still continues the custom in manors to this day.

And the "BORDARI" we may describe as—

1. The cottagers of the ville or manor; and that they were the labourers who, on specified days and seasons, assisted the *Servi* in the cultivation of the demesne lands, and the pastoral services required thereon;—they also were bound to supply a certain amount of eggs, poultry, and similar produce, for their Lord's use.
2. That they were not bondmen, inasmuch as they rented house and lands on specified conditions; and further, that their services were not simply at the Lord's will and pleasure, but fixed and determinate. Still they were an inferior class to the Villani, and rarely, if ever, tenants of sufficient land to maintain an entire team; and their labours were greater on the demesne lands than those given by the Villans on *pre-carive*, or *boom-days*. As a class, they disappear from all records very soon after the period of the Survey, having merged perhaps into the class *villani*, or having assumed the state of paid labourers rather than that of tenants.

It would be an appropriate termination of this Note were I to introduce here the much-mooted question of the origin of the modern Copyholder; but it would lead to so much lengthened discussion, that I have deemed it the best course to transfer it to the Appendix,—merely observing here, that in all probability the original Villanus was very early admitted by his Lord to the position of a copyholder, with inheritance to his descendants, according to the custom of the manor; and many of them were afterwards advanced by charter to the status of a real freeholder, holding to himself and his heirs, in fee, by the services of quit-rent, suit of court, homage, etc. etc., as the case might be. And I doubt not that there were not a few instances of the copyholder being converted into the position of a freeholder by the want of vigilance in the Lord or his steward in holding courts to regulate their rolls and records,—especially when, as is the case in modern times, the expenses of holding the court exceeded far the receipts coming in from the tenants. Even in my own experience, I have known more than one instance of manorial rights being entirely lost by the neglect of holding courts; and it is only the entry on the court-roll that furnishes the title of the copyholder, as distinguishing him from the freeholder.

(53.)

Extension, p. 4, l. 19,—"*Cum i caruca.*"Translation, p. 4, l. 19,—"*With one team.*"

The proper mode of extending the abbreviated word "*Car*" has CAN. been a subject of much discussion among the illustrators of Domesday Book.

The vexed question is, whether it should be extended "*Carucata*" or "*Caruca*." It is, after all, *per se*, a distinction without a difference, because "*terra trium carucarum*" (or "*tribus carucis*") and "*tres carucate*" have one and the same signification, viz. as much land as may be tilled by three ploughs in a year; and if the Commissioners had required their scribes to write the word in *extenso*, there is little doubt that they would have used the two terms indifferently,—indeed, occasionally they actually do so,—but there are certainly many passages in which "*caruca*" can be the only possible extension, whereas there is hardly one in which "*carucata*" is necessarily implied.

Take, for instance, the following passages:—

- CAR.
- (1.) "Ibi habet Sired j solin. Et j car in dominio." (Extension, p. 4, l. 34.)
 - (2.) "Ibidem tenet Radulphus j solin. Et habet j car in dominio." (Extension, p. 4, l. 37.)
 - (3.) "Robertus habet dimidium solia. Et ibi dimidium car in dominio." (Extension, p. 5, l. 2.)
 - (4.) "Terra est xl car. In dominio sunt ij car. Et cxlij villani cum x bordariis habent iij car." (Extension, p. 8, l. 3.)
 - (5.) "Terra est xv car. In dominio sunt iij car. Et xl villani cum v bordariis habent xv car." (Extension, p. 8, l. 33.)
 - (6.) "Terra est ad xx car. In dominio sunt iij car. Et xxxij villani cum xxj bordariis habent xix car." (Extension, p. 12, l. 34.)
 - (7.) "In dominio est unum solin. Et ibi iij car et dimidia." (Extension, p. 13, l. 24.)
 - (8.) "Terra est xxvi car. In dominio sunt iij. Et xxxv villani, cum lvi bordariis habent xxx car." (Extension, p. 17, l. 32.)
 - (9.) "Tenet dimidium solin. Et ibi habet ij car. Et vij villanos cum ij bordariis habentes iij car." (Extension, p. 17, l. 36.)
 - (10.) "Terra est iij car. In dominio est unum solin. Et una car ibi. Et x villani cum ij car." (Extension, p. 20, l. 42.)
 - (11.) "Terra est j car. Et ibi est cum iij bordariis et ij servis." (Extension, p. 22, l. 22.)
 - (12.) "Terra est ij car. Ibi sunt, cum j villano, et iij bordariis et v servis." (Extension, p. 23, l. 30.)
 - (13.) "Terra est unus car. Et ibi est in dominio. Et vij villani cum vj bordariis habent j car." (Extension, p. 24, l. 7.)
 - (14.) "Terra est . . . In dominio nichil est, sed ij villani et iij bordarii ibi sunt." (Extension, p. 26, l. 4.)
 - (15.) "Terra est j car. In dominio j car et dimidia. Et vj villani cum uno bordario habent dimidium car." (Extension, p. 26, l. 49.)
 - (16.) "Terra est j car. Et ibi est in dominio." (Extension, p. 31, l. 18.)
 - (17.) "Terra est . . . In dominio est una car. Et ij villani cum j bordario habent ij animalia." (Extension, p. 31, l. 28.)
 - (18.) "Terra j car et dimidia. In dominio nichil est nisi j bordarius." (Extension, p. 35, l. 27.)
 - (19.) "Terra est xx car. In dominio non sunt car. Ibi xxix villani cum vj bordariis habent xl car." (Extension, p. 38, l. 35.)
 - (20.) "Terra est . . . In dominio nichil modo. Sed ix villani habent ibi ij car et dimidium." (Extension, p. 44, l. 13.)
 - (21.) "Terra est j car. In dominio sunt ij, et vij villani habent j car et dimidium." (Extension, p. 43, l. 2.)
 - (22.) "Tenet Odelard j solin, et ibi habet ij car." (Extension, p. 49, l. 10.)
 - (23.) "Tenet Gislebertus ij solins, dimidium jugum minus, et ibi habet j car et iij villanos cum j car." (Extension, p. 48, l. 12.)
 - (24.) "Terra est ij car. Et ibi sunt, cum vij bordariis." (Extension, p. 49, l. 18.)
 - (25.) "Terra est iij car. Ibi unus villanus, cum iij bordariis; manet—nulla ibi car." (Extension, p. 51, l. 23.)
 - (26.) "Tenet Alnod j jugum de Hugone. Sed nil ibi est." (Extension, p. 52, l. 14.)

It will be observed, in the above extracts, that, in the instances 4, 5, 6, 8, 15, and 21, the number of "car" mentioned in the details of the manor exceed the number assigned to the entire manor. There will be nothing contradictory, however, in the two statements, if "car" be extended "caruca," because more ploughs may have been kept than were, at the moment, actually needed for the work, but there could not possibly be more "carucates" in the details than in the total of the manor; and these are only a few instances, out of a large number, to be found in the entries of the Kent Survey.

In Nos. 1, 2, and 3, if "solin" be synonymous with "car" (as suggested in Note 47), it is almost necessary that in these passages "car" should be extended "caruca."

In No. 7, it is impossible that "car" should be rendered "caruca." "In domain there is one solin, and there are three carucates and a half there," would be a palpable contradiction; but extend "car" as "caruca," and all reads correctly. "In domain there is one solin, and there are three teams and a half there."

Similar remarks may be made on Nos. 9 and 10. In these cases it would not be possible, consistently with sense, to extend "car" otherwise than as "caruca."

Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 24, speak for themselves. "CAR," in these, CAR. must necessarily be extended—CARUCA. They (i.e. the Teams) are there. If we give the extension as *Carucate*, the remark, "Ibi sunt," They are there, would be absurd; the land, of course, was there.

Nos. 14, 18, 20, 26, "Nichil"—"Nothing there,"—evidently refers not to land, but to what is on the land; proving that, in the other instances, "car" is the implement used on the land, not the land itself.

No. 17 furnishes a strong confirmation that "caruca" is the proper extension of "car." We have here, "Two villans, with one bordar, have two animals;" that is, they have not a whole team, but only a portion of one. If "carucate" were the extension of "car," no portion of it would have been represented by any number of animals.

No. 19 necessarily requires the extension "caruca." It would be positively absurd to imagine such an entry as, "The land consists of twenty carucates. In demesne there are no carucates; twenty-nine villans there, with six bordars, have eleven carucates." But, substitute "ploughs" or "teams" for "carucates," it reads intelligibly.

Nos. 22 and 23 contain, perhaps, the most incontestable evidence of all, that "caruca" is the necessary extension of "car." "They hold (tenent) the land, and have (habent) there the ploughs or teams." These two cases are, methinks, decisive of the question.

In the instance of No. 25, by no ingenuity can "car" be extended otherwise than as "caruca." "There is the land of three teams. One villan and four bordars dwell there. There is no team there;" i.e. there is land enough for three teams, but there is none on the land. Now, extend this "car" as "carucate," and you obtain the following statement:—*The land consists of three carucates; one villan and four bordars dwell there. There is no carucate there;*—utterly unintelligible words.

Among the 'Consuetudines et Reddites' of Darent, as returned by a jury in the twelfth century, and recorded in a 'Register of the Customs of the Manors belonging to the Church of Rochester' (Cotton MSS. Vesp. A. xxij. f. 75), we have the following:—

"Et notandum, quod monachi habent unam carucam et dimidium in dominio et Rustici xij et dimidium."

In which passage *caruca* is written in *extenso*, precluding all doubt on the subject, as far as this instance is concerned.

In the Appendix, I purpose giving copious extracts from this Register, as furnishing most valuable elucidations of the question before us, and of other difficulties which we have been discussing.

Besides these direct evidences that "caruca" is the proper rendering of "car," we have other inferential testimony; e.g.—

"Extension," p. 12, l. 7, we have, "Tenet terram ad j Car;" and again, at line 34, "Terra ad xx Car;" and again, p. 50, l. 48, "Terra est ad j Car."

Surely this form of entry testifies that the intention of the Commissioners and their scribe was, to speak not of "carucate," but "caruca,"—to estimate the land by the number of teams it would employ in its cultivation.

Then again, it is universally allowed that the quantity of arable named, whether under the term "carucate," or "terra unus carucæ," signified as much land as could be tilled in one year, by one plough or team, besides the meadow and pasture for the plough oxen, and, perhaps, dwellings for the labourers, and the proper portion of fallow every year. In a few words, land enough to maintain, in all things, a plough-team.

In an Inquisition of the Manor of Halting, taken A.D. 1268 (see Appendix XXII.), we have, not only most conclusive evidence that "caruca" is the proper extension of "car," but also that, at that time, the measure of the arable land of the manor included allowance for the maintenance of the oxen; and further, though that question is not at this moment before us, we have the actual acreage of a carucate in that district given us. It is true that the date of this Inquisition is two centuries later than that of the Domesday Survey; still it must be remembered that the witnesses are testifying to the old-established customs of the Manor, not to practices of more recent date; and their statements may be taken as good presumptive evidence of the state of things in the time of the Survey itself.

CAR. The evidence of the witness under examination, viz. the Sacristan of Rochester, is recorded as follows:—

"Being asked how many plough-teams of land there are in the Manor of Halling, he says that, in the Manor of Halling, with its pertinencies, viz. Holborough and Cookston, there are, of custom, four plough-teams; but yet there are not four carucates of land."

"Being asked how he knows this, he says, that each carucate of land, by the custom of the district, contains one hundred and four acres of arable land, which quantity there is not in that Manor."

"Being asked how much the foressaid plough-teams in the Manor of Halling are worth, per annum, he says that, together with the pasture belonging to the maintenance of the animals working in the plough-teams, they are worth, per annum, seventeen pounds."

With the conclusive evidence which we here have, that the measurement of the land of a Manor, included the pasture, etc., required for the maintenance of the working oxen, we have an additional reason for extending "car" as "caruca," and not as "carcata," because "carcata," standing *per se*, would seem to imply the precise quantity of land actually ploughed, whereas "terra unius carucæ," "the land of one team," would give sufficient latitude for the pasture and fallow.

I will add one argument more, which seems to me to place the question beyond contradiction.

The constant use of the verb "habent," as governing "car," necessitates our using the extension "carucas." Had "carucatas" been the proper extension, it would have been preceded by the verb "tenet." The villans, etc., did not *possess* lands, they only *held* them,—but they did *possess* teams.

"Habet" would apply to the implements of agriculture; "tenet" to the holding of the land.

The villans would never be said "habere carucatas," but, with truth, were represented as "habentes carucas."

Under all these circumstances, I have deemed it best to extend "car" uniformly "caruca." At the same time, I repeat, there can be little doubt, that if the scribe himself had written the word *in extenso*, he would have used both "carcata" and "caruca," varying them according to the requirement of the context, all the time remembering that it was really a matter of indifference. If it were not so, I should have, in each instance, attempted a conjecture as to the probable rendering which, in such instance, the scribe would have adopted; but this would have been somewhat too vague a mode of proceeding. On the whole, therefore, it seemed best to pursue one uniform extension, and that, the one admissible in every case, which "caruca" is;—not so "carcata."

Another question arises, should the extension be "carucis," or "carucarum"? The Latin idiom admits of both; but I think I lean more to the latter. In the Ely MS. (Tib. A. vi.), which I have cited in Note 49, it is "carucis;" but in a transcript from Domesday, in the "Registrum Temporalium Ecclesiæ et Episcopatus Roffensis," preserved in the Registry at Rochester, it is "carucarum." The transcript was apparently made in the thirteenth century. I give the whole of the Southfleet entry, because it seems to favour my theory as to all the extensions which I have used:—

"DOMESDAY.—IN ROTULO WYNTONIENSIS.

"Episcopus tenet Suthflete. pro vij sulling se defend. Terra est xij carucarç. In dominio est una caruca, et xxv villani cum ix bor-

dellis habentes xij carucas—ibi vij servi et ix acre prati—silva x CAR. porcor—mō se defendit pro v sulling. Ibi est cēca. Tempore Regis Edwardi, et post, valuit xj libras, m^o xxi libras, et tamen reddit xxliij^o libras, et j unciam auri. De isto manerio est in Tūnebregg tū de silva et de tra q̄ app̄ciat xx sol."

Again, at p. 24, l. 7 (Extension), we have "Terra unius car"—in the original "uñ car." If intended for "una carcata," "una" would not have been abbreviated; "uñ," therefore, must be the abbreviation of "unius." But at p. 27, l. 38 (Extension), we have it distinctly written "Terra est unius car," which is decisive of the question.

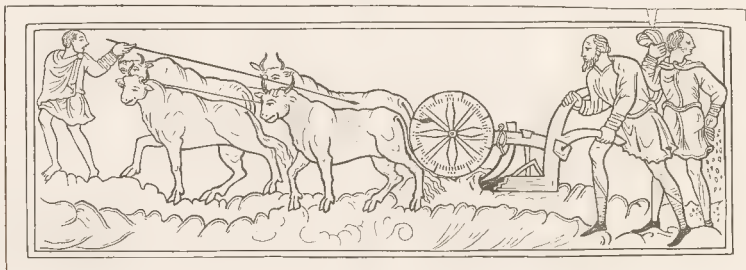
Again, if further evidence be yet needed, at p. 23, l. 7 (Extension), there is a parallel passage which justifies my use of "carucarum," in preference to "carucis." It is thus, "Terra est iij boum," not "iij bobus." "There is the land of three oxen."

And this furnishes a ready answer to an objection that has been raised to the extension "caruca," viz. that such entries as "dimidia car" must necessarily imply the half of a carcate, because it is absurd to talk of half a plough. Be it so; but there is no absurdity in speaking of half a team. In the instance before us, supposing the team to have consisted of eight oxen, three being no integral part of eight, the entry is simply, "The land of three oxen." Had there been sufficient land for four oxen, the entry, probably, would have been "half a car;" and this seems to imply that in all the other entries we are to consider the estimate as made, not from the "carcata," but the "caruca," or, rather, the animals that drew the "caruca."

Even at the present day, it is by no means an uncommon practice in Kent, to estimate the size of a farm by the number of teams required for its cultivation. When asking the size of a farm, I have frequently met with some such reply as this, "It will carry so many teams." They do not speak of "ploughs," but "teams;" as though the number of teams required for the cultivation of the farm furnished a *suo* estimate of its contents.

Deeming, therefore, "teams" to be the most satisfactory rendering of "car," I have adopted it throughout this survey: not that there is any substantial objection to the use of the word "plough," for surely the commonest reader, on meeting with the expression "half a plough," or "a quarter of a plough," would hardly be staggered, but feel at once that it meant half, or a quarter, of the number of the animals forming the team that drew the plough; but, as the use of the word "team" seems to be the most satisfactory and expressive, I abide by it in every instance.

In the British Museum (Cotton MSS., Tiberius B. v., part I, fol. 3) is a Saxon Almanack, illustrated by trickings of the work done in each month; among them is a plough with four oxen at work in the month of January. It is difficult to decide the date of this MS. with certainty; it is, apparently, of the eleventh century, but it bears evidence of having been copied from an earlier MS. Such as it is, I annex a woodcut of this group. Not that it is to be considered as at all representing the plough-team of the Survey, at least, as uniformly used in all counties, or even in Kent, for we have here only four oxen; yet supposing that the compiler of the Almanack intended to represent January ploughing, as distinct from that of Autumn, i.e. not the breaking up the ground to prepare for the sowing of wheat in autumn, but merely the ploughing down



CAR.

the summer fallows for the sowing of Lent corn; it was probably correct to represent the work as done by half the usual amount of beasts; for Fleta (lib. ii., cap. 78) gives these special directions for the guidance of the bailiff in his time, which, doubtless, differed little from such as would have been given in the eleventh century,—*Cum tempus affuerit rebinandi, ne profundo arent, carucaris inhibentur, sed levis sit caruca cursus, saltem ad herbarum et radicum destructionem*; i. e. *When the time arrives for reploughing the fallows, let the ploughmen be warned not to plough deep; but let the course of the plough be light, just sufficient to destroy weeds and roots.* According to these instructions, the full strength of an entire team would not have been required for January ploughing. The half—four oxen—would have sufficed. Still I am far from asserting that any such nice distinctions were in the mind of the compiler of this Almanack.

Mr. Morgan lays it down that the "plough," at that time, signified a team of eight oxen, and he quotes different parts of the Survey, as having that number specifically detailed. His quotations are chiefly taken from different manors in Hertfordshire, and he adds a quotation from Mr. Delisle:—

"Les dames de Caen attelaient huit bêtes à chacune de leurs charues d'outre-mer; ainsi, elles avaient à Aveingues, huit charues, chacune de huit bœufs." (*Études sur la Condition de la Classe Agricole et l'État de l'Agriculture, en Normandie au moyen âge.* Par Léopold Delisle. 531, 532.)

In Archdeacon Hale's 'Domesday of St. Paul's,' there are various entries indicating the number of oxen and horses employed in the plough-teams on the demesnes of the different Manors. At p. xv of the Introduction, the learned editor collects these entries in a tabular form, as follows:—

"The wainage of the Manor can be done with 2 ploughs of 8 head (*duobus carucis viij capitum*).

"Five ploughs (*caruce*) whereof iij have iij oxen and iij horses, and two, six horses each

"Four ploughs of x head (*quatuor caruce x capitum*).

"Three ploughs (*caruce*) of x head, viz. in each, viij oxen and ij horses.

"Two good ploughs (*caruce bone*) with xx head, viz. with x horses and x oxen.

"Two ploughs (*caruce*) of xx head, viz. with xij oxen and viij horses.

"Two ploughs (*caruce*) with xvj head, viz. half of horses and half of oxen.

"The wainage can be done with xij oxen, and 4 stotts.

"Hence, it appears that of whatever kind of animals the caruce, or teams, were formed, there were in each team not less than six, eight, or ten head of cattle, either horses alone, or beasts alone, or horses and beasts intermixed."

It would not be safe to venture any decisive opinion on the number of animals working in each plough at the time of the Survey in Kent. We may conjecture them to have been eight, but the practice in one county, as cited above, can be no certain guide to that pursued in another. At the present day, our four-horse plough, the usual team in Kent, is deemed preposterous in other counties, where lighter ploughs and smaller teams are used, as more suited to the soil, or the depth of ploughing adopted in those localities; and so, again, the practice at the periods cited above, furnishes no conclusion as to the usage in the eleventh century. Eight seems to be the probable number; and this conjecture is supported by the numbers, not integral parts of eight, which are named, when speaking of the animals on the land, in instances where there was not an entire team.

We have also corroborative evidence that eight was the usual amount of the beasts of a team in Kent, in the following passage from the 'Customs and Services of the Manor of Halling in Kent, as recorded in the Register of the Temporalities of the Church and Bishoprick of Rochester,' p. 88:—

Item. "All the tenants ought with each plough of eight animals to plough one acre of Beneherth." (See *Appendix XXII.*)

But, perhaps, we may be here asked,—what, after all, was the real acreage of a CARUCATE? To this we can only reply in the terms of an earlier Note (see Note 44), that the CARUCATE varied in different localities, according to the soil or depth of ploughing therein practised. It varied, also, according to the custom of the district as to the routine of fallows, etc.

According to Fleta (lib. ii., ch. 72), the system of agriculture adopted in his time (i. e. temp. Edw. I.), was to follow either the "tripartite" or "bipartite" system, i. e. a threefold or twofold course of cultivation. The former consisting of a rotation of winter corn, Lent corn, and fallow; the latter, one half for fallow and the other half for winter and Lent corn. If the former, viz. the "tripartite" system, be adopted, he says that the CARUCATE consists of 180 acres, inasmuch as 60 acres should be ploughed in winter, 60 in Lent, and 60 in summer, for fallow; if the latter, the "bipartite" system, then, he says, the CARUCATE consists of 160 acres,—half for fallow and half to be sown in winter and Lent. (See *Appendix XXII.*)

Supposing that this system prevailed also in the time of the Survey, we can gather from this passage, that the "tripartite" system was then followed in the common land of St. Martin's, near Dover, as cited in Note 44; and so, also, in the passage which I have quoted above in the present Note from the Inquisition of the Manor of Halling; the deposition of the witness, that "each carucate of land, by the custom of the district, contains one hundred and four-score acres of arable land," would imply that, at that time, viz. A.D. 1268, the "tripartite" system was adopted in that district. This information is distinctly obtained from these passages compared with the rule laid down by Fleta. But we are not a whit nearer a decided statement of any fixed acreage for the carucate; we are the rather confirmed in the opinion that no such fixed measurement existed, but that all depended on the soil, and the mode of husbandry adopted in any particular district. In a Survey of the Lands of the Hospitallers in England, made in the year 1338, which I edited for the Camden Society, the CARUCATE, at Standon, in Hertfordshire, is estimated at 100 acres; and at Hetherington, in Northamptonshire, at the same amount. (See *Hospitallers in England*, pp. 89 and 118.) It is evident, then, that we must not attempt anything more than such approximation to the contents of the CARUCATE, as can be gathered from the customs of the particular district that may happen to be under discussion, and can only revert to our original statement, that the CARUCATE consisted of as many acres as a plough could work in a year, together with the land necessary for the maintenance of the oxen, etc.

(54.)

Extension, p. 4, l. 19,—"*Inter totum valet lex solidos.*"

Translation, p. 94, l. 26,—"*In all it is worth seventy shillings.*"

The term "valet" represents, not the valuation of the Manor, but the annual returns from it,—in fact, the supposed annual value in money-rent, over and above the value of the predial services rendered by the tenants, if let to farm. In this instance, the entry records that the Demesne and Villenage together are annually worth seventy shillings, and that, in the time of King Edward, the annual value had been one hundred shillings. The cause of this difference in value we are left to conjecture. Throughout the survey, the annual value of the different Manors at these two periods is always given, and, very frequently, there is added the value at the time it came into the hands of present owner—(*quando receipt*). In a large majority of cases, the annual value at the time of the Survey was greater than it was in the Confessor's time. In the instance before us, there is a depreciation in value, how arising, we know not;—perhaps there was now a smaller portion under cultivation than formerly. Yet, I must not be supposed as stating too dogmatically my opinion that *Valet* represents the annual rental, and not the valuation of the entire fee of the estate, because I am aware that the contrary has been maintained by writers of great authority; I therefore advance my opinion with much diffidence. I was first attracted to this view by the entry at page 45 (Extension), l. 18,—*Ibi est unus Villanus redens vij solidos, et tantum valet.* This entry indicates very decisively that it is the annual value which is represented in this particular instance by the term *valet*; and this view is confirmed by the frequent use of the word *reddit*, in the clauses of the Survey, where we usually find *valet*.

I should still, however, have hesitated in declaring my opinion, but for the strong confirmation given to it by Archdeacon Hale in his oft-cited 'Introduction.' The question being one of great importance, I am sure that the readers of these observations will

VALET.

be thankful for the insertion here of the Archdeacon's learned statements:—

"Such phrases as 'valet' and 'valuit' would seem to indicate the value of the whole estate, and such is the interpretation of the term, which has been adopted by the learned Dr. Nash, in his 'Commentary upon the Domesday of Worcestershire,' and probably by other writers. A comparison, however, of the Inquisitions of Manors in the Exchequer Domesday, both with each other, and with Inquisitions of the St. Paul's Domesdays, will render it probable that the terms 'valet' and 'valuit' do not represent the value of the whole estate, but only the annual profit derived from money rents."

The Archdeacon then gives, in four parallel columns, the entries in the Survey of some Royal and Ecclesiastical Manors. In two of each, the value is given under the terms "T. R. E. valuit" et "modo valet" (naming the sums); and in the other two it is, in one case, "T. R. E. valebat iij libras et post xl solidos, modo lx solidos,—tamen est ad firmam de iij libris;" and, in the other, "T. R. E. valebat xx libras, et post xvj libras, modo xxx libras. *Tamen reddidit de firma xl libras, sed diu non potest pati,*" which leads him to remark:—

"Since in very many cases it is the annual value, at which the estate was let to farm, or the annual rent [actually] received, which is recorded in the Inquisition, we have ground for conjecture that it was the annual value which was sought to be ascertained in the Inquisition, and which is, accordingly, expressed by the term *valet*, or *valuit*,—the truth of the conjecture being confirmed by its solving nearly all the difficulties which follow from the supposition that 'valet' means the value of the fee simple of the estate, and also by reconciling the different descriptions of value with each other. It will be observed, that in two of these manors, their value put *ad firmam* exceeded the other certified value. It is then obvious, that all the values of these [four] manors are annual values; and there being no reason to imagine, that, in these manors the term *valet* is employed in a peculiar sense, we conclude that generally, and in other cases where the value of the estate put to farm is not given, the word *valet* also means annual value.

"It is further to be observed, that, in the 'Exchequer Domesday,' the terms *redditis* and *redditus* frequently supply the place of *valet* and, in three cases, as *redditus per annum*. These are a few out of many instances which might be adduced to confirm the suggestion, that *valet*, throughout the 'Exchequer Domesday' means only the annual value of money-rent, or the sum which the estate was worth when let to farm." (Introduction to 'Domesday of St. Paul's'.)

(55.)

Extension, p. 4, l. 23; "*Ni quidam Francigena habet j carucam.*"
Translation, p. 94, l. 29,—"*A certain Frenchman has one team there.*"

FRANCIGENA.

"Francigena," according to Kelham, was "a Frenchman born, a foreigner, an alien, in contradistinction to an Englishman," and in a note he adds, that the name was not necessarily confined to a Frenchman, but "applied to all persons who could not prove themselves to be English."

But a question here arises, what was the *status* of the *Francigena* in a Manor? With regard to his position in the State, he was to be liable to the same taxation as an Englishman. Among the laws of King William III., ch. iv. (according to Thorpe's arrangement, vol. i. p. 491), is the following:—

"DE JURE NORMANORUM QUI ANTE ADVENTUM GUILLIELMI CIVIS
FUTURIS ANGLI SINT

"Et omnis Francigena qui, tempore Edwardi propinqui nostri, fuit in Anglia particeps consuetudinum Anglorum, quod ipsi dicunt an hlot et an scote, persolvat secundum legem Anglorum."

And in his 'Glossary,' sub "Schot and Loth, Scot and Lot," he says, "All taxes in general are usually understood under this denomination. Scot is the A. S. 'scet' money, tax, contribution;—'Contribuciones publice scotta' appellaverunt veteres. Lot, A. S. 'hlot,' sort, symbolum, pars tributi sive solutionis aliquis, quam inter alios quis tenetur prestare." (Spelman.)

The "Francigena," then, according to the above, was a naturalized Englishman; but, in the passage before us, it is difficult to state positively what his position was in the Manor. He is named

separate and distinct from the "Villani" and the "Bordarii;" he *FRANCIGENA* was not one of the tenants of the Manor, either in villenage or bordage, and thus, apparently, a free tenant. The name frequently occurs in the Survey, and, generally, under similar circumstances.

(56.)

Extension, p. 4, l. 24,—"*Canonici calumniantur.*"
Translation, p. 94, l. 31,—"*The Canons claim it.*"

If we refer to p. 2, l. 29 (Extension), we shall find this William Odo. Fitz-Oger among those creatures of Odo holding of him twenty-nine messuages which properly belonged to the King, but which the Bishop seems to have appropriated to himself; and here we have another instance of his boundless spoliations. He has seized a monastery in Dover, the property of the Canons of St. Martin, and placed in it this same William Fitz-Oger as his tenant. The Canons take care to have their claim recorded in the Survey, and they must have produced good evidence of that claim, or the Commissioners would not have allowed it to appear in their return.

(57.)

Extension, p. 4, l. 35,—"*Cum iij servis.*"
Translation, p. 94, l. 39,—"*With four slaves.*"

We shall find no better account of the "Servus" than in the *Servi*. eighth chapter of Kemble's 'Saxons in England,' wherein he discusses at great length the different circumstances which reduced men to the state of slavery, and describes the actual condition of the slave himself when thus reduced to that state. We have not space to follow that learned author through all his elaborate statements; we will, however, select sufficient for the purpose of explaining who the "Servi" of Domesday were, always remembering that Kemble's description refers to a state of things many years anterior to the time of the Survey, and that therefore it must be taken with many modifications, and, in most parts, as relating to the original of the *Servi*, rather than to their exact position at this time.

First, as to the circumstances which reduce to slavery, he says, —

"Without confining ourselves to the definition in the law of Henry I. (see Appendix XXIII.), we may distribute the different kinds of slaves into classes, according to the different grounds of slavery. Thus, they are *serfs casu* or *natura*: and the *serfs casu* comprise (1) *serfs* by the fortune of war, (2) by marriage; (3) by settlement; (4) by voluntary surrender; (5) by crime; (6) by superior legal power; (7) and by illegal power or injustice. The remaining class are *serfs natura*, or by birth.

"(1.) The *serfs* by fortune of war were those who were not left under the public law, to enjoy a portion of their ancient freedom and possessions, but were actually reduced to a state of predial or menial servitude by their captors, and either reserved for household drudgery, or sold, at their arbitrary will." Thus, the original slaves of the Saxons were the vanquished Britons.

"(2.) The *serf* by marriage was the free man or free woman who contracted that bond with a slave; in this case, the free party sank to the condition of the unfree

"(3.) The *serf* by settlement is he who has taken up his abode in a district exclusively inhabited by the unfree," etc.

We need not follow Kemble in his description of this class of "Servi," because it hardly bears upon the time of the Survey, unless it be that passage which he gives in a note, that, among this class may be reckoned "malefactors, who sought an asylum in church or other privileged lands, and who sometimes formed a very considerable number of dependants or retainers."

"(4.) The *serf* by voluntary surrender—the *sua datione servus* of Henry's law Even the law of the Germans, so generally favourable to liberty, contemplates and provides for the case of such a voluntary servitude. This might arise in various ways: (1.) For example, a time of severe scarcity, such as are only too often recorded in our ancient annals, unquestionably drove even the free to the cruel alternative of either starvation or servitude. 'Subdebant se pauperes servitio, ut quantumcumque de alimentis porrigerent' (i. e. The poor submitted themselves to servitude that they might obtain however little of aliment), says Gregory of Tours, vii. 45. Gildas tells a similar tale of the Britons (see Appendix); and, even as late as the Norman conquest,

SERVI

we find Gættled, a lady, directing by her will the manumission of all those who had bent their heads in the evil days for food.

"(ii.) Another was, no doubt, debt, incurred either through poverty or crime; and, when the days of fierce and cruel warfare had passed away, this must have been the most fertile source of servitude. I have not found among the Anglo-Saxon remains any example of slavery voluntarily incurred by the insolvent debtor; but the whole course of analogy is in favour of its existence, and Marculf supplies us with the formula by which, among the Franks, the debtor surrendered his freedom to the creditor. It may be presumed that this servitude had a term, and that a certain period of servile labour was considered equivalent to the debt.

"(iii.) The case of crime was undoubtedly a very common one, especially as those whose necessities were the most likely to bring them in collision with the law, were those also who were least able to fulfil its requirements, by payment of the fines attached to their offences. The criminal whose own means were insufficient, and whose relatives, or lord, would not assist him to make up the legal fine he had incurred, was either compelled to surrender himself to the plaintiff, or to some third party, who paid the sum for him by agreement with the aggrieved party. This was technically called a *vingian*, and such a serf was called a *witeþow*, convict, or criminal slave. These are the *servi redemptionis* of Henry the First.

"(iv.) Serfs by force or power are not those comprised in the first class of these divisions, or serfs by the fortune of war; these, of course, have lost their freedom through superior force. But the class under consideration are such as have been reduced to servitude by the legal act of those who had a right to dispose of them; as, for instance, a son or daughter by the act of the father. It is painful to record a fact so abhorrent to our Christian feelings, but there cannot be the least doubt that this right was both admitted and acted upon. (See *Appendix XXIII*.)

"(v.) The next head includes the serfs by reason of crime. The distinction between these and the class of criminals who became slaves through compact and redemption, (*i.e.*, the *witeþow* of No. 4, III.), is, that in their case servitude was the direct punishment of their offence, and not merely an indirect or mediate consequence."

Kemble next proceeds to discuss the distinctions between these two cases; but it will be unnecessary for us to enter into these minute discrepancies. Among the instances which he gives of servitude as direct punishment for crime, is the following:—

"Grimm cites the following case:—*Richūda, quæ libertatem suam foris dando polluit, amittit . . . filias illorum libere permanent . . . nisi forte adulterio vel fornicatione pollutantur.*" It is true that the Anglo-Saxon laws do not give us any enactment of a corresponding nature; nevertheless, I entertain no doubt that fornication was a ground of slavery in the case both of man and woman."

Kemble had evidently overlooked that passage in the description of the laws prevailing in Kent (Extension, p. 3, l. 30) which declares that, in cases of adultery, the punishment upon both man and woman is slavery. (See note 33, p. 150, *supra*.)

He omits giving any example of his sixth head of *servi casu*, viz. those made so by superior legal power—including them, probably, among the cases of those whose crimes incurred the penalty of slavery.

With regard to the seventh case of "*servi casu*," viz. those who have been reduced to slavery by illegal power, or injustice, he remarks:—

"Illegitimate children, poor relations, unfriended strangers, young persons without power of self-defence, may thus have been seduced or forced into a servile condition of life, escape from which was always difficult, inasmuch as there is necessarily a *primæ facie* case against the serf, and he can have no standing in the court composed only of the free."

With this case Kemble closes his list of those classes who are *servi natura nati*.

He then discusses the other great division, which includes all the *servi natura nati*, or serfs by reason of unfree birth:

"And as these are necessarily the children either of parents who are both unfree, or (under particular circumstances) of one unfree parent, it follows that their hereditary condition may arise from any one of the conditions heretofore under examination. All the legitimate children of two serfs are themselves irrecoverably serfs." We need not follow Kemble through all his arguments and references to authorities in discussing the "distinctions that may arise where the parents are of unequal condition, as where the mother is free, the father unfree, and *vice versa*;"—that is, in cases where there has been marriage between the parents; but, if there has been no marriage, "the chattel thrown into the world, like any other war or stray, belongs *domino laici* (to the Lord of the Manor); it has a value, can be worked or sold; it is treasure trove of a sort, and, as it

belongs to nobody else, falls to the Lord, as a compensation probably for the loss of his serf's services during pregnancy and the nonage of the child. Whatever the origin of serfage may have been, it can hardly be questioned that the lot of the serf was a hard one; and this, perhaps, not so much from the amount of labour required of him, as from the total irresponsibility of the master, in the eye of the law, as to all dealings between himself and his *þrow* (*i.e.* his slave).¹ The Christian clergy, indeed, did all they could to mitigate its hardships, but when has even Christianity itself been triumphant over the selfishness and the passions of the mass of men?

"In [the] contemplation of [the] law, in fact, the slave is the absolute property of his lord, a chattel to be disposed of at the lord's pleasure, and having a value only for the benefit of the lord, or of some public authority in his place. The serf cannot represent himself or others: his interests must be guarded by others, for he himself has no standing in any public court. He is not in any *frithborh*, or association for mutual guarantee, for he has nothing of his own to defend, and no power to defend what another has. If he be slain by a stranger, his lord claims the damages, and not his children: if the lord himself slay him, it is but the loss of so much value, — a horse, an ox, gone—more or less.¹ Out of his death no feud can arise, for the relatives who allowed him to fall into, or remain in slavery, have renounced the family bond. . . .

"But yet there was a gleam of hope: one solitary ray that made even the surrounding darkness tolerable, and may have cheered the broken-hearted serf through years of unrequited toil and suffering. The law that reduced him to slavery made it also possible that he should be restored to freedom. It did not shut from him this blessing, however distant it might seem. . . . It was the especial honour and glory of Christianity, that, while it broke the spiritual bonds of sin, it ever actively laboured to relieve the heavy burthen of social servitude. We are distinctly told that Bishop Wilfrid, on receiving the grant of Selsey from Cudwealga of Wessex, immediately manumitted two hundred and fifty unfortunates, whom he found there attached to the soil,—that those, whom by baptism he had rescued from servitude to devils, might, by the grant of liberty, be rescued from servitude to man. (Bed. H. E., iv., 13.) In this spirit of charity, the clergy obtained respite from labour for the *þrow* (the slave) on the Sabbath, on certain high festivals, and on the days which preceded or followed them. (Laws of Whitred, 9, 10—Thorpe, vol. i. p. 39.) Laws of Ine, 3, p. 105; Laws of Edward and Guthrum, 7, p. 171; Laws of Ethelred, viii., 2, p. 337.)

"The Lord who compelled his *þrow* (slave) to labour between the sunset on Saturday and the sunset on Sunday forfeited him altogether. (Laws of Ine, 3—Thorpe, i. p. 105). . . . To their merciful intervention it must also be ascribed, that the will of a Saxon proprietor, like as well as clerical, so constantly directs the manumission of a number of serfs, for the soul's heal of the testator. . . .

"From what has been already cited, it must be evident that there was a constantly growing tendency in favour of freedom, that the clergy suggested every motive, and the law made every possible effort, at least to diminish the more grievous circumstances of servitude. It is, moreover, to be borne in mind, that a very large proportion of the *þrowas* (slaves), at any given time, were, in reality, criminal serfs—convicts expiating their offences by their sufferings."

"Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I am disposed to think, that the mere material condition of the unfree population was not necessarily, or generally, one of great hardship. It seems doubtful whether the labour of the serf was practically more severe, or the remuneration much less, than that of an agricultural labourer in this country at this day: his lord was bound to feed him for his own sake, and if, when old and worn out, he wished to rid himself of a useless burthen, he could by an act of emancipation, hand over his broken-down labourer to the care of a Church, with all its faults, never totally lost sight of the Divine precepts of charity. We are not altogether without the means of judging as to the condition of the serf, and the provision made for him. Although the instances which we may cite are not all, either of one period, or one country, or, indeed, derived from compilations having the authority of law, they show sufficiently what opinion was entertained on this subject among the ruling classes. In the prose version of Salomon and Saturn, it is said, that every serf ought to receive yearly seven hundred and thirty leaves, that is, two leaves a day, beside morning meals and noon meals; this cannot be said to be a very niggardly portion. Again, the valuable document entitled, *Rectitudines singulorum personarum*, gives details respecting the allowances made to the serfs in various pradal or domestic capacities, which would induce a belief, not only that they were tolerably provided for, but even enabled, by the exertion of skill and industry, to lay up funds of their own towards the purchase of their freedom, the redemption of their children, or the alleviation of their own poverty." ('Saxons in England,' vol. i. pp. 193 to 215.)

¹ But see p. 176, *infra*, the note from Bracton, cited by Sir H. Ellis.

SERVI.

SERV.

It is difficult to pass over without remark the suggestion here made by Kemble that the "Servus" of the time of which we are speaking was, after all, in no worse position than is the agricultural labourer of the present day. The experience of nearly half a century in watching over the privations and hardships and sufferings of this class, enables me to confirm the assertion,—ay, to the very letter. The agricultural labourer is, to all intents and purposes, a slave; though happily, ignorant of his bondage. The very Poor Laws of which we make our national boast, are often converted into engines to rivet his fetters. Removing all conscientious responsibility from the employer (according to his own interpretation of them), the heart even of many an otherwise benevolent man becomes as it were steeled against the labourer who, when his master fails him, can claim parochial relief; the employer feels that the man is not destitute, for the entire parish is bound to maintain him; upon them lies the responsibility, not upon himself. Even under the immense changes that have been made in the Poor Laws by recent Acts of Parliament, mitigation of this evil there is none; nay, the hand of the oppressor, should any such arise, is rather strengthened than otherwise.

In proof of the correctness of this assertion, I will state a few facts that have come under my own observation.

The first case that I shall adduce was one that occurred during the existence of the old Poor Law system. A hard-working man, with a numerous family dependent on him for maintenance, applied to the occupier of a large farm for employment, asking the then market price of daily labour for his wages. The farmer offered half this amount, which was at once very naturally refused, as insufficient to keep the unfortunate applicant from starvation. The only reply he received was, "Then, you can go to the workhouse." The poor fellow, of necessity, applied for parochial relief. It was granted him because it could not, in his circumstances, be legally refused; but the hard-hearted employer of labour summoned him before the magistrates for the offence of throwing himself and his family upon the parish, when he might have obtained employment, had he chosen to take it, and he was committed to prison accordingly. It is difficult to conceive any part of the bondage endured by the ancient "Servus" as more complete slavery than this. Assuredly, the former was in the best position of the two.

Another case I will name, as having occurred since the "amendment," as it is called, of the Poor Laws.

A poor labouring man was attacked by sickness, and disabled from work. On applying to the Board of Guardians for relief, his petition was rejected, on the plea that his family was not sufficiently numerous to entitle him to parochial assistance. From his employer he could get nothing but "Go to the relieving officer." This official could only report from the Board, that there was no hope of his being allowed relief in his own home; that, if any were given him, it must be in the Union House, to which, in that case, he must be removed, with his wife and children, not to live together there, but the wife parted from her husband, and the children from their parents, their home, meanwhile, broken up, and their little miserable furniture seized and sold from them by the parish. There was no resource but the miserable prospect of the Union House, or such alms for immediate relief as the minister of the parish could give or procure for him from the charitable; his employer, meanwhile, revelling in the abundance of a large farm, and sheltering himself under the hypocritical subterfuge that the duty of relieving his disabled workman rested with the parish, not with himself, and that if the poor fellow was pitilessly driven from pillar to post, the law alone was to blame.

No "Servus" of old could have fallen into this state of helpless wretchedness, for his lord was bound to feed and maintain him in sickness and in health. But the days of chivalry have passed away; and, instead of the generous impulses which (notwithstanding the tyranny natural to almost boundless power) moved the lordly owner of countless manors towards his dependants and serfs, we have the agricultural population almost entirely in the employ and power of individuals, any one of whom, if he happen to be selfish and hard-hearted, deeming the acquisition of money to be the sole object of life,—may display this hateful spirit to his poor, helpless workman, as in the instance cited above.

In justice, however, to the employers who have come under my own cognizance, I gladly assert that such instances as those which I have adduced are of very rare occurrence. My only object has

been to illustrate the comparative positions of the ancient "Servus" and the agricultural labourer of the present day, and to show that the machinery is still extant to make the latter the worse of the two.

In one respect, the appointment of a Board of Guardians to take care of the poor operates banefully against them, inasmuch as it saves the conscience of the ratepayer or overseer, by transferring all responsibility to a body of men unknown, individually, to the poor of any parish, and therefore they are secure in their exemption from personal censure and the reproaches of their suffering parishioners. The conscience of a corporation is proverbially of a most elastic nature; any one individual among them, if it be his inclination to do so, may boast in public of his charitable and benevolent disposition; forgetting his exactions and niggardly treatment of his own labourers, and the scenes which occur between him and these his dependants at home; he may attend public meetings, and advocate eloquently the cause of the poor, thereby obtaining an influential and popular name; but follow this individual to his seat at the Board, where the character that he has acquired by his public display of sympathy for the poor gives him great authority and power, and those he now uses in precisely an opposite direction to that which might naturally have been expected from him. Here, at the Board, there is no stern-heartedness, no mean evasion, of which he is incapable. Here he can throw the responsibility upon others, without injuring his own popularity. He will here relentlessly rivet the chains of the poor, and return home with tears in his eyes, bewailing the sternness of the law which has compelled him to a cruel and adverse decision, and forbid the indulgence of all the kinder feelings of his nature.

Let me not be supposed to be casting reproach on the parties usually constituting these Boards. Such cases as that which I have adduced are of very rare occurrence; but being fully cognizant of the truth of this one (albeit the existence of such a contemptible character is hardly credible), I record it here as evidence of Kemble's assertion that the "Servus" in 'Domesday' was not subjected to greater hardships than may sometimes be inflicted on the agricultural labourer of the present day; and as proof that prodigious power of persecution and tyranny over the poor is still left, should any evil-minded, artful, designing individual, like the one that I have put forth, devote himself, by duplicity and dissimulation, to the acquisition of such influence and power, as enable him to reduce the agricultural labourer to a state of serfdom more intolerable than that of the ancient "Servus." The machinery is there, and the wicked will use it; though, happily, men capable of such inquiry are rarely to be found.

If we may judge of the real feelings of the "Servus" of the Saxon period by comparing it with those frequently exhibited by the actual slave of the present day, in countries where slavery is recognized, we may well suppose that their sense of bondage did not lie heavily upon them. Again and again I have been told by those long resident in Turkey and Egypt, that if an offer of freedom be made to the slave, he is reluctant to accept it, and feels far happier under the shelter and protection of his master than he can expect to be, if sent forth to the world free, to form such connection and earn such livelihood as his new state of freedom might permit.

After all, is not the following the ethical elucidation of that which to ordinary minds appears a singular and unaccountable fatuity?

The free labourer, as he calls himself, enters into a contract with his master, each naturally striving to make the best terms in his power; and, in forming this contract, the employer has a fearful advantage over the individual seeking employment, in the threat of the workhouse to one unwilling to accept his terms. The contract concluded, the labourer makes the best he can of his bargain; his heart is not with his employer; all his care is to spare his strength as much as possible, and to do no more work than can be rigidly required of him. The master, on the other hand, is ever fretting and fuming at being badly served; there is constant hostility between them, and no bond of affection can ever bind them together. Nay, more, when the labourer of the present day, free man as he deems himself to be, is treated with a tyranny that makes his service to his master little else than actual bondage, assuredly "the iron enters into his soul" with keener pang than any ever felt by the man who knows himself to be nothing but a Slave.

Now, take the case of the real "Servus." There is no money

SERV.

SERV. bargain between him and his master, to engender doubts and jealousies; the mere impulse of human nature induces the master to have a feeling of compassion for the being that is entirely in his power. Thence ensues much kindness,—never thrown away upon the friendless,—the slave feels that he has a friend and protector in his master, and therefore attaches himself strongly to him. A mutual affection and regard hence springs up between them.—Verily, “there still remaineth a Soul of good amidst things evil.”

In exemplification of this, let us here recall two instances that occur in Holy Writ. First, that touching passage from the Second Book of Kings, chap. v. :—

“Now Naaman, captain of the host of the King of Syria, was a great man with his master, and honourable, because, by him the Lord had given deliverance unto Syria; he was also a mighty man in valour, but he was a leper. And the Syrians had gone out by companies, and had brought away captive out of the land of Israel a little maid; and she waited on Naaman's wife. And she said unto her mistress, would God my lord were with the prophet that is in Samaria! for he would recover him of his leprosy. And one went in and told his lord, saying, thus and thus said the maid that is of the land of Israel. And the King of Syria said, Go to, go, I will send a letter unto the King of Israel.”

Here, assuredly, is most touching and resistless evidence that the captive maid of Israel had been treated kindly by her mistress, for whom, in return, she felt a tender interest.

Take, again, the tale of the lordly centurion, in the Gospel (Luke vii. 2), whose servant (δούλος—*Slave*) was

“Dear unto him, sick, and ready to die. And when he heard of Jesus, he sent unto him the elders of the Jews, beseeching him that he would come and heal his servant. And, when they came to Jesus, they besought him instantly, saying that he was worthy for whom he should do this, for he loveth our nation and hath built us a synagogue.”

Their prayer is at once heard—

“And they that were sent, returning to the house, found the servant whole that had been sick.”

Here is another instance of the affection subsisting between a master and his slave—“he was dear unto him.” The former, a man high in authority and of lordly power, full of love and compassion for his servant, and sparing no pains to see him restored to health.

Contrast the conduct of this centurion with the heartless reply of the master to his labourer, as cited above,—“Do not pester me; go to the relieving officer,”—knowing all the time that this was mere mockery, it not being in the power of that official to grant any relief; and we may well cease to boast of what is called modern freedom, or to deceive ourselves with the idea that the position of the “Slave” in ancient times was one of unmitigated misery, or that he suffered more hardships than the agricultural labourer of the present day.

But it is time that I close this long digression. I should not have attempted it, had it not seemed to me of real historical importance that, in comparing the state of ancient serfdom with the so-called free labour of the present day, I should record the results of my own experience for the use of those who have never been behind the scenes, and, consequently, have little conception of what is daily passing unobserved around them,—even of the fact that the “Servus” still exists, however he may strive to conceal from himself the real position in which he passes his life.

And now let us close these comparisons by reverting, once more, to Kemble's elaborate discussion.

To sum up their result, we gather that the “Servus,”—or “Nativus,” as he is called in the Conqueror's laws,—the “*peow*” of the Anglo-Saxons, had become a slave, either by the chances of war, or by sale or delivery into that state by those who had the legal power so to dispose of him,—or by his own voluntary sale of himself,—or as being the child or descendant of those who had, by any of those means, become slaves—and that there was always a hope before him of manumission.

Having thus explained the origin and prospects of the servile condition, we will say a few words as to the duties imposed upon the SERV. on the demesne lands of the Manor :—

“From the same authority” (the *Rectitudines*), says Kemble, “we may

conclude that on an estate in general, serfs discharged the functions of SERV. ploughman, shepherd, goatherd, swineherd, oxherd, and cowherd, barn-man, sower, hayward, woodward, dairymaid, and beadle or messenger. (See Appendix XXIII.) While the Genet, Cotsetle, Gebur, Becere,¹ and Gafolswán,² were probably poor freemen, from whom a certain portion of labour could be demanded in consideration of their holdings,³ or a certain rent (gafol) reserved out of the produce of the hives, flocks, or herds committed to their care: and these formed the class of the *Læt* and *Esne*,⁴ poor mercenaries, serving for hire or for their land, but not yet reduced to so low a scale as the *peow* (the servus).” (‘Saxons in England,’ vol. i. p. 215)

I cannot resist inserting here a most graphic picture of the tone of feeling incident to the life and occupations of the SERV. as disclosed to us most vividly in that interesting MS. called ‘Ælfric's Dialogue,’ for the publication of which, in the ‘*Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*,’ we are deeply indebted to Mr. Thorpe.

A Master is supposed to be questioning his scholars on their various occupation in life. Among the rest he asks—

“M. What do those your comrades know?”

“S. Some are ploughmen,—some shepherds,—some herdsmen,—some are also huntsmen,—some fishermen,—some falconers, etc. etc.

“M. What do you say, Ploughman, how do you work at your task?”

“P. Oh, my Lord, I toil too much. I go out at break of day, driving the oxen to the field, and I yoke them to the plough,—there is no winter so sharp that I dare keep at home, for fear of my master; but having yoked my oxen, and fastened my share and coulter, I am bound to plough, every day, a full acre or more.

“M. Have you any mate?”

“P. I have a boy driving the oxen with a goad, who is even already hoarse with cold and hallooing.

“M. What more do you do in a day?”

“P. Certainly I have still more to do. I must fill the oxen's cribs with hay, and give them water, and carry out their dung.

“M. Oh! oh!—it is great labour.

“P. Yes, the labour is great,—because I am not free!

“M. What say you, Shepherd; have you any toil?”

“S. Yes, I have. In the first of the morning I drive my sheep to the pastures, and I stand over them, in heat and cold, with my dogs, lest the wolves devour them,—and I bring them back to the folds, and milk them twice a day; and besides that, I shift their folds, and make cheese and butter,—and am faithful to my master.

“M. Ho! Herdsman, what work do you do?”

“H. Oh, my Lord! I toil much,—when the ploughman unyokes his oxen, I take them to the pastures, and, all night, I stand over them, keeping watch for thieves,—and again, in the first of the morning, I hand them over to the ploughman, well fed and watered.”



Fleta, in his chapter on the duties of the ploughman (Lib. II. cap. 78, *De Fugatoribus Curvatorum*), lays down rules for the treatment of the beasts, when at work in the fields, and again when at rest in their stalls, which I do not hesitate to transcribe here, as a very pleasing commentary on the little dialogue which I have cited from Ælfric :—

“Fugatorum autem ars est, ut boves seque sciant conjunctos fugare,—ipsos non percutiendo, pungendo, seu gravando. § 2. Non enim esse debent melancholici, vel iracundi, sed gavis, cantantes, et letabundi, ut per melodiam et cantica, boves in suis laboribus quodammodo delectentur, ipsique foragium et prabendam deferre,—ipsosque debent amare, et noctanter cubitare cum eisdem, ipsosque prurire, striliare, torcare, bene in omnibus custodire, prospiciendo ne foragium eorum furatur, vel prabendam; nec pro duabus noctibus simul, vel tribus, fiat liberatio festi vel ieiunii, sed paulatim de die in diem, prout fuerit necessarium, liberetur eisdem: nec quod candelam habeant, prout dictum est, sustineantur.”

This kindly, joyous cheering of his beasts by the ploughman, the avoidance of flogging or goading, or any the slightest cruelty or irritability towards them when at work; and the enjoyment that they be cleaned, carried down, and well and carefully foddered

¹ Bee-mastor.

² A tenant who paid a portion of his swine for the privilege of feeding them on the lands of the Manor.

³ “This is the *Reket* of Slavonic countries,—the *Operatio* of our Norman law :—a mere labour-rent, necessary in countries where there is no accumulated capital, and wealth (for want of markets) consists only in land, and limbs whereunto to till it.”

⁴ The *Bordars* of the Surrey.

⁵ See Note 52, p. 168, *supra*, where the duties of the GENET are enumerated.

before dark, and that the most tender care be taken of them in their stalls,—even such terms as *ipsoque debent amare* being added to the injunction,—is charming to read, and might well be translated, printed, and suspended in every labourer's cottage in the kingdom.

Our ploughboy in Kent, though occasionally cheering himself (perhaps, too, his beasts in listening to him) by whistling and singing, is somewhat reticent in talking to his team when at work in the fields. He stimulates them more by the sound of his whip than that of his voice. I purposely say *sound*, because he is rarely cruel in flogging them. But in the western parts of Cornwall, during the ploughing season, for many a mile, the ringing sounds of the ploughman's voice may be heard, as he cheers on his beasts to their work. When rambling among the shady lanes there, I have often been reminded of that reply in our dialogue,—“I have a boy driving the oxen, who is already hoarse with hallooing.”

In p. 173, *supra*, I have quoted Kemble's observations on the hopes held out to the *SERVUS* of ultimate manumission, and the great efforts made by the Church to secure to him this blessing, and to ameliorate his present state. The Anglo-Saxon laws, also, were constantly labouring in that direction; indeed, as Sir Henry Ellis observes,

“The amelioration of the *SERVUS* from anything like absolute slavery, forms a strong feature in the Anglo-Saxon laws: and we have the authority of Bracton, at a later period, for asserting that, however unhappy the condition of the *SERVUS* was in other respects, yet their lives and their limbs were under the protection of the laws, so that, if the master killed his bondman, he was subject to the same punishment as if he had killed any other person.” (Bracton, lib. i. 9.)

Kemble gives various forms of manumission, as used by the Saxons, and in the Laws of the Conqueror (III. xv.—Thorpe, i. p. 498, see *Appendix XXIII*), we have an enactment setting out the form of emancipation to be adopted. In the next chapter (xvi.) it is enacted, that if a slave remained in a city or walled town, or in any of the king's castles for a year and a day, without being claimed by his Lord, he was, thenceforth, and for ever, emancipated from slavery.

In the Charters, Inquisitions, etc., of the thirteenth century, we hardly ever find a trace of slavery then existing. I have a strong impression that the system had entirely died out, through the spirit of the laws and the benevolence of the Lords, influenced by their Clergy, in the course of two or three generations after the Conquest. Madox, in his ‘*Formulare*,’ certainly gives several instances of sales of “*Nativi*,” apparently in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, though no actual dates are assigned, and one in A.D. 1317 (no. 556). He also gives deeds of the emancipation of “*Nativi*” (i. e. slaves), whom he, in the margin calls “*Villains*,”—one of the time of Ric. II.; another, t. Hen. V.; and the last, incredible as it may appear, as late as 2 Hen. VIII., which is an enfranchisement by George Nevile, Lord of Bergevenny, of his “*Nativus*,” Andrew Borde.

Difficult as it may be to believe in the existence of actual Slavery in the year 1510, yet the words of this enfranchisement are so precise and clear that no one who reads them can any longer entertain a doubt on the subject. Madox gives them as transcribed from an original document, *ex autographo*.

The following literal translation of them into English will form a fit conclusion to this note, and will hardly be deemed out of place here, from their important value in illustrating the history of Slavery:—

“To all faithful Christians to whom the present writing shall come, GEORGE NEVILLE, Lord of BERGEVENNY,—Health in the Lord.—Know ye, that I the foresaid George have manumitted Andrew Borde, son of John Borde, my Native (*Nativum meum*) to my Manor or Domain of DRECHLYNG, in the County of Sussex belonging; and the same Andrew have made free, and from all the yoke of Slavery, villenage, and servile condition have made him free; so, forsooth, that neither I the foresaid Lord of BERGEVENNY, nor my heirs, nor any other, for us, or in our name, any right or claim to the foresaid Andrew, or to his goods or chattels, to whatever parts of the world they may be transferred, shall be able, or ought, in future, to demand, claim, or challenge; but from all action of right or claim thereof, are for ever excluded by these presents.—In testimony whereof, to this present writing I have affixed my seal—Given, the twenty-seventh day of the month of June, in the year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, the second.

“G. BERGEVENNY.”

(See Madox, ‘*Formulare Anglicanum*,’ No. 765, p. 420, ed. London,

1702. In the margin, Madox entitles this document an *Enfranch- SERVUS*. *chisement of a Villain Regardant*.)

(58.)

Extension, p. 4, l. 35,—“*Pater eiusdem Sired tenuit in prebenda.*” Translation, p. 94, l. 40,—“The father of the same Sired held it as a prebend.” And

Extension, p. 4, l. 42,—“*Pater laicus tenuit in prebenda.*” Translation, p. 94, l. 45,—“His father held it as a prebend.”

Assuredly these two entries on the Record are instances of the non-celibacy of the Clergy in England in those days. The enforcement of their celibacy was very gradually effected, and it is difficult to name the precise date or Council at which the prohibition from matrimony was finally and successfully established. The first Pope that forbade the Clergy to marry was Siricius, who died A.D. 399; but his injunctions were of little avail. Throughout the tenth and eleventh centuries there were Synods without end, repeating vainly the same ordinances,—all were disregarded. Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) was, from the first, the most violent and determined opponent of the marriage of Priests. At the very commencement of his Pontificate he assembled a Council at Rome, A.D. 1074, at which it was peremptorily decreed that the Clergy should abstain from matrimony; but the publication of this decree was fiercely opposed by the Priests, who excited great commotions thereon throughout Europe, and it was disobeyed to a great extent, especially in Normandy and England. At the Council of Plaisance (*Placentinam*) in 1095, and at numerous Councils and Synods that followed, the decree was again and again repeated,—and this assuredly proves the reluctance with which it was obeyed.

At the Council of RHEIMS (*Remense*), A.D. 1119, it was deemed necessary again to repeat it. Ordericus Vitalis, who was probably present at this Council, gives us long and full details of all that passed there; and, at the Synod of Rouen, in November of the same year, on the promulgation of this decree, the most violent commotions ensued, instigated by the Priests and their wives. “At that time,” says the biographer of St. Bernard,

“It was the common custom throughout Normandy for Priests to be openly married, and, begetting sons and daughters, they left their churches, after their death, like an inheritance, and, when they gave their daughters in marriage, they often bestowed on them a Church for their dowry, if they possessed no other property;—and when they took wives, they swore, in the presence of their parents, before cohabitation, that they would never desert them. Hence it happened that the Priests' wives, being under apprehension that they should be separated from them, sought to kill St. Bernard, and the Priests themselves joined in the plot, in order to deter him from preaching.” (See Ordericus Vitalis, ed. Forester, London, 1856, vol. iv. p. 29, note.)

That the celibacy of the Clergy was not enforced in England also, at this time, is evident from the passage of the Survey which we are discussing,—and, in the next page of the ‘*Extension*,’ we have several more entries of similar import. All of these furnish a valuable illustration of the *quasi* inheritance of preferment made by married Priests to their children, as asserted by the biographer of St. Bernard, in the passage above quoted. These Prebendaries seem to have bequeathed their Prebends to their sons. Still, if the Record of the Survey be true, that the Prebends were undivided, and held in common, till Odo assigned them to the Prebendaries respectively, these bequests, or rather appointments, must have been with the consent of the whole community, unless, as I have suggested in note 49, p. 162, *supra*, those who are specified as holding separate Prebends, at the time when the possessions of the Priory were undivided, may have been in the position, not of individual owners, but in that of Tenants, or rather, as members of the Priory, located there by the general consent of the Chapter.

It certainly is perplexing to reconcile our ideas of conventual life to the residence of a married couple within the walls of the Priory; and we can readily understand that an arrangement might have been made for the married Priest to reside on a Prebendal Manor,—and, still further, there need be little difficulty in imagining that the interest of the father with the Community may have readily secured the reversion of the Tenancy,—*—nay*, of the ownership of the individual Prebend itself (after Odo's new laws),—to his son.

CELIBACY OF
CLERGY.

While upon the subject of the celibacy of the Clergy, I may be allowed to state that very numerous charters have passed through my hands, proving that the marriage of Priests was of common occurrence in England during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. It would be beside our purpose to prolong the discussion in these pages,—it belongs to an Ecclesiastical History, rather than to the subject of our labours. I have stated sufficient to satisfy us that we need not be staggered at the record of a Prebendary of St. Martin's being a father T.R.E.,—and of his son's succeeding him in his Prebend.

(59.)

Extension, p. 5, l. 3,—“*Et ibi dimidiū carueam in dominio.*”
Translation, p. 95, l. 6,—“*And half a team there in demesne, and five bordars.*”

DOUBTFUL
EXTENSION.

In the unextended original it is thus,—“*et ibi dimid car in dñio, et v bord;*” and therefore, it is possible that these words should have been extended *et ibi dimidiū caruea in dominio, et v bordari*, and that they should have been translated thus,—“*and there is half a team there in demesne, and five bordars.*” But collating this entry with previous parallel passages, it seemed to me that they should be taken as the conclusion of the paragraph which precedes them, viz. *habet dimidiū solū in Corneilā hundredo*, and that the *habet* of that paragraph governs the entire passage.

(60.)

Extension, p. 5, l. 5,—“*Dimidiū solū, et adhuc xxv acras.*”
Translation, p. 95, l. 8,—“*Half a suling, and twenty-five acres besides.*”

ACRA.

It may be well, on this first occurrence in our Survey of the term *Acra*, to assure ourselves as to its real measurement. From all the authorities to which I have had access, I conclude that the *Acra* of those days differed but imperceptibly from our modern Statute acre. Kemble ('Saxons in England,' vol. i. p. 96) arrives at the same conclusion—to which he is led by the following passage in Ælfric's 'Dialogues' (edited by Mr. Thorpe in his 'Analecta Anglo-Saxonica'), where the ploughman is made to say—“*Having yoked my oxen, and fastened my share and coulter, I am bound to plough every day a full acre or more.*”

“Now, experience proves that a plough drawn by oxen will hardly exceed this measure, upon average land, at the present day; an acre and a quarter would be a very hard day's work for any ploughman under such circumstances. Hence, for all practical purposes, we may assume our actual acre not to differ very materially from the Anglo-Saxon.”

And he repeats this assertion, vol. i. p. 492, as cited in Note 63, *infra* (p. 178). On this authority, we may consider the *acra* of the Survey as generally equivalent to our modern Statute acre.

(61.)

Extension, p. 5, l. 17,—“*Tenet Willelmus Pictavensis dimidiū solū,*” etc.

Translation, p. 93, l. 22,—“*William of Poitiers holds half a suling,*” etc.

WILLIAM OF
POITIERS.

WILLIAM OF POITIERS, Archdeacon of Coventry, was the Conqueror's Chaplain, and wrote a history of his life and actions, entitled 'Gesta Guibelmi Ducis Normannorum et Regis Anglorum.' This history is in Duchesne's Collection, 'Recueil des Historiens Normands.'

Some account of this WILLIAM OF POITIERS is given in 'Ordericus Vitalis,' vol. ii., ed. London, 1853, as translated by Mr. Forester, p. 46:—

“He was by birth a Norman, being a native of the Town of Préaux, where his sister was Abbess of a Convent of Nuns, dedicated to St. Leger. He is called *William of Poitiers*, because in that city he drank deeply at the fountain of learning. Returning into his own country, he became eminent as the most learned of all his neighbours and fellow-students, and

made himself useful to Hugh and Gisbert, Bishops of Lisieux, in ecclesiastical affairs, as Archdeacon of that diocese. He had served with courage in a military career before he took orders, fighting bravely for his earthly sovereign, so that he was the better able to describe with precision the scenes of war, from having himself been present and encountered their perils. As age came on, he devoted himself to science and prayer, and was more capable of composing in prose or verse, than of preaching. He frequently wrote clever and agreeable poems, adapted for recitation, submitting them, without jealousy, to the correction of his juniors.”

WILLIAM OF
POITIERS.

With regard to his history, Ordericus acknowledges that up to the period of which he was then writing, viz. A.D. 1071, he had been indebted to William of Poitiers for his materials:—

“I have briefly followed, in many parts, his narrative of King William and his adherents, without copying all he has written, or attempting to imitate his elegant style.”

(62.)

Extension, p. 5, l. 18,—“*Dimidiū solū xij acras minus.*”
Translation, p. 95, l. 22,—“*Half a suling less twelve acres.*”

In many passages parallel to this there may well arise a question, *MINUS*, whether the extension should not be *xij acris minus*, rather than *xij acras minus*; but, in the original here, it is decidedly *acras*. And, throughout the entire Survey of all the counties, in the majority of the instances where this form occurs, it is in the accusative. Still there are many passages where it is written in the ablative, *acris*.

In our Kent Domesday we have the following varieties:—

Facsimile, p. 1^a, col. 2, l. 13,—“*dimid solin xij ac's minus.*”

“ p. 5^a, col. 1, l. 30,—“*xxj lib, ij^a solid minus.*”

“ p. 8^a, col. 1, l. 25,—“*c uilla iij milū cū lxi cot hāt.*”

“ p. 9^a, col. 2, in margin,—“*p i solin dimidio iugo m.*”

“ p. 12^a, col. 1, l. 12,—“*ij solius dimid iugū milū.*”

“ p. 12^a, col. 1, l. 14,—“*ij solius lx ac's milū.*”

“ p. 13^a, col. 2, l. 5,—“*un solin dimid uirga milū.*”

“ p. 14^a, col. 1, l. 9,—“*ten dimid solin una uirga milū.*”

Among the 'Pedes Finium' of Kent, No. 108, 8 Jo., we have distinctly this form in *extenso*,—*quinque denarios, uno quadrante minus*.

It is evident, therefore, that in these formulæ the ancient scribes used the ablative and accusative indiscriminately. It is not for the scholar to pronounce either form to be erroneous, however fastidious he may be in his ideas of correct grammatical construction.

(63.)

Extension, p. 5, l. 21,—“*Tenet Adeloldus iij virgas.*”

Translation, p. 95, l. 26,—“*Adelold holds three virges.*”

Three questions arise here, viz.—

1st. Should *virg* be extended *virgo* or *virgata*?

2nd. Should it be rendered *virge* or *virgate*?

3rd. What was the precise measurement of this quantity of land?

1. With regard to the first question, a reference to the original facsimile will be our best instructor. The word occurs twelve times in the Kent Survey, viz. at—

Facsimile, p. 1^a, col. 2, l. 21,—“*Ten Adelold² iij virg*” (no mark of contraction).

“ p. 4^a, col. 1, l. 21,—“*Jacet in Limes dimid iugu et dimid uirga*” (no mark of contraction).

“ p. 10^a, col. 1, l. 39,—“*Ten dimid solin et iij uirg.*”

“ p. 10^a, col. 2, l. 15,—“*Ibi ē añ iugu tre et una uirga*” (no mark of contraction).

“ p. 12^a, col. 2, l. 13,—“*Habet ij uirg tre.*”

“ p. 13^a, col. 1, l. 47,—“*Ten dimid iug & dimid uirg.*”

“ p. 13^a, col. 2, l. 6,—“*Ten un solin dimid uirga milū*” (no mark of abbreviation).

“ p. 13^a, col. 1, l. 15,—“*Teñ iij uirg et dimid.*”

“ p. 13^a, col. 1, l. 19,—“*Teñ iij inga & dimid uirga*” (no mark of abbreviation).

- Vinea. Facsimile, p. 13^b, col. 2, l. 30.—“Teñ quædam femina j uirgā.”
 „ p. 14^a, col. 1, l. 9.—“Teñ dimid solin unā uirgā miñ.”
 „ p. 14^a, col. 1, l. 23.—“Est una uirga tfe in Suestone (no mark of abbreviation over *uirga*).

From these examples, we may gather that *virga* is the proper extension of *virg*, not *virgata*. The 2nd, 4th, 7th, 12th examples indicate this most clearly,—the 4th and 12th most decisively.

2. The answer to the second question follows of necessity, viz. that *virga* is the proper rendering in English.

3. The third question, as to the precise measure of the *virge*, is involved in much doubt. I will adduce such instances of its occurrence as may throw some light on the question, when taken in connection with their respective contexts:—

- (i.) Extension, p. 5, l. 21, the context is,—
 “Tenet Adeloldus iij uirgas. Et ibi habet iij uillanos et viij bordarios cum j caruca.”
- (ii.) Extension, p. 14, l. 21.—
 “Dimidium iugum et dimidia uirga. . . Ibi habet j carucam, et unum villanum, cum xviij bordariis, habentes j carucam et dimidium.”
- (iii.) Extension, p. 38, l. 39.—
 “Tenet dimidium solin et iij uirgas et ibi habet in dominio j carucam et j villanum cum x bordariis, habentes j carucam.”
- (iv.) Extension, p. 41, l. 15.—
 “Ibi est unum iugum terre, et una uirga. Et ibi sunt iij villani. Valet et valet semper xv solidos.”
- (v.) Extension, p. 49, l. 13.—
 “Habet iij uirgas terre. Et ibi est in dominio j caruca, cum v bordariis.”
- (vi.) Extension, p. 50, l. 47.—
 “Tenet dimidium iugum et dimidium uirgam. . . Terra est ad j carucam.”
- (vii.) Extension, p. 51, l. 6.—
 “Tenet unum solin dimidia uirga minus. Terra est iij carucarum. Ibi xiiij sochmanni habent iij carucas.”
- (viii.) Extension, p. 52, l. 15.—
 “Tenet iij uirgas et dimidium. . . Ibi, modo unus villanus habet dimidium carucam cum iij bordariis.”
- (ix.) Extension, p. 52, l. 19.—
 “Tenet iij iuga et dimidium uirgam. . . Terra est iij carucarum. Ibi modo iij carucæ in dominio. Et xv villani, cum ix bordariis habent iij carucas et dimidium.”
- (x.) Extension, p. 53, l. 30.—
 “Tenet quædam femina j uirgam, valet iij solidos.”
- (xi.) Extension, p. 54, l. 9.—
 “Tenet dimidium solin unum uirgam minus. . . Terra est v carucarum.—In dominio sunt iij.” Et xxiij bordarii habent iij carucas.”
- (xii.) Extension, p. 54, l. 23.—
 “Est una uirga terre in Suestone. . . Ibi modo est unus bordarius xij denarios reddens. T.R.E. valebat xxx denarios. Et post xvij. Modo, iij solidos.” (See Note 54, p. 171, *supra*, as to the proper meaning of the expression *Valet*.)

From these materials, let us see what inferences we can draw as to the true measurement of the *Virga*.

But first, as a valuable guide to us in our investigations, I will here insert a few passages from Kemble's ‘Saxons in England,’ vol. i. Appendix, p. 459:—

“It is necessary to bear in mind, that the *Hid* is exclusively *arable* land, and that in the case where the number of *Hides* equalled the whole acreage, there could have been neither forest, nor meadow, nor pasture. . . Sometimes, these bear a very small proportion to the arable, and to the number of cattle owned,—a fact perhaps to be explained by the existence of extensive commons.

“Let us now endeavour to settle the amount, as well as the proportions of the *Hid* and its several parts. As I have said, the *Hid* consisted of four *Virgates*,—the *Virgate* of four *ferlings*. (From *fourer*, four; *ferling*, or *ferwing*, are similar formations, and denote a fourth, or farthing, in money or land, also in corn.) I do not give examples, because they may be found in every other entry in Domesday; but I may add that the *gylt*, or tax, payable to the King from the land, is based upon precisely the same calculation. The *Hid* paid 6 shillings (worth now about 18s. 6d.), the *Virgate* 1s. 6d., and the *ferling* $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. . . Now, if we can obtain the value of any one of these denominations, we can calculate all the rest with security. The value of the *Virga*, of *Yardland*, we can obtain, it consisted of ten Norman *agri*, acres, or *acres*, perhaps eight, or eight and a third Saxon.

“In the Exeter Domesday, fol. 48 (vol. iii. p. 42), we find ten hydes of Vinea. Land to be made up of the following parcels:—

“4 hides + 1 *virg* + 10 *agri*, + 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides, + 4 *agri*.¹

Then 10 h. = 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. + 1 v. + 10 a.

Or 10—9 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. = 1 v. + 10 a.

Or $\frac{1}{2}$ h. = 1 v. + 10 a.

But $\frac{1}{2}$ h. = 2 v.

∴ 2 v. = 1 v. + 10 a.

2—1 v. = 10 a.

∴ 1 v. = 10 *agri*.

But 1 *hyd* = 4 *virg* = 16 *ferling*.

∴ 1 *hyd* = 40 acres = 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ Saxon.²

1 *ferl*. = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Saxon.

“It will now be seen why I have given a column in which the whole acreage was measured by a calculation of forty acres to the *Hid*. . . I do not believe that one *ager* was less than half a *ferling*. It was either more than half a *ferling*, or equal to it. But half a *ferling* = $\frac{1}{2}$ Norman acre, which is more than one Statute acre; therefore, we may conclude that the *ager*, or *acre*, was equal to half a *ferling*. The way I understand this is by the assumption that the Saxon acre was somewhat larger than the Norman; we know that they differed in point of extent, and it is possible that the original Saxon calculation was founded upon multiples of eight, while the Norman was reduced to a decimal notation. If this were so, we may believe that the *Hid* was the unit, and that its principal subdivisions remained, being familiar to the people, but that the value of the acre was slightly changed. Hence, that the

“Saxon *Hid* = 32 Saxon acres = 40 Norman acres.

Saxon *Virga* = 8 Saxon acres = 10 Norman acres.

Saxon *Ferling* = 2 Saxon acres = $\frac{1}{2}$ Norman acres.

“The document entitled ‘Rectitudines singularium personarum’ says that the poor settler, on first coming in, ought to have seven acres laid down for him in seed, out of his *Yardland*; and the same authority implies that his grass-land was usually short of his need. This it might be, if he had only one acre to support the two oxen and one cow with which his land was stocked on entry. . . It is obvious that all these calculations are ultimately founded upon the value of the acre relative to our own Statute measure, in which the Survey of 1841 is expressed. That *ager* and *acre* are equivalent terms appears from their being used interchangeably in various entries of Domesday. Nor is there any good reason to suppose that the Normans made any violent change in the values of these several denominations, although they might adopt more convenient subdivisions of the larger sums. They did just the same thing in respect to the Saxon money. Besides, as it was from the Saxons that they derived the information which the Survey contains, it is reasonable to believe that the Saxon values were generally adopted, at least, as far as the *Hid* was concerned. The minute subdivision of land consequent upon the Conquest probably rendered it necessary to pay special attention to the smaller units, and I can conceive nothing more likely than a slight change in the value of the acre, while the *Hid* and *Virgate* remained unaltered. Then, where an estate comprised only one Saxon acre, it might readily be considered equal to half a *ferling*, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Norman measure, for it would have been difficult and complicated to express it in other terms. In fact, where small fractional parcels of land were to be abstracted, the Commissioners were generally glad to avoid details, and enter *A. has so much in demesne, and the Villani have aliam terram, the rest of the land*. If the Saxon *ager* paid for half a *ferling* in the time of the Confessor, it was likely to be taken at that value in the Survey; for the law, *que de minimis non curat*, could hardly notice so trifling a deviation. The approximate value of the Saxon acre, however, I have given;—it was one day's work for a plough and oxen, in other words, very nearly our own Statute acre.”

These elaborate investigations of Kemble assuredly may be deemed almost decisive that the *Virga* or *Virgate* should be taken generally as equal to 10 Norman (or Statute) acres, and therefore were one-fourth of a *Hid*. Webb, as cited by Sir H. Ellis (vol. i. p. 155), from a consideration of the Ely and Exeter MSS., arrives at the same conclusion; and, for our own immediate purpose, we may reject for the present the various measurements assigned to it by Agard and Nash. (See Sir H. Ellis, vol. i. pp. 155, 156.)

In Note 44, p. 160, *supra*, I have endeavoured to prove that a *iugum* was equal to one-fourth of a Suling or Carucate; and in Note 53, p. 171, *supra*, that, although no fixed measurement could

¹ Kemble, in his subsequent calculations, seems to have overlooked these 4 *agri*. The amount of the omission, however, is so small that it will not materially affect the general result.

² In the table below he makes the 40 Norman acres equal to 32 Saxon; but, in this table, he makes 40 Norman acres equal to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ Saxon.

VIRGA.

be universally assigned to the Carucate, yet that, as a general rule, we may consider 160 acres as an approximation to the truth. If this be the case, the *Jugum* and *Hide* were identical; and this seems to have been the opinion of Matthew Paris, Ralph de Diceto, Bromton, and the annalist of Dunstable. The only passage in which the term *Hide* occurs in the Kent Domesday is the following:—

"T.R.E. se defendebat pro iij solis. Et modo, pro iij Hidis et dimidia Terra est . . . In dominio sunt iij". Et xix Villani cum v Bordariis habent vij carucas." (Extension, p. 18, l. 43.)

Now, nine teams, and a tenantry of nineteen villans and five bordars, seem vastly out of proportion for either the old assessment of 3 Solins or the present estimate of 2 Hides and a half; and certainly these numbers do not well accord with our valuation of the Hide at 40 acres. Still, the number of teams actually found on the Manors, in several instances, in our Kent Domesday, appear equally out of proportion, and I hesitate to accept this single instance as contradictory to Kemble's deductions that the *Hide* consisted of 40 acres. (See p. 178, *supra*, column 1, last 5 lines.) The fact that the term *Jugum* is of frequent occurrence, and that *Hide* appears but once in the Kent Survey, furnishes a fair argument that the former was used instead of the latter in Kent, and that they were identical, and that therefore the *JUGUM* consisted of 40 acres; and if so, as a necessary inference, the *VIRGA* was equal to ten acres.

If we test this measurement with the 12 passages quoted above (pp. 8, 9, 10) from our Extension, we shall find that, with the exception of Nos. vii, ix, xi, there is strong confirmation of the correctness of our measurement; and these exceptions are of no great force, when we take into the account the disproportion frequently occurring, as already stated, between the number of teams actually on a Manor, as compared with its apparent acreage, and I think that sufficient arguments have been adduced for us to estimate the *VIRGA*, as a general rule, at 10 acres.

(64.)

Extension, p. 6, l. 1, 2.—"In Civitate Cantuariæ habuit Rex Edwardus."

Translation, p. 96, l. 6.—"In the City of Canterbury King Edward had."

CITY OF
CANTERBURY.

The page of the Survey on which we are now entering is devoted, almost entirely, to a detailed account of tenures in the City of Canterbury, and furnishes a valuable exemplification of the statements made by Madox in the passages which I have cited from his 'Firma Burgi' (Note 3, p. 150, *supra*). A careful perusal of the details set out in the Survey, as compared with these statements, will well repay the labour of the student. They clearly develop that the City was originally held in demesne by the Crown,—that different portions had been thence granted to individuals or religious houses,—how much it still retained in its own hands,—what was let to ferm to the townsmen,—and for how much the Sheriff was answerable. In noticing these details as we proceed, I shall illustrate them by reference to the *Corpus Constitutus* accounts on the early Pipe Rolls, and such other evidences as I can collect from original Records.

The one important fact, however, of which we must not lose sight is, that the City of Canterbury is here clearly proved to have been of the demesne of the Crown, *Civitas Regis* (the King's City), for such was the title given to a City that was vested in the King—(see Madox, 'Firma Burgi,' p. 15)—who, being seised of it in demesne—

"Had a complete seisin of it in all its parts and adjuncts. He was Lord of the soil—to wit, of all the land within the site and precinct of the town, as proved in the case of the Prior of Canterbury, postea, cap. 11, sect. 3, of all the burgh-houses, sheds, stalls, and buildings erected on the said land. He was lord and proprietor of the profits, if any, of aldermanries,—the herbage and product of the earth,—profits of fairs and markets,—pleas and perquisites of courts; in a word, of all issues, profits, and appurtenances of the City or Town, of any kind, which had not been aliened by the King or some of his ancestors. But sometimes the King thought fit to grant some part of a City or Town to a private Man, or to a Religious House." (See Madox, 'Firma Burgi,' p. 14.)

I forbear to cite more of this passage, because I have already given the remainder of it in p. 150, *supra*, Note 3, No. 10, *q. v.*

Various pleadings and documents bearing upon the above statements will be found in the Appendix. (See Appendix XXIV.)

(65.)

Extension, p. 6, l. 2.—"I et j Burgenses reddentes gablum."

Translation, p. 96, l. 6.—"Fifty-one Burgesses rendering gafol."

Among the Records of the Exchequer, there is still preserved a Chartulary of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, in which is entered another version of the Domesday enrolment relating to CANTERBURY. Judging from the handwriting, it must have been a work of the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, but may have been copied from one of an earlier date. The accounts of the respective possessions and jurisdictions of the King and the Burgesses, as set out in the two Records, correspond nearly, though not exactly, as to their amount and extent; but in the Chartulary they are given with more precise detail, and we are thereby furnished with materials for elucidating much that seems to require explanation in the Domesday account, especially in relation to the terms *Gablum*, *Gamsus*, *Thelmeum*, etc., and other sources of revenue, and their respective amounts. It is desirable, therefore, to give here a translation into English of such portion of this entry in the Chartulary as relates to these points. The entire Record, as transcribed *literatim* from the original, will be found in the Appendix. (See Appendix XXIV.)

"Of the City of CANTERBURY, King Edward had in demesne Fifty-one Burgesses, who used to render Three pounds, fifteen shillings, and five pence of gafol (*de gablo*); and in the same City were two hundred and twelve homagers (*homines*), from whom the King used to have Saca and Socca; and three mills, which used to render to the King forty-two shillings of gafol (*de gablo*); and eight acres of meadow, from which were fed the King's horses, going and returning; and a thousand acres of small wood (? scrubwood), from which the countrymen and the Burgesses of the City used to render to the King's *Prepositus* twenty shillings; and the toll of bread used to render twenty shillings."

In Note 3, p. 150, *supra*, I have named *Housegafol* as one of the *locata*, or sources of revenue issuing from a town to the owner or farmer of such town. Of this nature must have been the *Gablum*, or *Gafol*, which forms the subject of this Note. It must have been *Housegafol*,—not a regular rent, as for the hiring of their residences, paid by the Burgesses, but more in the nature of a due to the Lord,—a tax, or quit-rent. The amount paid by these 51 houses is not recorded in Domesday, but the Chartulary represents it as having been £3. 15s. 5d.,—that is, on an average, about eighteen pence for each house,—evidencing at once that it was not a real tenant's rent, but an assised rent, to which all inhabited houses within the demesne of the town were liable. In fact, it was one of the incidents of Burghage tenure, as appears by a reference to Madox's 'Firma Burgi,' p. 253, note *w*; the term *Housegafol* there occurs in the accounts of John de Byroun, late "Custos" of York, rendered 22 Ed. 1. Although these refer to a period two hundred years subsequent to the enrolment of the Domesday Record, yet I may fairly cite a passage from them, as confirmatory of the opinion which I have ventured to advance, that *Housegafol* was an assised rent, not the hiring rent of a tenant. Rendered into English, the passage is as follows:—

"And 60s. 2½d. from a certain rent which is called *Housegafol*, for the same time (*i. e.* for one year), to wit, from some houses which are inhabited, one penny; from some, one halfpenny; from some, a farthing; and not more, because many houses in the aforesaid City from which the said rent ought to come are fallen down and in ruin, so that they cannot be inhabited."

The inhabitants of our Burgesses of CANTERBURY must have enjoyed houses in better trim than these unfortunate dwellings in York, the inhabitants of which City, and others in Yorkshire, seem to have been sorely impoverished by the Scotch wars of this period.

Sufficient, I trust, has been advanced in elucidation of the nature of this *Gafol* (*Gablum*). The modern "ground-rent" paid by owners of houses to the Lord of the soil, even where no Burghage tenure exists, is an analogous charge to this of *Housegafol*.

In p. 155, *supra*, Note 20, I have remarked upon the *Consuetudines* of certain houses in Dover, of which the King had been despoiled; and at p. 154, Note 12, I have made a few observations on the meaning of the word, as used in those passages.

The *Housegafol* which we are now discussing was doubtless one of these *Consuetudines*.

GABLUM,—
HOUSEGAFOL.

(66.)

Extension, p. 6, l. 2,—“*Et alios eo et xij, super quos habebat Sacam et Socam.*”
 Translation, p. 96, l. 6,—“*And two hundred and twelve others, over whom he had Sacam and Socam.*”

THE KING'S
 SACAM & SOCA.

The terms *Sacam* and *Soca* have been fully explained in former notes. Their occurrence here, subsequent to the assertion that the King had *Gablum* from fifty-one Burgesses, by no means implies that these fifty-one were a distinct body, exempt from the jurisdiction of the King's Court. The very tax imposed upon them was, in fact, a manorial tax, and proves them to have been within the King's *Soca*; indeed, it could hardly have been otherwise, the very houses in which they lived, and for which they paid *Housegavel*, being part of the King's own possessions. Perhaps the “two hundred and twelve others” were only holders of small tenements. The Canterbury Chartulary calls these two hundred and twelve *Homines*,—i. e. *Homagers*,—“Burgesses,” nevertheless, they were within the King's *Soca*, and subject to the suits and services of his Court. They may, perhaps, have held of the King small patches of land, or gardens, but apparently they were not actual householders,—or, at least, of houses of sufficient quality to be charged with *Housegavel*, or they would, almost necessarily, have been liable to that charge; and this view of the case is strongly confirmed by the Record of the altered state of the City at the time of the Survey; “modo,”—now, as it affirms, the Burgesses rendering *Housegavel* are nineteen, instead of the fifty-one in the time of the Confessor; but still there are two hundred and twelve Burgesses over whom the King has *Sacam* and *Soca*. After recording that the houses of the other thirty-two had either been destroyed in making the City Ditch, or alienated to the Archbishop and the Abbot of St. Augustine's, it adds, “*Alii sunt eo et xij Burgesses super quos habet Rex Sacam et Socam.*” None of their messenges or residences, therefore, however small, had been sacrificed to the formation of the City Ditch, or alienated to religious houses—they remained intact as before.

(67.)

Extension, p. 6, l. 5,—“*Modo Burgesses reddentes gablum sunt xix.*”
 Translation, p. 96, l. 7,—“*Now the Burgesses rendering gafol are nineteen.*”

ONLY 19
 BURGESSES
 NOW LIABLE
 TO HOUSE-
 GAVEL.

Just a few words in passing, to call the attention of the reader to a few facts of considerable interest as regards the history of CANTERBURY. We have it evidenced here that the defences of the City—the City Ditch, *Fossatus Civitatis*,—was completed between the time of the Confessor and the date of the Survey; of course, it must have been by command of the owner of the City,—the Lord of the Demesne,—the Conqueror himself,—and this, at the sacrifice of eleven houses; and not only so, but it appears that, in order to complete the defences of the City, he sacrificed not only the value of these eleven houses, but that of fourteen more, in securing to himself the Castle from the possession of the Abbey of St. Augustine's, and other seven to the Archbishop; doubtless not as a gift, but either to obtain land out of his own demesne, which was necessary for the purposes of his fortifications, or to secure spiritual influence to complete his purposes. Be this as it may, we have now the number of houses paying *Gafol* reduced from fifty-one to nineteen; the sacrifice of *Housegavel*, however, taking it at an average, amounting to a sum not worth a moment's thought in such an undertaking as the fortification of the City—at the utmost a revenue of fifty shillings,—the King's manorial rights, however, still remaining intact, and his two hundred and twelve homagers still amenable to his Courts, as they were to those of the Confessor.

The Rent of his three mills seems to have risen, since the time of the Confessor, from forty shillings to one hundred and eight shillings. With regard, however, to these mills, I would refer the reader to much interesting information in the Chartulary of St. Augustine's, as printed in the Appendix. (See Appendix XXIV.)

(68.)

Extension, p. 6, l. 9,—“*Theloneum reddens lxviij.*”
 Translation, p. 96, l. 11,—“*Thol rendering sixty-eight shillings.*”

THOL.

The Survey gives us no particulars of the constituent parts of this *Thol*. The Chartulary of St. Augustine's states that the *Thol* of bread used, T.R.E., to render twenty shillings. From whence the

sixty-eight shillings of *Thol*, in the time of the Conqueror, arose, we have no details, either in the Survey or in the Chartulary. They were probably market tolls, and such as arose from the privilege of buying and selling.

(69.)

Extension, p. 6, l. 9,—“*Vij acre prati, que solebant esse legatorum Regis, modo reddunt de censu xv solidos.*”
 Translation, p. 96, l. 12,—“*Eight acres of meadow, which used to belong to the King's legates, now render fifteen shillings of rent.*”

It would seem by this entry that the Confessor had reserved these eight acres for feeding the horses of his messengers; but that, since his time, the reservation was at an end, and that now they were let to farm for fifteen shillings—i. e. about two shillings per acre. The Chartulary of St. Augustine's names these eight acres merely as lands from which “were fed the King's horses, going and returning;” that is, as if they were in the King's own hands, and used by himself—no allusion whatever to any rent arising from them. The *solebant* of the Survey, in reference to the time of the Confessor, coupled with the expression, *modo reddunt de censu xv solidos*, would imply that, instead of feeding the King's horses there, as on his own land, the Burgesses were now charged with a rent of fifteen shillings per annum for the use of the meadow.

Thorpe, in the Glossary to his edition of the ‘Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,’ cites Roquefort as representing “Census” to be manorial or quit-rent, *Rente seigneuriale et foncière dont un héritage est chargé envers le Seigneur du fief d'où il dépend*. But it should hardly be limited to that interpretation. In the passage before us, the amount is certainly too large for a mere quit-rent; it can hardly be other than a *bond fide* rent.

In our Kent Survey there are only four other passages in which the word occurs, viz.—

“*j molendinum sine censu*”—(See Extension, p. 18, l. 23.)
 “*Dimidium piscariam sine censu*”—(See Extension, p. 32, l. 43.)
 “*ij piscaria sine censu*”—(See Extension, p. 38, l. 12.)
 “*ij molini sine censu*”—(See Extension, p. 38, l. 21.)

In all of these it certainly seems to represent a toll or cess due to the Lord, rather than an actual rent paid by a tenant for the hire of the mill or fishery. But in the case of these eight acres the amount, fifteen shillings, seems to represent the full letting value of the land at that time; though I will not presume to pronounce dogmatically that it is so. It certainly may have been a Signorial Rent; but, if so, it was one of unusually high amount.

This meadow, called King's Mead, continued, until very recently, to be property of the Corporation, who sold it some years since. They used to let it at a nominal rent, a fine being charged on every renewal. It is situated in St. Stephen's parish, close to the river.

(70.)

Extension, p. 6, l. 12,—“*Tantundem quando Haimo Vicecomes recepit.*”
 Translation, p. 96, l. 14,—“*As much when the Sheriff Haimo received it.*”

As this is the first instance of the occurrence of the term “Vicecomes” in the Kent Survey,—it will not be out of place to offer a few remarks on the position which he held in the County, and the duties which he was called upon to perform. His position was the same as that of the *SCIREGEEFA* of the Saxons; in fact, he was the same officer under a new title. The *SCIREGEEFA*, or SHERIFF, says Kemble (under the Saxon rule in England) —

“is, as his name denotes, the person who stands at the head of the shire, *paga*, or County. He is called *Scirman*, or *Scirgman*. He is, properly speaking, the holder of the County-Court, *Scirgemit*, or *Folcmot*, and probably at first was its elected chief; but, as this *Gerefa* was, at first, the people's officer, he seems to have shared the fate of the people, and to have sunk in the scale as the royal authority gradually rose. During the whole of our historical period, we find him exercising only a concurrent jurisdiction, shared in and controlled by the Ealdorman on the one hand, and the Bishop on the other. The latter interruption may, very probably, have existed from the very earliest periods, and the heathen priest have

KING'S
 MEAD.

CENSUS.

VICECOMES
 —SHERIFF.

VICOMTES
—SHERIFF.

enjoyed the rights which the Christian Prelate maintained; but the intervention of the EALDORMAN appears to be consistent only with the establishment of a central power, exercised in different districts by means of resident superintendents, or occasional commissioners especially charged with the defence of the royal interests. In the Anglo-Saxon legislation, even of the eighth century, the EALDORMAN is certainly head of the shire; but there is, as far as I know, no evidence of his sitting in judgment in the Folcmot without the SHERIFF, while there is evidence that the SHERIFF sat without the EALDORMAN (as in the instances cited, p. 160, *supra*, Note 40; L. B. L.).—Usually the Court was held under the presidency of the EALDORMAN and BISHOP, and of the SCIRGEFEA, who from his later title of VICOMTES, *Vicominus*, was probably looked upon as the EALDORMAN's deputy—a strange revolution of ideas. . . . "The presence of the SHERIFF was necessary in any case, while that of the EALDORMAN might be dispensed with. By the provisions of our later kings, it appears that the *Seigemot*, or Sheriff's Court for the County was to be held twice in the year, and before this were brought all the most important causes, and such as exceeded the competence of the hundred." (See *Appendix XVII. L. B. L.*)

" . . . But the judicial functions of the SCIRGEFEA were by no means all that he had to attend to. It is clear that the execution of the law was also committed to his hands. . . . He was also the principal fiscal officer of the county. . . . There is, of course, every probability that the Sheriff was charged with certain disbursements, required by the public service, and that he rendered a periodical account both of receipts and expenditure to the officers who then represented the royal exchequer;—but upon this part of the subject, we are unhappy without any evidence." ('Saxons in England,' vol. ii. pp. 158-164.)

The want of evidence here lamented by Kemble, is amply supplied, in the twelfth and following centuries, by the Pipe Rolls, in which the Sheriff, as the principal fiscal officer of the Crown, rendered yearly accounts of receipts and expenditure into the Exchequer. I have hitherto been describing the position and duties of the Sheriff in Saxon times, deeming such description to be an important preliminary to the inquiries we are making relative to the same subject in the Norman era. We will, therefore, now turn to Madox, and ascertain from his researches, what the office and duties of the Sheriff were, after the Conquest, and we shall find them little if at all changed from the state in which they were through the three preceding centuries, as described by Kemble, excepting that the jurisdiction of the Ealdorman as his superior officer was now entirely at an end.

"It was the Sheriff's duty (says Madox) to do the justice of the county,—to keep the public peace, to stock and improve the King's lands,—and to collect the King's revenue. There may, perhaps, be some other things pertaining to his duty, which, though not here mentioned, are not designed to be excluded. It is not my business to speak of the Sheriff here as an officer of justice, or a Conservator of the Peace. I am to speak of him as he was the King's Farmer or Bailiff, and his Collector of Rents and other Revenue." (Madox, *Hist. of Exchequer*, ed. London, 1711, p. 643.)

It is with his character of principal fiscal officer of the county that we also are principally concerned in discussing the passage before us. In that capacity, he received the rents of the King's cities or towns, when let either for a term of years, or in fee-farm—and he made his returns thereof to the Exchequer yearly, accounting for them on the Great Roll, or Pipe Roll. (See *Appendix II.*)

We have him here, then, in the passage before us, recorded as receiving the rent of Canterbury, which was then let to a private individual (*qui tenet nunc*), and accountable, therefore, to the King's Exchequer for the amount—and this was, at that time, the practice usually adopted by the Crown. Madox tells us:—

"The towns, burghs, and villages of England, which were in the hands of the King, were commonly let to farm; and the farms of them were answered to the Crown, either by the Sheriff of the county wherein the towns lay, as included in the *Corpus Comitatus*, or superadded to it, or by the Townsmen themselves, *per manum suam*," etc. etc. (See 'History of Exchequer,' ed. London, 1711, p. 226, as already cited in full p. 150, *supra*, Note 3, No. iij.)

And again, he says:—

"In the early times, after the coming in of the Normans, the towns and burghs were, most of them (if I have observed right) let out at the King's pleasure. In the succeeding ages, some of them were let out in Fee, or, as they called it, in Fee-Farm, particularly to the men or Burgesses of the respective towns."

Before we proceed further, it will be well to explain the meaning of this term, *Fee-Farm*; and we cannot do so better than in Madox's own words:—

"By Fee-Farm is meant perpetual Farm or Rent. In ancient time, both in England and France, *Ferm* signified *Rent*. . . . When land, or other desirable estate was granted to an aggregate body, or to any persons or person having perpetual succession, or to a man and his heirs, it was sometimes granted in *Feudi firma*. This was called, in the bald sense of the word, *Feudum*, or *Feodum*, to wit, as it denoted a perpetual estate. For, ever since *Feodum*, *Fee*, was, by usage in England, applied to signify a perpetual estate or inheritance in land, it hath been also used to signify perpetuity in an office, and in a Rent or Farm. Thus, inheritable offices have been called *offices in Fee*, and perpetual *Ferms*, *Fee-Ferms*. . . . Thus, the King, if he pleased, demised his town to the townsmen, or others in like manner as he demised any of his manours to the tenants thereof. . . . and when a town was put to Fee-Farm, the tenure of it was *Burgage*—as well particular Burgage-tenements lying in the town, as also the town itself, were said to be so holden." (Madox, 'Firma Burgi,'—3, 4, 21.)

In 22. Car. II. an Act was passed, by which the Fee-Farm rents of the Crown were sold to trustees, with power of alienation, to such parties as might be willing to purchase them.

Canterbury was not regularly demised in Fee-Farm till the 18. H. III. At the time of the Survey, as we have seen, it was let to a private individual,—*qui tenet nunc*,—and that, probably, "at the King's pleasure." For many years subsequent to this period, the Sheriff, in his annual return on the Pipe Rolls, regularly accounts for the rent paid for it by a private individual, as will presently be shown by extracts from these Rolls. By the following Charter, bearing date the 19th October, 18. H. III. (i.e. A.D. 1234), it appears that then, for the first time, the King demises the City to the Burgesses, in Fee-Farm at a rent of £60 per annum,—and that they were thenceforth endowed with the privilege of self-government.—They were, for the future, to elect their own bailiffs.

The enrolment of the original Charter is no longer extant, but, on the Patent Roll, 3. H. VI., there is the following "Inspecimus" and confirmation of it,—by which we are enabled to give it in its entirety:—

"De Confirmatione } Rex omnibus ad quos, etc.—Salutem. Inspecimus Cantuarie } Certam quam bone memorie Dominus Henricus, quondam Rex Anglie, Proavus noster, fecit Civibus nostris CANTUARIE, in hac verba:

"HIERICUS, Dei gracia, Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, Dux Normannie, Aquitanie, et Comes Andegavie, Archiepiscopus, Episcopus, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministriis, et Omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis,—Salutem.

"Sciatis, quod concessimus, et hac carta nostra confirmavimus, Civibus nostris CANTUARIE,—quod ipsi, et heredes eorum, habeant et teneant, de nobis et heredibus nostris, imperpetuum, Civitatem nostram Cantuarie, ad firmam pro sexaginta libris sterlingorum, singulis annis, per manum suam, ad Scaccarium nostrum, nobis, et heredibus nostris, reddendis, videlicet, ad Scaccarium Pasche, triginta libras, et ad Scaccarium Sancti Michaelis, triginta libras. Concessimus, etiam, et hac carta nostra confirmavimus, eisdem Civibus, et heredibus suis, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod de se ipsis ballivos suos Civitatis CANTUARIE eligant imperpetuum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod predicti cives, et eorum heredes, habeant et teneant, de nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum predictam Civitatem Cantuarie, ad firmam, per predictas sexaginta libras nobis reddendas ad Scaccarium nostrum,—et quod de se ipsis ballivos suos Civitatis Cantuarie eligant imperpetuum, sicut predictum est.

"His testibus, Venerabilibus Patribus, R. Dunelmensi,—R. Bathoniensi, H. Roffensi, et W. Karliolensi, Episcopis;—J. Comite Cestrie et Huntingdonie,—H. de Bohun, Comite Herefordie, Hugone Dispensario,—Henrico de Aldibelegh,—Radulpho filio Nicholai Godfredi de Craucomb, Galfrido Dispensario,—Henrico de Capella, et aliis.

"Datum per manum Venerabilis Patris R. Ciocestrensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Westmonasterium, decimo nono die Octobris, anno regni nostri decimo octavo." (See Rot. Pat. 3. Hen. VI., p. 2, m. 7.)

It appears by this Charter that their rent was to be paid in future "by the townsmen themselves, *per manum suam*;" they, and not the Sheriff, were to account for it to the Exchequer. The amount of the rent was nearly the same as that which the King is recorded in the Survey as receiving through the Sheriff, *quando Haino Vicecomes recepit*. Now let us turn to the Pipe Rolls, and see what returns were thereon made by the Sheriff, relative to the *Ferms* of

VICOMTES
—SHERIFF.

CANTERBURY, in the century immediately following the Survey. In the earliest of these documents, viz. the Roll for 31. H. I. (A.D. 1130-1)—Rualonus the Sheriff—

"*Reddit Computum de firma Civitatis Cantuarie. In thesauro, xviij^m et viij^m, et x^s, ad penum, et Quietus est.*"

But, according to the Survey, the Sheriff was accountable for £30 assayed and weighed (see *Appendix XII.*), and £24 by tale, as due from the tenant,—besides 110s. from other sources. Now, as he accounts in this Pipe Roll for only £27. 8s. 10d. as the Ferm, and receives his *Quietus*, (thus clearly proving that he had paid all that the King claimed from him,) we are at fault to account for these differences in the amount of the rent due to the King from CANTERBURY. Then, again, in the next Roll, viz. that of I. H. II. (A.D. 1155), the Sheriff, Ralph Pichot, returns the Ferm as *xxiiij^m blanc* (i. e. assayed by Combustion), and names WILLIAM DE ISPE as the tenant. In the next year, he returns *xxix^m blanc*, and WILLIAM DE ISPE as tenant; and in the next year, *xliij^m x^s* for the half year in which WILLIAM DE ISPE held it. (See the transcripts from the Pipe Rolls in *Appendix II.* p. 2, etc.) Whence did these discrepancies in the amount of the issues of CANTERBURY arise? The paragraphs below that which we are considering, evince much confusion in the details of the Survey. Odo steps in to add to the perplexity. It is evident that he has filched much from the King, or from the King's Tenant, in CANTERBURY; and, in these spoliations, two of his creatures, with whose proceedings we are already intimate, are again prominent, viz. RANULPH DE COLUMBELS and RALPH DE CURBESPINE. In the Sheriff's returns on the Pipe Rolls, after the entries which I have just cited, there is, on each of these Rolls, a distinct clause—*Reddit Computum de Firma Terræ Episcopii Baiocensis*, in which the sum of *xx^m* per annum seems to be the charge relating to CANTERBURY. If this be added to the sums with which the Sheriff charges himself for the Ferm of Canterbury, we obtain a result very little different from that recorded as the value of the Issues of the City, *quando Haino Vicecomes recepit*, the deficiency not being much more than might have arisen if the Crown had exemplified, in this instance, the description given by Madox, that its wearer was generally "a kind and equitable Lord, making abatement or allowance to his fermers, when unable to pay their whole tax." On this point, however, I hardly dare venture to give a decided opinion. The page of Domesday which we are discussing, is full of perplexities, as we always find to be the case when Odo's name appears,—resulting, I am inclined to believe, from the changes that had taken place between the time when the Commissioners first collected their materials, and the enrolment of their returns. During that period had occurred, apparently, the disgrace and forfeitures of Odo. By them many of his encroachments had been brought to light, and thence arises much confusion; nay, even apparent contradiction between their first notes, and the completion of them on enrolment. In the Charters of St. Augustine's (for which see *Appendix XXIV.*) more particulars of these spoliations are recorded.

HAMO DE
CREVEQUEUR.

Before the conclusion of this Note, it will be right to state that this HAMO was probably HAMO DE CREVEQUEUR, and the same individual who appears in various deeds of the time as HAMO DAPIFER,—and, in our Kent Survey as holding numerous manors in the county.

Madox ('History of Exchequer,' p. 634) tells us that—

"In ancient times, the Sheriffs of Counties were usually men of high rank and great power."

And Kemble ('Saxons in England,' ii. p. 166) says—

"He (the Sheriff) was, we may presume, always a considerable landowner in the Shire; indeed, several of those whom we know to have held the office, were amongst the greatest landowners in their respective districts. It is even possible that there may have been some provision in law, attached to the office, for I meet occasionally with such words as *gerefoland, gerefnod*, where the form of the composition denotes, not the land or meadow of some particular Sheriff, but of the Sheriff generally."

Now in the list of the thirteen "*Tenentes terras in Chent*," given at p. 7, Extension, we have the name of HAMO VICOMES, whereby he is distinctly declared to be, as Tenant in *capite*, one of the great lords of manors in the county. If we turn to the details of the Survey, we shall find that, besides those which he seems to have held merely as the King's officer in the lands in "ancient demesne," he held

BRABED, ELTHAM, DITTON, MEREWORTH, BLEANE, etc. etc., and we know, from other sources, that on the disgrace of Odo, he was endowed with the Barony of CHATHAM and its dependencies, LEEDS, etc., and numerous other estates. He seems to have continued Sheriff to the end of his life—for in 1111 we have him restoring to the Abbey of St. Augustine the town of Fordirch, styling himself, in the Charter thereof, *Hamo Cantii Vicecomes, et Henrici Regis Anglorum Dapifer*.

HAMO DE
CREVEQUEUR.

(71.)

Extension, p. 6, l. 14,—"*xxx libras arvas et pensatas, et xxiij libras ad numerum.*"

Translation, p. 96, l. 16,—*Thirty pounds assayed by fire and weighed, and twenty-four pounds by Tale.*

All payments into the Exchequer were tested by weight or combustion, and certain rules were established regulating the compensation required for deficiencies in the standard. ARRA ET
PENSA.

Madox, in his 'History of the Exchequer,' tells us that

"In the most ancient times next after the Norman Conquest, payments at the Exchequer were made *ad scalam*, and *ad penum*; and "in *Blank* silver and money, *numero*, or by Tale. . . The payment *ad scalam* was payment by weight, and so was the payment *ad penum*. "When money was paid by weight, and the King's officers accepted "vj^d over and above each Pound of xx^s of silver paid in, it was called Payment *ad scalam*. This kind of payment was very ancient. And in those "early times, when there was but little of the Silver species running, and "the arts of depraving it were not yet invented, it was thought sufficient "that vj^d advance should be paid for every pound, or xx^s, to make good "the weight. This vj^d per pound seems to have been of the like nature "with the *Trebuchet* used in France, that is, *Vantage-money*, or so much "added to turn the Scale.

"When Payment was made *ad penum*, the person paying was to make "good the deficiency of Weight, though it was more than vj^d per xx^s.

"But, in regard to Money paid in by the King's Fermers, which might "happen to be deficient in Fineness as well as Weight, it was found necessary to use another method of Trial in payments, and that was by Combustion, or melting down part of the money paid in, and reducing it to "Vessel or Plate of the due Fineness. ARRA, COM-
BUSTION

"The Payment by Combustion was twofold, Real and Nominal.—Real, "when a Sample of the Ferm paid was put into the Furnace and melted.— "Nominal, when a twentieth part, or j^d per xx^s, was paid and accepted, in "lieu of actual Combustion. This latter seems to have been admitted, to prevent the trouble, charge, and inconvenience of actual Combustion. When "the Ferm paid in was melted down, or the supplement made by adding "j^d to each xx^s, the Ferm was said to be dealbated or blanched. As, suppose a Ferm of C was paid into the Exchequer; after the Combustion, "it was said to be C Blank. Nevertheless, it is (I conceive) to be understood, that, in some particular times, if there was cause, namely, if the "Ferm paid in happened to be of baser alloy than ordinary, the King's "officers at the Exchequer required more than j^d per xx^s for Combustion-money. BLANK

"The payment made *Numero*, or by Tale, needs no explanation, it being "according to modern usage." It was as the word imports, in money counted down. Madox adds, "It shall be left to the Reader to judge what "the difference in some cases was between the payment *Blank*, and the "payment *Numero*. I suppose it cannot well be adjusted. For the money "was at sometimes more corrupt than it was at other times; So it is likely "the Difference varied, in some measure, after that proportion."

He proceeds to cite numerous cases, one of which is sufficient for our purpose here, viz. That the City of London (11th Hen. II.), in an Aid, were allowed xliij^v i^d *Numero*, for xxxix^s v^s x^d *Blank*. (See Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer, ed. 1721, p. 187, Chap. IX. Sect. II.)

(72.)

Extension, p. 6, l. 18,—"*Burgenses habuerunt xlv mansuras extra civitatem, de quibus ipsi habebant gabium et consuetudinem; Rex autem habebat Sacam et Socam.*"

Translation, p. 96, l. 20,—*The Burgesses had forty-five messuages without the City, of which they themselves had the gafol and custom; but the King had the Sac and Soc.*

I have already made a few remarks on the terms *mansura* and *MANSURA*. *mansura*. (See p. 155, *supra*, Note 19.) In the passage before us, *mansura* can hardly designate anything but an actually inhabited

MAJSURA. house,—and the declaration that the Burgesses themselves had the *gabium et consuetudinem* of these houses, while the King, as Lord of the Domesne, has the *Saca* and *Soca*, is a most satisfactory confirmation of the interpretation which I have given in Note 69, that *Gabium* in that passage must necessarily have meant *Housegavel*.

Since that note was sent to press, Mr. Jones's most valuable publication, the 'Domesday for Wiltshire,' has issued from the press. In the very first entry therein, there is a passage which so strongly confirms my observations in Notes 19 and 69, that I cannot resist transcribing it here.

"In Burgo MALMESBERIE habet Rex 26 masuras hospitalitas, et 25 masuras in quibus sunt domus que non reddunt geldum plusquam vasta terra. Unaqueque harum masurarum reddit 10 denarios de *gabio*; hoc est simul 43 [sic] solidi et 6 denarii."

And a few lines lower down the following paragraph occurs:—

"Rex habet unam vastam masuram de terra quam Azor habuit."

HOUSE-
GAVEL.

In these passages, the distinction between an actually inhabited house and the site where one once stood is marked with precision, and the term *masura* is used in both instances. Then with regard to *Gabium*, *Housegavel*: it appears that each house paid 10d., although the *Danegeld* on 25 of them was only charged as on waste land,—these 25 being assessed to that tax at a less amount, probably, as being in a state falling into decay, if not actually arrived at that state; but the "*Housegavel*" remained at its former amount. Perhaps these 25 houses had been built since the adjustment of the *Danegeld*. Tax for the land on which they had been erected; at all events, if we view *Housegavel* as analogous to "Ground-Rent" claimed by all Lords of the Soil, there need be nothing to stagger us in this state of things then existing in the town of MALMESBURY, and nothing to impugn the correctness of our suggestions as to the terms *Masura* and "*Gabium*," as far as regards the City of Canterbury.

(73.)

Extension, p. 6, l. 20,—"*Ipsi quoque Burgenses habebant de Rege xxiiij acres terre in gildam suam.*"

Translation, p. 96, l. 21,—"*The some Burgesses also had of the King thirty-three acres of land for their guild.*"

GUILDS.

At p. 155, *supra*, Note 21, I have spoken of the establishment of Guilds in Towns, and have entered fully into the subject in *Appendix XIII.*—but this case, in which the Burgesses, as a body, had their Guild, it may be well to quote a few words from Madox, who says, in explanation of the origin of *Corporations*:—

"In former times, there were many Guilds in England. Some of them were Religious, others Secular. . . . The Religious Guilds were founded chiefly for Devotion and Alms Deeds. The Secular chiefly for Trade and Alms Deeds. . . . In London, there were several ancient Lawful Guilds, to wit, of Weavers, Bakers, etc. The Guild of Sadlers of London was also an ancient Guild. There was also, in former times, a Secular Guild called *Gilda mercatoria*, a *Merchant Guild*, or *Gilda Mercatorum*, a Guild of Merchants, Tradesmen, and Artisans. . . . Peradventure, from these Secular Guilds, or in imitation of them, sprang the method or practice of gildating and embodying whole Towns. The ancient Kings of England, in their Charters or Patent Letters, did many times grant to the men of a Town or Burgh, amongst other Franchises, *quod habebant gildam mercatoriam*, that they should have a Merchant Guild. . . . In, or near about the reign of Henry VI., the Kings began to use other terms in their Charters or Letters Patent of Grant of Franchises. They granted to the men of a Town or Burgh, that they should be a *Communitas perpetua et Corporata*,—a Corporate and Perpetual Community. Thus, the Terms *Corporating* and *Corporation* came in." ('*Firma Burgi*,' 28-30.)

These Guilds were frequently endowed with Land, as Madox records of the *Chilthengild* of London (p. 23); and it is here recorded that the Burgesses of CANTERBURY were similarly endowed for their Guild, although, as we shall see by our next Note, the ruthless hand of Odo had grasped their lands.

(74.)

Extension, p. 6, l. 21,—"*Has domos et hanc terram tenet Rannulphus de Columbels. Habet etiam,*" etc. etc.

Translation, p. 96, l. 22,—"*These houses and this land Rannulph de Columbels holds. Besides these he has,*" etc. etc.

In this passage, Rannulph de Columbels is recorded as holding 45 Odo. mansures "extra civitatem," formerly belonging to the Burgesses,—33 acres which they held of the King for their Guild,—and, besides these, 80 acres of land which Burgesses used to hold of the King in *alodia*,—and 5 acres, which belong to a Church,—and that for all these he avouches the Bishop of Baienx as his Protector:—No small amount of spoliation on the part of Odo is here recorded. (See also Note 22, p. 156, *supra*.) The Term in *alodia* seems to call for a few explanatory words. According to the cursory remarks which I have made on the Tenure of *Alodium*, p. 159, *supra*, Note 32, these 20 acres must have been granted by the Crown to the Burgesses before the Conquest, and they must have held them of the King, free from all services, and subject only to the universal land-tax of Hidge.

We next read that RALPH DE CURBESFINE has 4 messuages in the City, which used to belong to a Concubine of HAROLD,—of which the *Saca* and *Soca* belongs to the King, who, however, up to this hour had never had it;—and further, that the same RALPH holds 11 other messuages of the BISHOP of BAIEUX in the City which had belonged to SAEBN BIGA. We know from previous entries that this RALPH DE CURBESFINE was one of Odo's creatures, and that he had tenanted messuages in Dover, part of Odo's spoils. The tale of spoliation is here continued, and the long catalogue of the Bishop's appropriations in CANTERBURY is here completed.

(75.)

Extension, p. 6, l. 31,—"*Excepit terra ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis,*" etc.

Translation, p. 94, l. 29,—"*Except the land of the Church,*" etc.

Our Kentish Readers need hardly be reminded that St. Trinity was ALODIARIES, the ancient Title of the Priory of Ch. Canterbury, whose lands, *inter alias*, are here declared to be free from the jurisdiction of the King's *Saca* et *Soca*. At p. 3, l. 18 to 21 of the Extension, there is a list of those *alodiaris* from whose lands the King could claim no *Relief* (? *Heriot*). Among them, as a matter of course, are the names of those holders of land in CANTERBURY which are here stated to be exempt from the King's Manorial Rights of *Saca* and *Soca*. They held by the Tenure of *alodium* (see Notes 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, p. 159, *supra*)—and though, as a general rule, even *alodiaris* were liable to the King's claim for *Relief* (? *Heriot*)—yet it appears that all those comprised in the list given at p. 3 of the Extension were exempt even from this charge,—and more than this: For any forfeitures or mulets that they had incurred, the King could not levy upon their lands, but only on their chatels. One name appears in this Canterbury list, which is absent from the other, viz. Queen EDRIVA. Those holding the lands in Canterbury which had been hers during her lifetime are represented as not being within the jurisdiction of the King's *Saca* and *Soca*; who they were does not appear on the face of the Record. Most probably these lands were among those possessed by the Church of St. TRINITY *alias* the Priory of Christ Church, to which foundation she had been a most munificent Benefactor.—She was the wife of Edward I., *The Elder*—and is sometimes called EDRIVA, or EDIVA, and EDDID. By King Edward she was mother of EDMUND and EDRED, successively Kings of England. She died A.D. 953, and was sumptuously buried in the Cathedral. Dr. Ducarel contributed to Hasted's History, an engraving from her supposed Portrait in the Library of the Cathedral.

QUEEN
EDRIVA.

(76.)

Extension, p. 6, l. 37,—"*Usque ad unam leugam et iij perches, et iij pedes.*"

Translation, p. 96, l. 33,—"*As far as one Leuga and three perches and three feet.*"

As usual, when we attempt to assign the precise value of any of the *Leuca*, measurements of land, etc., in the Surveys, our efforts are abortive. In this case, as in all others, we are compelled to satisfy ourselves with approximate conjectures.

LEUCA. In the Register of Battle Abbey (MSS. Cott. Domitian, A. ii. f. 14) dating in the twelfth century, we have the following passage:—

"Leuga autem Anglica duodecim quaranteines conficitur. Quarantena vero quadraginta perticas. Pertica habet longitudinis sexdecim pedes." *I. e.*, "The English Leuga is made up of twelve Quaranteines,—but the Quaranteine, of forty Perches. The Perch has sixteen feet in length."

The Term *Quarantena*, i. e. *Forty Long*, is the origin of our term *Furlong*. According to the above estimate, the *Leuga* would consist of 2560 yards. But, if we calculate the *Pertica* at 16½ feet, the usual estimate,—we shall obtain 2640 yards as the contents of the *Leuga*, i. e. as nearly as possible a mile and a half of our present standard. Among the Cotton MSS., *Galla, E. iv.* is a Chertulary of Christ Church, Canterbury, of the fourteenth century. Though this period dates more than 200 years from the time of the Survey, yet, inasmuch as it is a Record of the Priory itself, its evidence may by some be supposed to claim a certain amount of confidence, in arriving at a proximate estimate of the value of the *Leuca* in the eleventh century. The possible changes, however, that might have taken place in the interval must never be forgotten in such investigations as are now before us.

At f. 21 b of this Chertulary, there occurs the following passage:—

"CERTA MENSURA UNUS LETCE.

"Memorandum quod Virga communis continet xvj pedes et dimidium, videlicet, quinque ulnas et dimidium, secundum standardum Regis.—Item, xl Virgate continent j Quarantenam. Item, xvj Quarantenae et dimidia, iij Virgate, et ij Palmæ continent unum milliari. Item, ij milliaria continent j Leucam."

According to this calculation, the mile (taking the *Palmæ* as 3 inches) consisted of 5000 feet—and thence, if 2 miles made up the *Leuca*, it consisted of 10,000 feet, or 3333½ yards, i. e. 773 yards longer than that set out in the Battle Abbey Register, and about 200 yards less than our modern 2 miles.

Blomefield, in his 'History of Norfolk,' renders *Leuca* a *league*, and considers it as of a length not exceeding two miles; and this measurement appears to have corresponded generally with the length of the individual cases which he actually examined and measured. Putting together all the evidence furnished by these quotations and references, I think we shall arrive at a fair approximation to the truth if we deem the *Leuga*, as a general rule, to have represented a length rather less than 2 miles; and, accordingly, taking the Canterbury Chertulary as our guide in this instance, the 1 *Leuca*, 3 Perches, and 3 Feet assigned as the extent of the City's Jurisdiction over the Roods were 3851 yards, i. e. about 170 yards less than 2 miles of our modern standard.

(77.)

Extension, p. 6, l. 43,—"*Quidam prepositus, Brummannus nomine,*"

etc.

Translation, p. 96, l. 36,—"*A certain Reve named Brummann,*" *etc.*

PREPOSITUS, PORTREEVE. I have here, again, translated *Prepositus* as *Reve*,—such being, as I have observed in Note 10, p. 153, *supra*, the most generic term to represent the officer styled *Prepositus*. In the instance before us, he must have been the King's *Reve*—the King's Governor of his City of Canterbury. With regard to the position of the *Prepositus*, or *Reve*, under varying circumstances, I would refer the Reader to *Appendix VII.* It will there be seen that the *Prepositus* of Canterbury was styled the *Portgerafa* or *Portreeve*, for which statement Kemble produces abundance of evidence. It might, therefore, have been more correct to have used the term *Portreeve*, instead of *Reve*, in this passage; but I have preferred using the latter throughout the Translation of the Survey, leaving the explanation of the Title in any particular instance to such note as may be required.

This *BRUMANN*, then, was the King's *Portreeve*, or Governor of *CANTERBURY*,—and assuredly he had stretched his powers to a great encroachment on the franchises and possessions of the Church. Although it is stated in the Text that these encroachments had been made *T.R.E.*,—I cannot divest myself of the impression that *Odo's* hand was there. The entries at p. 6, l. 20 to 30 of the Extension, show how busy that hand had been in despoiling the King in Canterbury, and there is little difficulty in the supposition that it had been at work in the encroachments before us. In line 44, it is

stated that these were disputed and judicially rectified, in the presence of Lanfranc and Odo. They were, therefore, among the questions adjudicated at the Penenden Controversy. (See *Appendix XIV.*)

In the Chertulary of St. Augustine's, already cited (see *Appendix XXIV.*), there is the following passage which perhaps explains more fully than our text the nature of these transactions:—

"Si extranei mercatores veniebant in Civitatem, et accipiebant hospicium in terra SANCTE TRINITATIS vel SANCTI AUGUSTINI, tunc habebant sui prepositi (*sic*). Sed fuit quidam (*sic*) prepositus, nomine BRIMANNUS, qui per totam terram civitatis accepit omnes consuetudines, et teloneum injuste de quo fecerunt monachi clamorem Regi WILLELMO, qui precepit ut inde fuisset ante Episcopum Baiocensem, et ante Hugonem de Mundfort, et Comitem Ow, et Ricardum filium Gisleberti, qui eum jurare fecerunt, ut de hac re verum diceret, quibus, post jurandum, dixit, quod verum teloneum habebat acceptum per totam Civitatem; sed injuste, de terra SANCTE TRINITATIS vel SANCTI AUGUSTINI."

Although, neither in this passage nor in the Text is it actually stated that these claims were adjudged at the Penenden Controversy, yet, from the names mentioned as among the Judges, and the expression in the Text, *Judicio Baronum Regis qui placitum tenerunt*, it can hardly be doubted that these formed part of the business before that Controversy; and, if so, it strengthens the suggestion I have ventured to advance—that *Odo* was the *Primo Mover* in the aggressions.

(78.)

Extension, p. 6, l. 47,—"*Judicio Baronum Regis, qui placitum tenuerunt.*"

Translation, p. 96, l. 40,—"*By judgment of the King's Barons, who held the Plea.*"

The Term *Barones Regis*, at the time of the Survey, was generally applied to the nobles of various rank, who were Lords of Manors, held of the King *in capite*. From the King used to summon his great Councils to deliberate on the affairs of the kingdom, and to act as his Justiciaries in administering right between his subjects. We have already seen (p. 160, *supra*, Note 40) that, for the ordinary administration of justice, these magnates of the county were bound to assemble twice a year to hold a *Shire-mote* for that purpose (see *Appendix XVII.*); but there arose occasionally extraordinary claims for adjudication, which required the gathering of extraordinary assemblies of those learned in the laws and customs of the kingdom, to decide between the disputants. Such was the great Penenden Controversy, which had been necessitated by the spoliation of *Odo*, and to which, in order to decide between two such disputants as *Lanfranc*, on behalf of the holders of the Metropolitan See of England, and *Odo*, the great plunderer of the Church, it seemed imperative to summon all the eminent men of the kingdom. Accordingly, as we read in Selden's account of this controversy (see his *Notes et Spicilegium*, at the end of his edition of Eadmer's History, p. 197), that, when the King had learned from the representations of *Lanfranc*, that boundless encroachments upon the possessions and liberties of the Archbishopric had been made by *Odo*—

"Precepit Rex Comitatum totum absque mora considerare, et homines Comitatus omnes, Francigenas, et precipue Anglos, in antiquis legibus et Consuetudinibus peritos, in unum convenire. Qui, cum convenissent apud PINEDENAM, omnes pariter considerunt. Et quoniam multa placita de distinctionibus terrarum, et verba de consuetudinibus legum inter Archiepiscopum et predictum Baiocensem Episcopum ibi surrexerunt, et etiam inter consuetudines Regales et Archiepiscopales, que prima die expediri non poterunt, ea causa totus Comitatus per tres dies fuit ibi detentus."

In these three days, the Archbishop recovered not only all the lands of which his See had been despoiled, but also all his franchises "within the City and without"—and, as the chronicler proceeds (see *Appendix XIV.*)—

"And by all those just and wise men who were present, it was thus there decreed, and also by the whole County received and adjudged, that, as the King himself holds his lands free and quit in his own Demesne, so the Archbishop of Canterbury holds his lands altogether free and quit in his own Demesne."

"At this Plea were present, GOISFRID, Bishop of *CONSTANCE*, who was there in the King's place, and held the Court; LANFRANC, the Archbishop,

BARONS
REBIS.

who, as it has been stated, pleaded, and dereyned the whole; The EARL OF KENT, viz. the foresaid ODO, BISHOP OF BAILEUX; ERMOT, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER; EORLRIK, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, a very aged man, and most learned in the laws of the land (who, by the King's command, was conveyed there in a carriage, to discuss and teach the said ancient laws and customs); RICHARD DE TENEBERGE; HUGO DE MONTFORT; WILLIAM DE ARCES; HATMO, THE SHERIFF; and many others the King's Barons; and many Homagers of the said Archbishop and of those Bishops; and other Homagers of other counties, also, with all that county,—many, both French and English, of great authority. In the presence of all these, it was demonstrated by many and most clear reasons, that the King of England has only three customs in any of the lands of the Church of Canterbury!" (See Appendix XIV.)

These three customs are then specified; for the particulars thereof see Appendix XIV.

This extract from the history of the Penenden Controversy, is almost decisive that the complaint against Brumann's encroachments on the franchises of the Churches of St. Trinity and St. Augustine, were among those there adjudicated;—and, if so, it almost follows of necessity, that Odo had been the instigator. The whole controversy was between LANFRANC and Odo.

Before we quit this page of the Survey, it seems desirable that I should give a summary of our observations on the City of Canterbury, deduced from the Record itself and such other documentary evidences as have been touched upon in the previous Notes. From all of these, we collect that the City was of the demesne of the Kings of England; that previously to the Survey, grants of many portions of it had been made to the Church (and this will be still further evidenced when we come to discuss the chapter devoted to *Terra Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis*) and to religious houses; that the Conqueror had added to these grants, and by covenants with the Archbishop and the Abbey of St. Augustine's, had made over thirty-two houses to them, securing for himself in return the possession of the Castle and the completion of the fortifications of the City; that the number of Burgesses paying him Housegavel was thus reduced to nineteen; that he retained his Signorial Rights over the entire City, with the exception of a few specified possessions of the Church; that at the time of the Survey he had let to Farm the issues of the City to a private individual; that Odo had despoiled the King and the Church of much possession and many franchises; that all of these were dereyned and restored to their right owners at the Penenden Controversy; and, finally, that the City was let to the citizens, in Fee Farm, for £60 per annum, in the year 1234, 18 H. III.

(79.)

Extension, p. 6, l. 48,—"Civitas Rovecestre T.R.E. valebat e solidos," etc.

Translation, p. 96, l. 41,—"The City of Rochester in the time of King Edward was worth a hundred shillings."

CITY OF
ROCHESTER.

The rapid rise in the value of ROCHESTER, as recorded in this paragraph, requires something more than a passing notice. The city seems to have been granted by the Crown to Odo, who lost no time in exacting all its dues. It at once rises in value from 100s. to £20, and then it is added that the present tenant pays even double this sum, viz. £40. To what cause can we attribute it, that the tenant pays twice as much as the value at which it is assessed (*valeat*)? He had, doubtless, found means of adding to the exactions by which Odo had already raised the amount of the issues of the city. And here another question arises: Of whom did this tenant hold,—of Odo or of the King? If of the latter, this part of the entry, *ille qui tenet*, must have been added to the Commissioners' returns after they were delivered for enrolment, and after the confiscation of Odo's estates. I have already noticed that this difficulty always meets us wherever the subject of Odo's estates comes before us. There is every appearance throughout the Survey, that, when the Commissioners were pursuing their inquiries and collecting their returns, the BISHOP OF BAILEUX was in possession of his estates; that these returns had been delivered in after his disgrace; and that the enrolling scribes could only take the returns as they found them, and therefore entered the estates as though still in Odo's possession,

¹ It has been suggested to me that the expression ("Extension," p. 6, l. 12) *quando Helias Vicecomes recepti* would indicate that the City had been assigned to Helias, not merely as fiscal officer of the Crown, but that he had himself actually held it to Farm before it was let to the present tenant, *qui tenet nunc*. (See more on this subject, pp. 150-151 *infra*.)

—whereas, if not yet actually seized into the King's hands, they were, at least, under sequestration; hence the anomalies that cross us whenever the possessions of Odo appear in the returns. Palpably there are frequent after-thoughts jostled down, and these words *ille qui tenet* have very much the appearance of being one of them. Still, taking them as they stand, we can only interpret them as speaking of an individual who held them of Odo. But to revert to our first question,—whence arose this sudden increase of value? We know from the Survey (Extension, p. 21, l. 29) that Godwin and Odo had successively despoiled the Bishop of Rochester of the manor of Stoke, and the history of the Penenden Controversy divulges other spoliation from the Church and Priory of Rochester. The Survey also tells us (Extension, p. 21, l. 25) of eighty messuages in Rochester, possessed by the Bishop, offering a temptation to Odo, which he was little likely to resist, in the shape of unjust exactions for housegavel, etc. Then there were the different *Locata* of the city, pontage, or (supposing the bridge to have not yet been built) toll for passage of the river, tolls of passage from travellers towards the sea, and numerous other sources from which unjust demands, in the shape of *Maltoli*, such as an unscrupulous exactor like Odo or his tenant, under his sanction, might have made; above all, there were the Archbishop's franchises within the city, which Odo, from his special and implacable hatred to that Prelate, was little likely to have overlooked, and which from indications on the Pipe Roll and Memoranda Rolls, as we shall presently cite—he had not overlooked.

The first citation which I shall make, as illustrating these suggestions, is from the Pipe Roll, 9 H. III., as follows:—

"Homines de ROUCESTRIA reddunt compotum de vij et ix, de remanenti firme ville sue.—In Thesaurio nichil. Et in quietancia pagii Crucesignatorum transeuntium per ROFAM versus mare, quod antiquitus capi solebat, scilicet de homine equite j, et de homine pedite j obolus, quos Rex, de cetero, quietos clamavit, ix, per breve Regis quod est in forulo marescalli, in quo etiam continetur, quod, secundum quod pagium illud fuerit, vel majus vel minus per annum, allocetur predictis hominibus in firma sua, secundum quod tallium fuit per Ballivum Vicecomitis et Ballivos Ville.

"Et debent Homines vij qui sunt super Libertates Hominum archiepiscopi."

Next, on the Memoranda Rolls, t. H. III., are the following entries recording the King's writ to the citizens of ROCHESTER, commanding the Barons of the Exchequer to make allowance to them in their *Farm* for this *Maltoli*, levied on the *Crucesignati* in their passage through the city towards the Holy Land; and, likewise, vij yearly for the liberties of the Archbishop of Canterbury within the city:—

"Baronibus, pro hominibus ROFFE. Rex eisdem. Computate Ballivis nostris ROFFE, in firma Ville sue ROFFE, quantum capi consuevit de *Mala Tollia* a Crucesignatis transeuntibus per predictam Villam ROFFE, antequam Rex Ricardus, avunculus noster, *Malam Tolliam* illam aboleret, per Cartam suam quam homines eiusdem Ville habent, sicut computari solet antequam Villam ipsam concederemus hominibus nostris predictis ad *Feodi Firmam*.

"Item, computate Ballivis nostris ROFFE, singulis annis, vij, pro Libertatibus Cantuariensis archiepiscopi in Villa ROFFE, sicut eis allocari consueverunt antequam Villam nostram ROFFE Civibus nostris ROFFE commissimus ad *Feodi Firmam*, per Cartam nostram quam eis inde fieri fecimus." (Memoranda, 22 H. III., Rot. 10 a.)

From these entries of the *Maltoli*s, exacted by the citizens themselves after they had their city in *Fee Farm*, there is less difficulty in imagining similar exactions, at an earlier period, on the part of Odo and his tenant. Indeed, if we examine closely these extracts from the Pipe and Memoranda Rolls, there are very strong indications that Odo had, at all events, usurped the franchises of his hated enemy, the Archbishop. The annual sum of £6 for these franchises was to be allowed the citizens in accounting for their *Fee Farm* rent. These franchises, therefore, must have come into the King's hands, by escheat, probably on Odo's forfeiture, as part of his possessions; and, as such, were included in the grant of *Fee Farm* to the citizens; but when the rights of the Archbishop had been afterwards proved and admitted, they were always regularly deducted from the citizens' rent, inasmuch as they no longer enjoyed them, and therefore could not justly be required to pay for the issues therefrom.

With regard to the *Maltoli* (*i. e.* the unjust toll) demanded of the "*Crucesignati*" passing through the city on their way to the Holy Land, for which the citizens had to account to the King before they had their city in *Fee Farm*: although, at first sight, it might seem that

CITY OF
ROCHESTER.

this extortion had been the invention of Ono or his tenant, and also escheated to the King, yet we are debarred from such conclusion, inasmuch as the earliest attempts at a Crusade were only made by Peter the Hermit in A.D. 1095, i. e. ten years later than the completion of the Survey. Still the practised hand of Ono's tenant, *ille qui tenet*, may possibly have still had power. At all events, we may gather from this infliction of an unjust toll on Crusaders passing through the city, that general travellers had previously been subjected to exactions for passage-money, and that this toll probably formed part of the increase in the issues of the city which we are here discussing.

Hitherto we are assuming that the tenant held of Ono, but if the city was now in the King's hands and he was holding of the Crown, a few more words may be necessary.

The exactor, in this case, must have been the King's *Prepositus*, taking the rent as he found it on Ono's forfeiture. How long this unjust *Moltot*, or whatever it was, continued, we have no evidence. Hasted speaks of a very early grant of the city to the citizens in *Fee Farm* at £20 per annum, i. e. the same sum that it is described as worth, *modo valet*, in the Survey; but he gives no authentic references. The earliest record that I can find is an entry on the Patent Rolls, 1 Ric. II., of Letters Patent, in which that King confirms a charter of "Inspeximus," 4 Ed. III., inspecting and confirming a charter of 50 H. III., in which the King (H. III.) says that whereas he had formerly granted the city of Rochester to the citizens at a *Fee-Farm* rent of £20 per annum, and had also granted them divers liberties (which are recited), he now, for their faithful service, and for the loss and damage which they have sustained in his service, remits £8 of the *Farm*, so that they shall in future render £12 per annum at the Exchequer. He confirms former liberties, and grants others. This charter is dated at Westminster, 6 Feb., anno 50 H. III., i. e. A.D. 1265. All this confirms the idea that the tenant alluded to in the Survey, *ille qui tenet*, was paying double the real value of the city, and that the sum assessed in the Survey, *modo valet*, was its fair value,—one, however, to which Ono, by good management or wrong, had contrived to raise it. The diminished rent of £12 per annum, according to numerous records at subsequent periods, remained unchanged. It agrees also with the extract given above from the Pipe Rolls, 9 H. III.

On the whole, the best conclusion at which I can arrive is, that £20 was the real value of the city at the time of the Survey, and that this value was afterwards maintained when let at *Fee Farm*, and subsequently reduced, 50 H. III., to £13 per annum; the franchises of the Archbishop being included therein, but satisfied by the Crown always allowing the citizens a deduction of £6 per annum on that account.

(80.)

Extension, p. 7, l. 1,—"Item, Possessio Sancti Martini."
Translation, p. 96, l. 43, "Item, the Possession of St. Martin."

COMMUNITY
OF ST.
MARTIN'S.

Notwithstanding the copious details already given of the possessions of the Priory of St. MARTIN, we have here another page devoted to the registration of their property. In both instances, the entries appear to be singularly misplaced. In ordinary course, those on pp. 4 and 5 of the Extension should have been included in the chapter devoted to DOVER, instead of which they are omitted altogether there, and not entered till after the record of the King's signories and rights—the *Leges Regie*—in different parts of the county; and here again, after a full description of the Burgage Tenures in the cities of CANTERBURY and ROCHESTER, the remainder of the possessions of the Priory, and a statement of the spoliations to which they had been subjected by Ono are fully recorded. The desultory mode in which all these details are noted, would seem to imply that they were jotted down at intervals by the Commissioners in the course of different visits to the Priory at the instigations of the Canons, whose anxious care for the restoration of their rights was continually on the watch,—and whose influence with the Commissioners, from whatever cause arising (see Note 46, p. 161, *supra*), was sufficient to secure them a more complete registration of their rights than was allotted to any others in the Kent Survey. Besides this, as I have before remarked, wherever Ono had been busy with his plundering hands, there we are sure to find perplexity and confusion in the Record. In fact (and this is especially evident in the

case before us) when the returns of the Commissioners were delivered in for enrolment,—nothing was left for the enrolling clerks but to enter them in the form in which they received them,—methodical arrangement was beyond their powers; thus it is that we have them in their present desultory state. The most experienced accountant, even in these days, would find it no easy task to draw up a well-ordered and lucid statement of the particulars enumerated in these accounts of the possessions of the Priory. Still, a certain amount of responsibility rests upon an editor, to furnish the public with the best suggestions that he can offer, albeit he feels but imperfect confidence in their correctness. Under this conviction I will endeavour to put together the various parts of these records relating to the Priory in as intelligible a form as I can devise.

The general summary of the *Terra Canoniarum Sancti Martini de Dover* (Extension, p. 4, l. 10-15) gives the whole amount as 24 solins, viz. 21 in the hundreds of Cornely and Beusberg, and 3 in the hundreds of Estret, Belissolt, and Blacheborn. Then follow the particular details of these lands, it being first premised that they had been originally held by the Community, i. e. the Chapter in one fund; but that Ono had separated them into distinct Prebends, to be held by the Canons individually. Of these Prebends 22 are enumerated as lying in the hundreds of Cornely and Beusberg. The quantity of land in each of these Prebends is distinctly set out, and when added together (calculating the *solin* at 160 acres, the *jugum* at 40 acres, and the *virge* at 10 acres, as suggested in Notes 44 and 63, *supra*) the sum of them is 19 solins plus 45 acres; we shall still, therefore, have to account for 4 solins and 115 acres, or thereabouts (for of course we must not expect minute accuracy in acreage measurement), to make up the total amount of the 24 solins, the estimated extent of the *Terra Canoniarum Sancti Martini*.

Now let us turn to page 7 of the "Extension," and we shall there find (l. 1 to 16) a record of the holders of lands amounting to something more than 4 solins; but, with regard to these, there are a few circumstances which must not be passed over without special notice. I have already alluded, in Note 49, *supra*, to the contradictions that appear in page 4 of the "Extension," viz. that Ono had been the first to divide the *Communitas*, i. e. the common possessions of the Chapter, into individual Prebends,—and yet, notwithstanding that assertion, numerous particular prebends are set out as having been so held T.R.E.; and now, again, we have notes of the *Communitas* of St. Martin as still existing. This last statement may be readily explained by the necessity that always exists in the management of chapter property, of reserving a considerable portion of the estates for the common requirements of the establishment—for *Domus*. The nature, also, of some parts of their possessions, such as Tithes, the "Theloneum" of Dover, etc., must be borne in mind as incapable of being divided into separate prebends. It was palpably so in the case before us, and thus it is that on pages 4 and 5 of the "Extension" are recorded the lands already divided into distinct prebends, while the registration of the possessions assigned to the maintenance of the community is reserved for this page 7. Yet here, at the very threshold, we are met by a most contradictory entry,—*De Communitate Sancti Martini habent simul vij canonici unum solin et vij acras*. If this land were of the *Communia* of the chapter, how can it be consistently described as possessed by three individual canons? I can only conjecture that this small portion was assigned to these three canons for some particular object or services important to the maintenance of the establishment; what these were being passed over without notice. Be this as it may, they clearly form part of the 4 solins and 115 acres for which we have yet to account. Three of these are unmistakably set out ("Extension," p. 7, l. 5 to 11) as those which at p. 4, l. 12, are described as lying in the hundreds of ESTRET, BELISSOLT, and BLACHEBORNE, and here represented as lying in the same hundreds; and to these 3 solins we may add the 5 demns named as belonging to them, and thus, apparently, we make up our complement of the 24 solins constituting the *Terra Canoniarum Sancti Martini*. It is well to note in passing that STANSTED is the manor of POLTON STANSTED, in Aldington, as proved by the Surrenden MS., cited *infra*, in which there is an entry of payment made to the Steward of the Court of Polton Stansted, in Aldington.

Taking up the very next paragraph of Survey, we at once encounter fresh difficulty in the entry *Terra Nordenuda, Terra Bipo, et Terra Brandel*, which are represented in No. XII, *infra*, as con-

COMMUNITY
OF ST.
MARTIN'S

COMMUNITY
OF ST.
MARTIN'S.

taining 250 acres, i.e. rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ solin,—thus exceeding by that quantity the 4 solins for which we have to account, and extending the entire possessions of the Priory to nearly 26 solins, instead of 24, at which they were assessed. It is true that a few small portions of pasture, still further extending their acreage, are enumerated in the present page of the "Extension," but these portions are so very minute that we need not pause to make any difficulty about them. This excess, however, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ solin seems to require more notice. This land, it appears, was appropriated to the almonry of the Priory, and therefore it is just possible that it escaped enumeration among the lands supplying revenue to the canons; but it was called to the notice of the Commissioners on the revision and supplementary record of the possessions at the Priory registered at page 7 of the "Extension." I cannot pretend to offer any better suggestion than this, regretting to leave the question in so much uncertainty; but there is one most peculiar circumstance to be noted in reference to this page of the "Extension" (lines 1 to 16), viz. that for all these lands, as well as for the 5 demns attached to them, the "Villani" and "Bordarii" are represented as paying specific money-rents, not mere predial services, amounting altogether to £4. 8s. 1d.—a large decrease upon the estimated value of the rental "T.R.E. et modo," which seems to have been set at £10. This payment of actual money-rents by *Villani* and *Bordarii* is of rare occurrence in our Survey, and the amount paid by them being so much less than the estimated value is a fact which the Record leaves unexplained. The only suggestion I can make is, that the difference was made up by the predial services of these tenants.

To confirm the view which we have taken that the 1 solin and 16 acres possessed by the three Canons, added to these other 3, with their 5 demns made up the complement of the 24 solins of p. 4, Extension, l. 9 to 13, and that these 4 had, as yet, been undivided into distinct Prebends, but were part of the possessions of the Priory yet remaining in "Communia,"—the Record states, p. 7, Extension, l. 15—

"Illa quatuor solina supradicta habent Canonici Sancti Martini in communitate inter nemus et planum."

We must necessarily, therefore, take these 4 solins and their demns (to speak in round numbers),—the complement of the entire 24, constituting their possessions,—as being still in *Communia*, i.e. the property of the Chapter in common, and the exceptional circumstance of the three Canons possessing between them 1 solin and 16 acres of this *Communia* must remain unexplained. Perhaps it was only a temporary arrangement, and at their deaths these lands were to revert to the *Communia*. The expression *inter nemus et planum*, and the addition of the 5 demns, might possibly indicate that these 4 solins were but partially cultivated and that they consisted mainly of wood, pannage lands, and pasture,—the term *denn* signifying a low ground of wood, or wooded slope, reserved by the Lord of a manor for pannage or pasturage, or assigned to his tenants for the same purposes. It was generally an outlying portion of the manor, perfectly detached, and often at a great distance from it, but we will reserve a more particular account of these *Denns* for discussion in a future page.

Having given full details of the 24 solins, the Record proceeds to note the miscellaneous possessions of the Priory, which have not yet been specifically set out:—

- I. There are lands at Northwode, River, and Brandet charged with 20s. per annum to the Almonry of the Priory. By a manuscript in the Surrenden Collection,—viz. the accounts of the Priory for one year, from A.D. 1530 to A.D. 1531,—I am enabled to identify *NORDEUDE* as a manor in Whitstable belonging to the Priory. There is entered therein a payment made to the steward, *Curie de Northwode apud Whitstaple*. Indeed, anciently the manor of Whitstable was called *NORTHWOOD alias WHITSTAPLE*. *BRANDEED* was a manor in *Arise*, and appears in the same accounts. *RIPA* was *RIVER*, the manor of which was part of the possessions of the Priory (see *Appendix*, p. 4, col. 2).
- II. Then it is recorded that on the *Inland*, i.e. the demesne land, there are 7 *Bordarii* with half a team, who are charged with 60s. per annum to provide sandals for the Canons.
- III. Then, St. Margaret is represented as producing a rent of £7 per annum. In the Surrenden MS. just cited there is among the receipts, *De decimis Rectorie de Sancta Margareta per*

annum 2^o vij^o viij^o. The £7, therefore, here must be for the annual produce of the Rectory, of which the Priory were owners. It is stated, by interpolation, that there is one *Rusticus* there. This expression "*Rusticus*" is new to us. It only occurs in one other instance in our Kent Survey, viz. in Extension, p. 49, l. 49, where we read "*xi molini cum gablo rusticorum*" clearly indicating the tenants on the manor, Villans and Bordars, who were subject to *gysol* for their corn ground at the Lord's mill. If this be so, the *Rusticus* at St. MARGARET'S must have been the Bordar employed on the glebe there. By the quotation which I have given from the Surrenden MS. it is evident that the record here refers to the Rectory of St. Margaret, not only because the *Communia* forms the subject of this page, but also because the specific Prebends in that parish have been already set out, and their aggregate value amounts to much more than this £8.

- IV. Next appears on the Record the *Theloneum de Dove* which we have already fully discussed in Note 5, p. 151, *supra*, and on which more information will be found in *Appendix* IV. It will be remembered that the only actual allusion to this Toll hitherto made, has been a very obscure entry in the fifth line of our Survey, which forms the subject of our discussions, Note 5, and in the *Appendix*. Here, however, the Commissioners distinctly enter it as having been really worth £8, T.R.E., and now £22.
- V. Next, we have recorded, as part of the common possessions of ST. MARTIN, three churches rendering 36s. and 8d. per annum.
- VI. Next, a pasture in MEDRECLIVE, and certain orchards or gardens in DOVE, producing 9s. 4d. per annum.
- VII. Next, a pasture in SHREBETSWELL producing 16d. per annum.
- VIII. Next, 10½ mills, the rent of which is £7, although appraised at £12, but from this the Canons are represented as deriving no profit; no cause, however, is assigned for this deficiency. It is added that eight homagers (*Homines*) dwell in these mills.
- IX. Next, there is a note of one pasture at SCORTEBROO rendering 2s. per annum.
- X. In the next entry it is recorded that "de hac communitate" the Archbishop receives, every year, 55s.; apparently a Signoral Tax on all the lands of the *Communia* of St. Martin, though this is after all but obscurely indicated.
- XI. The next entry, *Ibi sunt vij homines cum j Curcio, et dividit*, i.e. *There are six homagers with one Team and a half*, is most difficult of satisfactory explanation as to the place designated by *Ibi*. It cannot refer to the 10½ mills, because eight homagers are already enumerated as residing there; neither is it probable that it refers to SCORTEBROO, because that is described as pasture; and, therefore, any team would be useless there, except for the mere feeding of the animals constituting it. Besides which, the entry is disconnected from *Scortebroo* by the note recording the Archbishop's claim upon the *Communia* for 55s. per annum. Neither can we connect it with *hac Communitate*, because the homagers and their teams have all been already distinctly enumerated in the details of the *Communia*. It is vain to attempt any satisfactory elucidation of this entry.
- XII. We now come to a paragraph suggestive of many questions. Are the lands enumerated from l. 30 to l. 37 distinct and separate lands from those recorded l. 1 to 18, or are they the same, recapitulated here in order to introduce the statement that they were exempted from *Scot and Custom*? I think there can be little doubt that this is the true interpretation of the paragraph, otherwise we extend the possessions of the Priory to nearer 30 solins than the amount at which they are assessed in page 4 of the "Extension." The entry seems, indeed, to be made for the express purpose of recording that of the lands previously registered, 400½ acres (or 2½ solins, according to the suggestions in Note 44, *supra*), and 250 acres more at *RIPA*, *NORDEUDE*, and *BRAND* are not liable to any *Scot or Custom*, inasmuch as they are acquitted therefrom by the general charges on the 24 solins constituting the possessions of the Priory. These terms, *Scotus* and *Consuetudo*, are not frequent in our Survey. There is a passage in the account of the Archbishop's lands at *Pechham* (see "Exten-

COMMUNITY
OF ST.
MARTIN'S.

COMMUNITY
OF ST.
MARTIN'S.

sion," p. 17, l. 9 to 14), in which *Scot* is named as a totally distinct charge from *Geld* or *Danegeld*. The precise words are these:—

"Pro vj solins se defendebat T.R.E. . . De terra hujus manerii tenet unus homo Archiepiscopi dimidium solin. Et cum his vj solins geldabat T.R.E., quamvis non pertineret manerio, nisi de *Scoto*, quia libera terra erat."

And so again in the Conqueror's charter conferring the manor of Wi on Battle Abbey (quoted p. 189, *infra*), he grants it "cum omnibus libertatibus et regalibus *Consuetudinibus*," and free *ab omni Geldo et Scoto et Hidagio, et Danegeldo, et opere Pontium*, etc. Now if we suppose that the expression *Consuetudinis vel Scoti* of the paragraph we are discussing does not refer to *Danegeld*, but to other casual claims of the King, we may feel justified in such supposition by the above cited passages, for assuredly in them *Scot* and *Danegeld* are distinct charges, and then there will be little difficulty in understanding the statement that 24 solins—constituting, in round numbers, the possessions of the Priory—covered or *acquitted* the lands enumerated in the paragraph before us from any other charge than those to which they were themselves liable. Indeed, the expression *hec omnia adquietant* seems to prove that this is a correct interpretation. The entire passage is *Hec terra nunquam reddidit aliquid Consuetudinis vel Scoti, quia xcie Solini hec omnia adquietant*. Had this statement referred to *Hec terra*, it would have been written *illam adquietant*, instead of which we have *hec omnia*,—i. e. acquit (not this land, but) all such casual charges as these, viz. *Scotus et Consuetudines*,—and thus, accordingly, I have rendered the passage in the "Translation." All the above observations on this paragraph tend to confirm the view that I have taken, viz. that it is not an entry of lands distinct from those which have been previously named in this page of the "Extension," but merely a record of such of them as claimed exemption from certain charges.

XIII. We now come to a summary of the legal claims of the Priory for the lands, etc., which they held in *Communio*, and the unjust deficiencies in their receipts: *Ille omnia, si Canonici haberent sicut jus esset, valeret illis lx libras singulis annis; modo non habent nisi xlvj libras, et vj solidos, et iij denarios*. Now let us collect the different particulars recorded in this page, and we shall find that Nos. XII. and XIII. do not refer to different lands from those before named, but are, in fact, a summary of all that precedes them in the accounts of the *Communio* of St. Martin. The account stands thus:—

	Actual Receipts.		Value.		Deficiency.	
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>		
The 4 solins, with their 5 denarii	4	8	1	10	6	
Terra Nordenode et Ripas et						
Brandet		1	0	6		
Inland, for Sandals		3	0	0		
Rectory of St. Margaret . .		8	0	0		
Toll of Dover		22	0	0		
Three Churches		1	16	8		
Orchards		0	9	4		
Pasture in Sibertesuall . .		0	1	4		
Mills		7	0	0	12	5
Scortebroc		0	2	0		
		47	17	11	22	11
Add the deficiency		11	0	0	—	—
		58	17	11		

Their actual receipts, according to these details, were about £48, and their lawful claims amounted to about £59, corresponding with sufficient precision to the respective amounts named in the text.

XIV. We next have a list of the spoiliations to which the Canons had been subjected at the hands of Harold, and Odo and his creatures, and it is recorded that they do not resign their claims for restitution.

And thus closes this unsatisfactory and ill-connected record of the present and former possessions of the Canons of St. Martin. I will

not offer any further explanations than such as have already suggested themselves in the discussion of this page of the Survey, and which I have advanced with the greatest diffidence and distrust,—so much so, that I should have left the page without remark, but that I felt it was a duty incumbent upon me to offer the best elucidation in my power; and I can only conclude by repeating again here that all our perplexity arises from the fact that the entries here made in the Survey of the possessions of St. Martin are a confused collection of miscellaneous memoranda, jotted down at intervals and never reduced into systematic order.

(81.)

Extension, p. 7, l. 49,—"*Hic annotantur Tenentes Terras in Clent.*" Translation, p. 97, l. 40,—"*Here are noted the holders of Lands in Kent.*"

After seven pages devoted principally to those possessions which had been most subjected to Odo's spoiliations, and which, perhaps for that very reason, had been first separately and distinctly noticed by the Commissioners, inasmuch as numerous questionable and disputed claims had thence arisen therein (to say nothing of vast encroachments on the rights of the Crown that had been made by this spoliator and which necessarily demanded their first attention), we come to the ordinary course pursued in the Survey, viz. that of commencing the returns of each county, with a tabular list of all the owners of manors therein. This list is always headed by the King himself, and then follow the names of his different tenants *in capite*, viz. those who held their estates immediately of the Crown. It appears by the list before us that all the manors of Kent were apportioned among twelve of these tenants in chief, viz. the Archbishop of Canterbury, with his Knights and Monks of Christ Church; the Bishop of Rochester; the Bishop of Baieux; the Abbeys of Battle, St. Augustine, and Ghent; four of his Norman Barons; and his Chaplain Albert. Among these, then, he had distributed all the lands of the county previously held by those Saxon chiefs who had not made their submission to him. When we come to investigate the estates of the Church, we shall find that a very large portion of them remained in the same hands that held them before the Conquest. There had been little interference with these estates on the part of the Conqueror, except in the restoration of property of which they had been despoiled and in additional grants; Those which he conferred on the Bishop of Baieux and on his Norman barons were the forfeited estates of the Saxon chiefs.

These tenants *in capite* granted their manors to other chiefs or lords to hold of themselves, as we shall find when we come to examine the details of the different possessions of the twelve great tenants *in capite* above noted.

It may not be amiss, before I conclude this note, to insert a few particulars as to the list before us.

1. First, there is the King himself,—his lands being those of the ancient demesne of the Crown; to the tenants of these, peculiar privileges were attached, many of which remain to this day. These lands were generally put in charge of the King's own *Propositus* or in that of the Sheriff. When we come to examine in detail the history of these *Terre Regis* in Kent, we shall find that the sheriffs, when in charge, had been guilty of gross spoiliations; and we can well understand why the Crown in very early days, as testified by the Pipe Rolls, granted them to different individuals in *Fee Farm*.

2. The next name is that of the Archbishop of Canterbury. As I have already observed, most of his lands stood as they were T. R. E., with the exception of subsequent grants to the Archbishop.

3. The next on the list are the Monks of the Archbishop, and his men,—that is, the lands of the Holy Trinity (i. e. the Priory of Christ Church) and St. Martin, in Canterbury,—and those who held of him by knight-service; to these last a distinct chapter is assigned in the Survey (see "Extension," p. 15). They seem to consist of Norman chiefs, and, if so, it must have been by grants from the Crown that they thus held their lands; but we will leave this question till we come to investigate the details of the different manors thus held.

4. Next we have the Bishop of Rochester, of whose tenants it may be said, as of those belonging to the Archbishop, that they stood as they were T. R. E. In the record, however, numerous spoiliations of them and the restoration of the Bishop's rights are recorded.

COMMUNITY
OF ST.
MARTIN'S.

TENANTS IN
CAPITE IN
KENT.

LANDS IN
ANCIENT
DEMESNE.

ARCHBISHOP
OF CANTER-
BURY

MONKS OF
THE ARCH-
BISHOP AND
HIS MEN.

BISHOP OF
ROCHESTER.

BISHOP OF
BALEUX.

5. The next named is the BISHOP OF BALEUX, all of his lands being grants from the Conqueror, increased by his own spoiliations. The reader of English History need hardly be reminded that he was uterine brother to the Conqueror,—the son of Herluin de Contaville and Harleta, the concubine of Robert, Duke of Normandy. The Earl of Moretaine and Adeline, or Adelaide, Countess of Aumale, were his brother and sister. He was created Bishop of Baleux in A.D. 1049.

"He was Earl of Kent" (says Kelham, in his compendious account of Ono's life,) "and also Count Palatine, and *Justiciarius Anglie*, and had the high titles of *Totius Anglie Vicedomitus sub Rege*,—*Princeps Palatii*,—*Curia Palatina regnique negotiis specialis Præpositus*, et a *Rege secundus*, given him by historians; and, what was of more eminence, he was at that time reputed the *richest man in England*. He had 184 lordships in Kent alone, and 255 in other counties, and looking upon himself as rich enough to purchase the Papacy when it should become vacant, he, in 1082, collected his treasures together, sent part of them over to Rome, and was preparing, with a great retinue, to follow them; but William having intelligence of his design, hastened over from Normandy, surprised him in the Isle of Wight just as he was going to sail, seized him, as Earl of Kent, with his own hands, and sent him to prison in Normandy. His treasure was seized and his estates confiscated, and he did not regain his liberty till William Rufus ascended the throne. This King restored Ono to his Earldom; but Ono finding he had not the same sway and power as in the former reign, he headed the conspiracy in favour of his nephew Robert, Duke of Normandy, against Rufus; this last, however, prevailing, he was obliged to abjure the realm for ever and went into Normandy, where he was received by Duke Robert, and had the whole care of the Province committed to him. He died at PALERMO, in Sicily, in 1096-7, in his journey to Rome with his nephew, and was buried in the Church of Our Lady at Palermo." (Kelham, pp. 25, 26.)

Ordericus Vitalis tells us that when he died at Palermo, he was on his way—with his nephew, Duke Robert—to Jerusalem on a pilgrimage. In describing the arrest of Ono by his brother, King William, William of Malmesbury gives a most characteristic anecdote of the Conqueror in these proceedings.

"He commanded the guards to seize him; but no one daring to touch him in regard he was a Bishop, the King himself laid hands on him. Whereupon he said, 'That he was a Clerk, and a minister of God; and that he was not to be sentenced by any but the Pope.' But the King replied, 'I neither sentence any Clerk or Bishop, but my own Earl, whom I made my Vicergerent in my kingdom, resolving that he shall give account of that his trust.'"

I cannot conclude this history of Ono without adding a description of the scene which Ordericus Vitalis presents to us from his history of the last moments of the Conqueror.

"Meanwhile, the physicians and royal attendants in charge of the dying Prince, together with the nobles who had come to visit him, took an opportunity of speaking in favour of the captives who were detained in prison, humbly entreating him to have pity on them and grant their release. The King replied to them:—'I have long kept in captivity Moreau, the noble English Earl; in this I have been unjust; but my fear has been that, if he were liberated, he would raise disturbances in the kingdom of England. I threw into prison Roger de Breteuil, who opposed me with bitter animosity, and stirred up against me his brother-in-law, Ralph de Guader, and many others, and I swore that he should not be set free as long as I lived. In like manner I confined many persons to punish them for their own offences, and others to prevent their causing future rebellions. Justice requires this, and the divine law, through Moses, commands the rulers of the world to restrain the guilty, that the innocent may not perish. Being now, however, at the point of death as I hope to be saved, and by God's mercy, absolved from my sins, I order that the prison doors shall be forthwith thrown open, and all the prisoners, except my brother, the Bishop of Baleux, be released and suffered to go free for the love of God, that he also may have mercy upon me.'"

"When Robert, Earl of Morten, heard that, by the King's decision, his brother was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, he was much distressed, . . . and by his own supplications and those of his friends on behalf of his brother, wearied the suffering Prince. The King was exhausted by the numerous solicitations from so many quarters for the release of the Bishop of Baleux; but at length he said,—

"I wonder that your penetration has not discovered the character of the man for whom you supplicate me. Are not you making petitions for a prelate who has long held religion in contempt, and who is the subtle promoter of fatal divisions? Have I not already incarcerated for four years the Bishop, who, when he ought to have proved himself exemplary

'in the just government of England, became a most cruel oppressor of the people and destroyer of the convents of monks? In desiring the liberation of this edictious man you are ill advised, and are bringing on yourselves a serious calamity. It is clear that my brother Ono is a man not to be trusted, ambitious, given to fleshly desires, and of enormous cruelty; and that he will never be converted from his whoredoms and ruinous follies. I satisfied myself of this on several occasions, and therefore I imprisoned, not the Bishop, but the tyrannical Earl. There is no doubt that if he is released he will disturb the whole country and be the ruin of thousands. I say this, not from hatred, as if I were his enemy, but as the father of my country, watching for the welfare of a Christian people. It would, indeed, give me inexpressible and heartfelt joy to think that he would conduct himself with chastity and moderation, as it always becomes a priest and minister of God.'

"All the friends of the Bishop pledging themselves for his reformation, the King further said,—

"Whether I will or not, your petition shall be granted, but after my death there will immediately be a violent change in affairs. It is against my own judgment that I permit my brother to be released from confinement, for be assured that he will cause the death or grievous injury of many persons." (See Ordericus Vitalis, ed. Forester, 1864, vol. ii. pp. 414-417.)

The King himself died a very few days after these scenes. Notwithstanding this promise of William, Ono was, after all, excepted from the general amnesty, and the sequel of his history will show how well his brother had penetrated the real character of this voluptuous and turbulent prelate."

6. Next on the list appears the Abbey of Battel. Their lands consisted of the royal manor of Wye, part of the ancient demesne of the Crown, and were granted to that Abbey by the Conqueror in these words:—

"Huic iterum Ecclesie Sancti Martini de Bello, de regale manerium quod vocatur Wī, cum omnibus appendiciis suis, ex mea dominiis corona, cum omnibus libertatibus et regulibus consuetudinibus, ita liberum et quietum, sicut liberius et quietius tenui, vel ut Rex dare potui; scilicet, ab omni Geldo, et Scoto, et Hidagio, et Danegeldo, et opere pontium, et Castellorum, et Clausuris, et Parcorum, et Exercitibus, et omnibus auxiliis, et Placitis, et Querelis, et Siris et Hundredis, cum Saca et Soca, et Tol, et Theam, et Infangentheof, et Warpeni, et Lestagis, et Hamscone, et Forstal, et Blodwite, et Cildwite, et Latrocinis, si acciderit. Similiter do duos denarios de omnibus forisfacturis et placitis omnium Hundredorum que pertinent ad summacionem de Wī. In Dengemareis vero, quod est unum membrum de Wī, concedo eidem ecclesie omnes maritimas consuetudines quas illic habui cum omni Wree. Et si piscis qui adsepiunt vocatur illic advenit, abbas et monachorum sit totus: si vero intra terminos de Rackeware, et Horsemede, et Brudelle usque Withburne appulerit, duas partes ejusdem piscis, et linguam, habeat Ecclesia, sicut ego semper habui." (See Harleian Collection of Charters, 83, A 12.)

7. Next, the Abbey of St. Augustine,—of whose lands it may be said, as of those of the Archbishop,—they stood as they were T.R.E., with the exception of subsequent grants. This appears from the entries of the different manors belonging to this Abbey in the details of the Survey, wherein are occasionally named those who held them T.R.E., or those who had made grants to the Abbey.

8. Next comes the Abbey of Gand, i.e. the Abbey of St. Peter of Ghent, in Flanders. Their lands consisted of the manor of Lowisham, which, with its appendages, Greenwich and Combe,—according to Tanner and Dagdale,—was granted to the Abbey by Ethelruda, King Alfred's niece.

9. Next on the list appears the name of Hugh de Montford. He accompanied the Conqueror to England, fighting on his side at the battle of Hastings. He was one of William's most trusted and valued servants, being often employed by him in high places of trust, and was one of the barons assembled at the Penenden Controversy to adjudicate between Lanfranc and Odo. The King rewarded him for his continued and faithful services by grants of more than a hundred lordships in different parts of England, fifty of them being in Kent. He was son of Thurston de Bastenheych and ancestor of the Lords of Montfort-sur-Risle, and lost his life in a combat with Vauquelin de Ferrières.

10. Next on the list is Eustace, Earl of Boulogne. He, too, was at the battle of Hastings, where, according to Ordericus, he appears to have been somewhat over-cautious and was severely wounded. The Conqueror conferred upon him grants of lands and honours. In Kent he had Westerham and Boughton Aluph, formerly held by Godwin. Differences having arisen between him and the King, the

BISHOP OF
BALEUX.ABBEY OF
BATTEL.ABBEY OF
ST. AUGUSTINE.ABBEY OF
GHENT.HUGH DE
MONTFORD.EUSTACE,
EARL OF
BOULOGNE.

EUSTACE,
EARL OF
BOULOGNE

Kentish men, groaning under the tyranny and oppressions of the Normans, sent messengers to him to cross the sea and aid them in wresting Dover Castle from the King's garrison. He accepted the invitation and crossed over in the dead of the night. On his arrival, he was strenuously supported by the men of Kent, and made a vigorous attack on the castle; but the garrison offered a determined resistance, and the result was a most disastrous defeat for Eustace and the slaughter of an immense amount of his followers, escaping himself, says Ordericus,—

"By having the advantage of a fleet horse, his knowledge of the road, and finding a ship ready to put to sea. . . . Not long afterwards Count Eustace effected a reconciliation with King William and enjoyed his friendship for many years afterwards. The Count's origin was most illustrious, as he was a descendant of Charlemagne, the mightiest King of the Franks. His power, also, was very great, he being Sovereign Prince of the three counties of Boulogne, Guines, and Terouanne. He married Ida, a noble and religious woman, who was sister of Godfrey, Duke of Lorraine. She bore him three sons,—Godfrey, Baldwin, and Eustace,—and a daughter, who married Henry IV., Emperor of Germany."

Of these sons, Godfrey was the celebrated Godfrey of Boulogne, the conqueror and King of Jerusalem. To this passage which I have cited from Ordericus Vitalis, Mr. Forester appends a note that he was "indeed descended from Charlemagne by his mother, Maud of Louvain. As to his being Count of Terouanne, no such title appears, and Guines belonged to Baldwin I., Count d'Ardres. Eustace's first wife was Gode, sister of Edward the Confessor, whom he married in 1050. Ida of Ardennes (his second wife), daughter of Godfrey le Barbu, Duke of Lower Lorraine, was married to Eustace II. in December, 1057, and died in the odour of sanctity, the 13th of August, 1113. Her only children were Godfrey de Bouillon, Eustace III., and Baldwin I., King of Jerusalem after his eldest brother."

RICHARD DE
TONEBRIDGE.

11. The next on the list is Richard de Tonebrige, sometimes called Richard de Benefacta, from his residence at Benfield, in Northamptonshire, or Richard Fitz Gislebert, being eldest son of Gilbert, Earl of Brion, in Normandy, who was son of Geoffrey, natural son of Richard, the first Duke of Normandy of that name. He is also sometimes called Richard de Clare. He, too, was present at the battle of Hastings, and for his services there, and his near alliance to the King, had large estates and honours conferred upon him. His name occurs again and again in the Kent Domesday as holding lands and signorial rights in nearly twenty different parishes, many of these probably being detached appendants of his manor or

RICHARD DE
TONEBRIDGE.

lowy of Tunbridge. His own actual manors, according to the Survey, seem to have been only Yalding (called there *Hallinges*) and Barming; but there were probably others which the King had discharged from the liability to *Danegeld*, and therefore they are not named in the Survey; but he had, as I have stated, large signorial rights in numerous other manors. He was slain in an ambush in Wales, shortly after the death of Henry I. His title of Richard de Tonebrige he acquired from his seat at that town, which, with its castle, he obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury in exchange for the castle of Brion; being possessed at the same time, according to Dugdale, of thirty-eight lordships in Surrey, thirty-five in Essex, three in Cambridgeshire, two in Kent (viz. Yalding and Barming), Herefelde in Middlesex, Sudtune in Wiltshire, Levestone in Devonshire, and ninety-five in Suffolk,—besides thirteen burgesses in Ipswich, whereof CLARE was one, whence he was sometimes called *Richard de Clare*.

There is one remarkable circumstance attached to his possession of the castle of Tunbridge which must not be passed over without notice, viz. that it is not mentioned in the Survey, further than that in the description of various manors, there are occasional statements that portions of them, or rights of pannage, etc., and signorial rights, belong to Richard de Tonebrige, as in his *Leuga*, i.e. the franchises attached to his castle. It is difficult to say why the castle itself and the town or manor of Tonebrige thus escaped valuation in the Survey, unless it be that when in the possession of the Archbishop, they were exempted from *Danegeld*, and still continued to enjoy that privilege, and therefore, as in numerous other instances, they were not noticed by the Commissioners in their returns.

Richard de Tonebrige was succeeded by his son and heir, Gilbert, first Earl of Clare, direct ancestor of the Barons Bergevenny and Despencer, now represented by the Earl of Abergavenny and Viscountess Falmouth, who is *jure suo* Baroness Despencer. The second son of this Gilbert was Gilbert, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and father of the celebrated Richard de Clare, also surnamed Strongbow, second Earl of Pembroke—the conqueror of Ireland.

12. The next on the list appears "Haimo the Sheriff," an account of whom and of his large possessions I have given in Note 70, *supra*.

HAIMO, THE
SHERIFF.
ALBERT, THE
CHAPLAIN.

13. The last of these tenants *in capite* named in the list is Albert the Chaplain; with regard to whom, Kolham observes that the office "Capellanus may be likewise interpreted both secretary and chancellor, for these offices and that of King's Chaplain were, in early times, one and the same, being always filled by an ecclesiastic, who had also the care of the King's chapel."

APPENDIX.

I.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR AND THE CONFESSOR

THE account of William's confirmation of the Laws of the Confessor is also vividly described in those Laws ch. xxiv, and this description is followed by a concise history of the descent of the Saxon Kings from Edgar to the Confessor himself, and his reasons for adopting William as his successor, all of which may well find a place here, as illustrative of the Conqueror's conduct on assuming the Crown.

"Quod a Rege Anglorum Willelmo auctorizata est Lex Regis Edwardi"

[¹XXXIV. Quam cum ipse Willelmus rex audivit et alias leges de regno, maxime appreciatus est eam, et voluit ut ipse observaretur per totum regnum; quia dicebat, quod antecessores sui, et omnium de Nor- mannia, de Norvegia venerunt, et legem eorum, cum honesta erat, bene debent sequi, cum profundior et honestior sit omnibus aliis, scilicet. Britonum, Anglorum, Pictorum. Sed omnes comparate qui, eges nar- raverunt sumpsere privati sunt eum, ut permitteret eis leges et consue- tudines habere cum quibus vixerant antecessores eorum, et ipsi nati sunt, quia durum erat eis suscipere leges, et iudicare de eis quas nesciebant. Et hoc etiam precati sunt eum, pro anima regis Edwardi, qui sibi con- cesserat regnum, et cujus erant leges, nec aliorum exterorum. Tandem consilio et precatu baronum adquisivit, et sic auctorizata sunt leges regis Edwardi, quo prius adinvente et constituta fuerunt tempore regis Edgari, avi sui; sed, post mortem ejus dimissae sunt annis lx et viij. Edwardus, filius ejus, natus de uxore, regnavit quatuor annis, xvj et ebdonatus minus. Quo occiso innocente, dolo nocere sue, propter innocentem vitam suam castam, et clemensiam plenam, interfecit eum ejus pro martirio reputaverunt, ei et vocaverunt Sanctum. Post, Edwardus, frater ejus, regnum suscepit, regnavitque in multis periculis xxx et viij annis. Post Aldredum, filius ejus Edmundus, cui cognomen erat Hironides, i. latus ferreum, ix tero mensibus regnavit, in quibus viriliter quingentes contra Danorum regem Chantum dimicavit. Pacto vero ultimo bello concordiam inter se fecerunt. Regnum quoque Anglie dividerunt; dmidium Chanto, et dmidium Edmundo, ex consensu, ut ei quia eorum supervivere, alius eorum totum possideret, nec interim aliquis eorum coronaretur. Sed hac conventionem, cunctis primatibus Anglie ascenditibus, firmata, post primam mensem, Edmundus ex hac loco pro dolor, subtrahitur.—Chantus vero totum suscepit Anglie regnum, regnavitque fere x et viij annis. Quo mortuo, Haraldus, falso, pene ab omnibus filius ejus putatus, successit, et v annis regnavit. Post quem Hardechautus, filius Chanti ex Alfara Imme, sorore Roberti comitis Normannie, et matre Edwardi regis, ij annis, xij ebdonatus minus, regnavit; et sic completi sunt lx et viij anni dimissae legibus. Sed, postquam Edwardus rex venit ad regnum, consilio baronum regis, legem omniam, quia honesta videbatur eis, et quia avus ejus eam consti- tuerat, fecit eam reparare et confirmare, et sic vocata est lex regis Edwardi, que prius dimissa erat a morte Edgari avi sui usque ad tempus suum.

"De adventu Sancte Margarete Matris Regie Scocie, et Edgari Ethel- ing, Fratris ejus, in Angliam, De quo Sanctus Edwardus Rex heredem suum facere voluit; et postea Willelmum Ducem Har- dem suum fecit, eo quod De Edgari facere nequivit."

[²XXXV.—Iste supradictus Edmundus habuit filium quendam qui vocatus est Edwardus; qui, mortuo patre, timore aufugit de ista terra usque ad terram Rogorum, quam nos vocamus Russiam, quem rex ipseus terre, Malekclodus nomine, audivit, et intellexit qui esset, et unde esset, honeste eum retinuit. Et ipse Edwardus accepti ibi uxorem

"nobili genere, de qua ortus est ei Edgarus Etheling, et Margareta regina Scocie, et Christiana soror ejus; cui Christiane rex Edwardus dedit terram quam habuit postea Radulfus de Limesea, propter quem misit Rex Edwardus, avunculus ejus, et fecit eum ad se venire. Ipse autem et uxor ejus non multo tempore vixerunt post adventum eorum. Edgarum filium eorum secum retinuit et nutritiv pro filio. Quia vero heredem putabat eum facere, nominavit eum Etheling, quod nos dicimus domicellum; sed nos de pluribus, quia filios baronum vocamus domi- cellos; Angli autem nullum præter filios regum vocant. Quod si expres- sius volumus dicere, dicemus, quod in quadam parte Saxonie ling- 'imago' dicebatur, *Edele* Anglice 'nobilis,' quod conjunctum *Ethling*, i. 'nobilis imago;' unde etiam occidentales Saxonici, scilicet, Exceestre habent in proverbio summi despectus, quod, summa ira commotus, leus vocat alterum *Hinderling*, i. ab omni honestate dejectum. Rex, autem Edwardus, quia cognovit nequiciam gentis sue, et maxime filiorum Godu- uini, scilicet, Harald, Tosti, Gurthi, Leofuini,—comperit quod non posset esse stabile vel firmum de Edgari,—et adoptavit Willelmum ducem Normannorum, filium Roberti, avunculi sui, qui postea, auxiliante Deo, conquistavit rectum suum bello contra predictum Haraldum." (Leges Edwardi Confessoris, xxxiv, xxxv, apud Thorpe, vol. i. pp. 458, 459, 460.)

WILLIAM THE
CONQUEROR
AND THE
CONFESSOR.

II.

REDDITUS DE DOVOR.

In many instances, and more especially in that of Dovor, it is important to the complete understanding of our Domesday Survey, that we should know with certainty by whom the Town or Manor was actually held at the time, and how, whether by the King himself, or by others, at Ferm or Fee Ferm, or by the Sheriff or other officer, as Custos. The question is one of much difficulty, even in later times, when we have the Pipe Rolls to aid us in the investigation.

REDDITUS DE
DOVOR.

Having, in the Notes, raised the question with regard to Dovor, I will take the opportunity of discussing it fully in all its bearings on this and other Towns and Manors which we shall have before us in the progress of this Work.

I have already quoted largely from Madox, with reference to the assign- ment of Towns to *Fermora* or *Custodes* thereof. I will now extract a few passages from the same learned author as to the Sheriffs' Office, their Ferm or custody of Counties, and the form in which their accounts were rendered, and I will follow these up by actual transcripts of portions of these accounts from the earliest Pipe Rolls, those, for instance, that date within little more than half a Century from the time of the Survey. Although it might seem at first sight that these extracts belong more appropriately to counties than to towns, yet (as indicated in Note 3, iii. and v.) the issues of Towns were often necessarily included in the accounts of the Sheriff, as the proper officer to deliver them. They will hardly, there- fore, be out of place here, since they will enable us to explain more satisfac- torily the position of the King's Towns and Manors, and specially of Dovor itself, than we could without the aid of these documents.

"Another branch of the Crown Revenue," says Madox, "consisted of the *Ferms* of the Counties of the Realm (when they were letten to Ferm) or the issues of the Custody of them (in case they were put into Custody). From the reign of King William down to the succeeding times, the King (who was Lord of the Great Seigneurie of the Realm) used to let out the several Counties of England, upon a yearly Ferm or Rent, concerted between the Crown and the Farmer, or else, to commit them to Custody.—The Farmer or Committee, respectively rendering to the Crown,

APPENDIX.

RECORDS OF
the . . .
"at the end of his Year or Term, an account of his Bailiwick, either as
"Farmer, or as Custos, and such person, whether *Farmour* or *Custos*, was
"usually styled *Sheriff*. The Ancient Revenue-Rolls evince that the
"several Counties were constantly let out from year to year, and brought
"a yearly Revenue to the Crown. For example. In the reign of King
"Stephen, most, if not all of the Counties were let at Fern."¹

He then enumerates all the Counties thus proved to be so let. Among
the rest, he names *REALON* as Sheriff or *Farmour* of Kent, adding for
evidence thereof, the heading of *Realon's* accounts as entered on the Pipe
Roll.

After describing the manner of the Sheriff's rendering his accounts
and citing various Records in evidence, Madox proceeds thus:—

"There is another way of considering the manner or form of a Sheriff's
"account, and that is, as the account stands in the *Grant Roll* (i.e. the
"Pipe Roll). In which respect it consisted (when he accounted as *Fir-*
"marus) of several parts, viz. the *Corpus Comitatus*; the *Romanus Firma*;
"Proficuum, or *Firma de Proficuo*; the *Issues of Escheats and Purpurations*;
"Fines; *Oblatus*; *Amerciaments* of divers sorts, etc. In process of
"time, the Kings charged the manors or lands which made up the *Corpus*
"Comitatus, with certain payments of Alms and Laveries, called *Elemosynas*
"and *Liberationes* constitutæ; and the Kings also granted away part of the
"said Lands; hence came the distinction of *Terra Dote*. For, when several
"of the Lands out of which the Sheriff's Farm should arise were granted
"away, it was fit the Sheriff should have allowance or deduction, for so
"much as the *Terra Dote* amounted to or bore in the *Corpus Comitatus*.
"Accordingly, it was the usage to make such deduction, and the sum to
"be answered for by the Sheriff, after that deduction, was called *Romane*
"Firma, post *Terras Datas*, etc. Besides the *Terra Dote*, there
"were several constant and settled Payments wont to be made by the
"Sheriff out of the *Corpus Comitatus*. Such were the *Elemosynas Consti-*
"tute, the *Liberationes Constitutæ* (as hath been said above), and the
"Tertius Denarius Comitatus, etc."²

To assist in elucidating the subject before us, I will now adduce trans-
cripts of the *Corpus Comitatus* accounts relating to Kent as returned
by the Sheriffs on the early Pipe Rolls

Pipe Roll,
1130-1

The earliest extant of these Rolls is that of 31 Hen. I., i. e. A.D. 1130-1
It commences thus:—

"*REALON*us, Vicecomes, reddit Computum de firma de CHERT.
"In Thesaur^o cel^o xlii^o, ad pensum⁴, et lxxvj^o et xx^o numero.³
"Et in Decimis Constitutis, xx^o numero.
"Et in Elemosina Ecclesie de BOXLEIA, xx^o.⁵
"Et in Liberationibus Constitutis,—v^o numero.
"Et in Liberatione ALPHERI, prebendarii, dum vixit, iij^o iij^o numero.
"Et ROBERTO DE CREACORD⁶ xvij libratas terre, numero, in REXHAM
"de proficuo HAMONIS Dap feri.
"Et debet xx^o xix^o blanc⁷, et lxx^o xvij^o numero.
"Et idem Vicecomes reddit Computum de firma Civitatis CASTUARIE.
"In thesauro xvij^o et vij^o et x^o ad pensum. Et Quietus est.
"Idem Vicecomes reddit Computum de firma de DOURA.—In The-
"sauro
"Et in Liberationibus Constitutis,—ix^o et ij^o et vj^o numero.
"Et in Liberationibus, et Transfretationibus, et Quietationibus, per
"breve Regis lxi^o et ij^o numero, qui fuerunt capti de terra EPISCOPI
"DALCUNSSIS
"Et debet xx^o iij^o et xvij^o et ij^o blanc.
"Et idem Vicecomes reddit Computum de firma terra ODONIS BAIO-
"GENSIS EPISCOPI

"In Thesaur^o ce et xvij^o
"Et in Decimis Constitutis, xx^o.
"Et in Liberationibus Constitutis, xxx^o v^o
"Et in Terris Datis, ASGERNO Dapifero e solidatis terre in BOXLEIA.
"Et in Ponte de Roucestre reficiendo contra adventum Regis ij^o et
"iij^o. Et Quietus est."

From this period (31 Hen. I.) we have no notice among the Records, of
any Sheriff's accounts delivered into the Exchequer until 1 Hen. II. (i. e.

¹ Since the time of Madox, the Pipe Roll, which he cites as Stephen, has been proved
to be of the year 31 H. I., i. e. A.D. 1130-131.

² The *Tertius Denarius*, or *Third Penny*, (as explained in Note 4, *supra*) was the third
part of the Profits that arose from the "Fines and Perquisites of Courts."—In ancient
times, it was the perquisite of the Earl within whose county the courts were held, and
was annually paid over to him by the Sheriff. (See Appendix III.)

³ "In the Treasury." The contracted forms of the original "thauru," "thaur," etc.,
leave it uncertain whether they should be extended "thauru" or "thesauru," prob-
ably the former; the English rendering would be the same in either case, viz. "the
Treasury." In the instance where we have the addition of the word "liberavit," "Thes"
was contracted "thesauru," or "thesauru."

⁴ For an explanation of the terms "ad pensum," "in numero," "blanc," see Appen-
dix VII.

⁵ There is a Use of ensure through this entry.

⁶ In original it is "Creacord"—it is for Creacord.

A.D. 1155). When we meet with the following entry in the "Red Book
Exchequer":—

"KENT. RADULPHUS PICOT Vicecomes, reddit computum de iij par-
"tibus anni.
"In decimis constitutis monachis Sancti Augustini x libras numero mo-
"nachis ROUCESTRENSIBUS ix solidos numero
"Infirmitas ROUCESTRE xij solidos numero et v^o.
"Janitatori Cantuarie xx solidos numero qui facit justiciam Comitatus.
"In DOURA xvij libras blanc de quibus W. RAD¹ reddit computum.
"In CANTUARIA quam Willelmus de Ypra tenet, xxij libras blanc.
"In FAVELRESHAM lxxv^o numero.
"In MIDDLETON lxxv^o quam WILLELMUS DE Ypra tenet.
"In TARENTFORD lxxv^o numero quam idem WILLELMUS tenet.
"In ELLESTORD xxij^o numero quam idem WILLELMUS tenet.
"In vasto de SUTTON et DELE xij^o numero.
"In vasto de STRODES xvij solidos numero.
"Et debet vij^o xij solidos ij^o blanc.

"Idem reddit computum de terra Episcopi BAUCENSIS.
"In Thesaur^o xvij^o xv sol. iij^o.
"Et G. DE BROTTON xx marcas de dono Regis.
"In DOURA xxx^o numero, unde CADR reddit computum.
"In CANTUARIA xx^o numero quam W. DE Ypra tenet.
"In BOXLEIA lx^o numero, quam idem tenet.
"MARIE ELIE Regis STEPHANI xij^o in Hon, per breve Regis.
"In HOUVE quam W. DE Ypra tenet ciiij^o, vij^o, vij^o.
"In vasto maneriarum et defalta quarto partis quam W. DE Ypra tenet
"xxvij^o i sol. Et quietus est.
"In eodem rotulo reddit idem Vicecomes computum de terris PEVERELLI
"DE DOURA, de Comitatu KANOTE et terris DANIELIS DE CREACORDE
"et HADE terra CADE, KEMESINGES, sed non in partiis.

The next Pipe Roll extant is that for the year 2 Hen. II., i. e. A.D. 1156. PIPE ROLL,
1156-7.
It commences thus:—

"CHERY. RADULPHUS PICOT reddit computum de vij^o et xiiij^o et ij^o,
"blanc, de VETUS FIRMA.² In Thesaur^o xij^o iij^o.
"Et Gaudifredo de Briancourt vij^o. Et Quietus est.
"Et idem Vicecomes reddit computum de NOVA FIRMA. In Thesaur^o
"vij^o.
"Et in Elemosina noviter constituta. Militibus de Templo ij marcas
"argentis.
"Et in Decimis Constitutis. Monachis SANCTI AUGUSTINI x^o numero.
"Et Monachis de ROUCESTRE lx^o numero.
"Et Infirmitas de K. VECLESTRE x^o.³ Et quietus est.
"Et Janitori Civitatis xx^o numero, de liberatione, quia facit Justiciam
"Comitatus.
"Et in Corredio Regionis lxx^o et ij^o et ix^o, per RADULFUM DE HASTINGE.
"Et in DOURA xiiij^o blanc, de quibus WILLELMUS CADE⁴ reddit Com-
"putum.
"Et WILLELMUS DE DOURA xiiij^o vj^o vij^o, per breve Regis, ad faciendum
"se Militem.
"Et in CANTUARIA xxix^o blanc, quos WILLELMUS DE Ypra habet.
"Et in MIDDLETON v^o blanc, quos idem WILLELMUS habet.

¹ See, but evidently an error of the transcriber for "W. Cade."

² A Firm for the first year, or the year immediately accounted for, was called *Nova*
Firma, or *barely Firma*; the Firm of the second year was *Firma Anni Prateriti*, or
"Vetus Firma." The Firm for the third year was *Firma Anni Tertii*, or "Tota
Firma." (Madox, *Hist. of Exchequer*, 1711, p. 475.) It is to be observed that these
terms "Vetus Firma" and "Nova Firma," in the accounts of the Sheriff of Kent,
here make their appearance for the first time, and the "Nova Firma" seems to be
applied to the cities of Canterbury and Rochester, the town of Dover, and those of
ancient demesne, all of which, with very slight exceptions, in the Domesday Survey,
were in the King's own hands, but which, according to these entries, must have been
afterwards let in fee-farm, and that as early as 2 H. II.; yet even then, as we see, there
is a remarkable exception as far as regards DOVER, the details of the accounts of which
are not entered by the Sheriff, but referred by him to WILLIAM CADE, whom Madox sup-
poses to have been an officer of the Exchequer.

³ Madox conjectures that this William Cade was an officer of the Exchequer on the
following evidence, viz.:

⁴ In Pipe Roll, Kent, 2 H. II.; there is an entry among the payments made by the
"Sheriff.

"In solutis WILLELMO CADE xlvij^o, xlvij^o, iij^o per breve Regis."
He further quotes the entries on the Kent Pipe Roll; and in 2 H. II. of the Pipe Roll
of Cambridgehire, the Sheriff enters, "In solutis WILLELMO CADE, xx^o;" and in 7 H. II.
among the payments made by the City of London, it is entered, "In solutis WILLELMO
CADE, lxxvj^o, per breve Regis." (See *Hist. Exchequer*, ed. London, 4^o, 1711, p. 419 (d)
477 (p), 480 (p), 481 (p), and index)

If this conjecture of Madox be correct, that WILLIAM CADE was an officer of the
Exchequer, it furnishes almost conclusive evidence that DOVER was now in the King's
own hands, by reason on Odo's forfeiture, since the accounts were not to be rendered by
the Sheriff, but by an officer of the Exchequer, to whom the Sheriff paid over the money.

APPENDIX.

Pipe Roll,
1156-7.

- "Et in TARENTFORD c^o *blanc*, quas idem WILLELMUS habet.
- "Et in Einesford, l^o xxxij^o, *blanc*, quas idem WILLELMUS habet.
- "Et in Terris Datis, — Monachis de PADRESHAM c^o, *blanc*.
- "Et Abbati de ANGELI x^o, *blanc*.
- "Et MAINARDO Camerario vj^o, *numero*.
- "Et MILITIBUS DE TEMPO xx^o, per breve Regis. In CHINGESWUD.
- "Et in Restauo de CHEMESINGO x^o, *numero*.
- "Et ROGERO Ostiario j marcum argenti, precepto Episcopi Eliensis.
- "Et GAUFRIDO MONACHO xlvij^o et x^o. In corredio COMITIS FLAN-
- "DRENSIS.
- "Et in Camera Curie WARINI FILII GEROLDI, x^o.
- "Et Baldwin de Wissant iijij^o ad Corrodium ejusdem Comitibus per breve Regis.²
- "Et debet xi^o et vij^o et vj^o, *blanc*.
- "Et idem Vicecomes reddit computum de Firma Terre Episcopi BAUCENSIS. In Thesaurio xlvij^o et vj^o et vij^o *numero*.
- "Et in DOUBA xxx^o *numero*, de quibus WILLELMUS CADE debet reddere computum.
- "Et in CANTUARIA xx^o *numero*, quas WILLELMUS DE IPRA habet.
- "Et eidem lv^o in BOXELELA, *numero*.
- "Et eidem c^o et lviij^o et vij^o in *numero* in Hou.
- "Et in Winsto ejusdem Manerii quod filius Regis STEPHANI habuit, c et vij^o *numero*.
- "Et debet xij^o et iij^o et x^o *numero*."

P. 77 R. 11.
1157.

- The next Pipe Roll extant is that for the year 3 Hen. II. A.D. 1157.—It commences thus:—
- "CHIST. RADULPHUS PICOT reddit computum de xi^o et vij^o et vj^o, de VETERI FIRMA, *blanc*. — In Thesaurum liberavit. Et Quietus est.
 - "Idem Vicecomes reddit computum de xij^o et iij^o et v^o, de VETERI FIRMA *numero*. In thesaurum liberavit. Et Quietus est.
 - "Idem Vicecomes reddit computum de NOVA FIRMA.
 - "In thesaurio lxxij^o et ij^o, *blanc*.
 - "In Eremoisia Constituit. Militibus de Templo, ij marcas argenti.
 - "In Decimis Constituit Monachis de SANCTO AUGUSTINO x^o *numero*.
 - "Et Monachis de ROFFEO lx^o *numero*.
 - "Et Infirmitis ROFFEC xij^o et v^o.
 - "Et in Liberatione Portarii Civitatis xx^o, quia facit Justitiam Comi-
 - "tatus.
 - "Et in Soltis per breve Regis PETRO TURCO vij^o, pro j marca auri que cepte fuerant de firma ipsius.
 - "Et pro clxxix summis et dimidia frumenti et j summa faborum xxiij^o et xi^o et v^o.
 - "Et Gubernatori et Nautis SUCCO Regis vij^o et xij^o et iij^o.
 - "Et Willelmo Folcardi xl marcas argenti, pro Dextrariis per breve Regis.
 - "Et in (sic).
 - "Et in DOUBA xxiij^o, *blanc*, de quibus WILLELMUS CADE debet reddere Computum.
 - "Et in CANTUARIA xij^o et x^o, *blanc*, de dimidio anno quas (sic) WILLELMUS DE IPRA habuit.
 - "In MIDDELTON l^o, *blanc*, de dimidio anno quas (sic) idem WILLELMUS habuit.
 - "Et in TARENTFORD l^o, *blanc*, quas idem WILLELMUS habuit.
 - "Et in eadem villa. In Terris Datis RADULPHO PICOT c et vij^o, *blanc*.
 - "Et in EILESFORD xxxij^o, *blanc*, quas ESTRANGIA habet.
 - "Et in Terris Datis Monachis de PADRESHAM c^o, *blanc*.
 - "Et Abbati Sancti Johannis de ANGELI x^o, *blanc*.
 - "Et MAINARDO Magistro filii Regis vj^o *numero*.
 - "Et MILITIBUS DE TEMPO xx^o *numero*, in CHINGESWUDA.
 - "Et ROBERTO FILIO RADULPHI lxx^o et vj^o, in SUTTON membro de TARENTFORD, *numero*.
 - "Et debet xij^o et xvij^o et iij^o et obolum, *blanc*.

- "Et idem Vicecomes reddit Computum de firma terre Episcopi Baio-
- "censis.
- "In thesaurio Quater xx et iij^o et xij^o et x^o
- "Et in DOUBA lxx^o *numero*, de quibus WILLELMUS CADE debet red-
- "dere computum. Et in CANTUARIA x^o *numero*, quas WILLELMUS DE IPRA habuit.

¹ In Aylesford, which was of the ancient demesne of the crown.
² It is possible that I may not have correctly extended the last entries. They stand in the original thus:—
"Et Gaufrido Monacho xlvij^o et x^o. In corred. Com. Flandr.
"Et in Camera Curie Warini Filii Ger. x^o.
"Et Bald. de Wissant l^o, ad Corrod. ejusdem Comitibus per breve Regis."

- "Et in BOXELELA lv^o *numero*, quas Monschi de BOXELEGA tenent.
- "Et in Ho l^o et xij^o et iij^o *numero*, quas WILLELMUS DE IPRA habuit.
- "Et in eadem villa ij^o et xxiij^o et iij^o *numero*, quas WILLELMUS frater Regis habuit.
- "Et in firma de Ho lxx^o, quas WILLELMUS frater Regis habuit.
- "Et in SUORNIS ix^o et xj^o et iij^o, quas idem frater Regis habuit.
- "Et habet de Superplusagio, vij^o et iij^o."

In dorso of this Kent Pipe Roll of 3 Hen. III., we have WILLIAM CADE's account rendered thus:—

- "DOUBA
 - "Willelmus Cade reddit Computum de ij annis et dimidio, de firma de DOUBA.
 - "In thesaurio, xxiij^o et xix^o, *blanc*.
 - "Et in transfretationibus per breve Regis, xxvij^o et ij^o et vij^o.
 - "In soltis eidem WILLELMO iij^o *numero*, per breve Regis.
 - "Et debet xxxvij^o et iij^o et iij^o, *blanc*."
- The above extracts from the Pipe Roll, taken in connection with the evidences cited in Note 3, prove that Dover had not been let to Fern to the Townsmen. It always remained in the King's hands, as part of his demesne,—consigned awhile to Godwin and afterwards to Odo, as "Custodes,"—and from the time of Odo's disgrace, when his possessions were seized by the King, and down to 3 Hen. II., a period of some seventy years, it continued in the King's own hands.

III.

COMES ET TERTIUS DENARIUS.

With regard to the old Saxon title of *Ealdorman*, and its more modern representatives, *Comes* or *Earl*, it will not be out of place here to quote the observations of Thorpe and Kemble.

- "EORT, in Danish JARL, *Earl*, *Comes*, a title of honour which, though in early use among us, particularly among the Jutes of Kent, may, as designating an office, be regarded as a Danish innovation, and to have been substituted by *Count* for the Saxon title of *Ealdorman*, or governor of a shire or province. . . . In the Kentish LAWS the title of *Ealdorman* does not occur, its place being supplied by that of *Earl*; a difference arising, probably, from its being unknown to the Jutish followers of Hengist, to whom the dignity of *Earl* was, no doubt, native and familiar." (Thorpe, 'Glossary to Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.')
- "The internal regulation of the Shire" (says Kemble, 'Saxons in England,' ii. 138), "as well as its political relation to the whole kingdom, were under the immediate guidance and supervision of the *Ealdorman*; the *Scire-gerefa*, or sheriff, was little more than his deputy." In later times the Latin representatives of these two titles being *Comes* and *Vicecomes*.
- "The new Constitution introduced by Cnut reduced the *Ealdorman* to a subordinate position. Over several Counties was now placed one *Earl*, or *Earl*, in the Northern sense a *Jarl*, with power analogous to that of the Frankish Dukes. The word *Ealdorman* itself was used by the Danes to denote a class, gentle indeed, but very inferior to the princely officers who had previously borne that title. It is under Cnut and the following Danish kings that we gradually lose sight of the old *Ealdorman*; the King rules by his Barls and his Hóewarlas, and the *Ealdormen* vanish from the Counties. From this time the King's writs are directed to the *Earl*, the Bishop, and the Sheriff of the County; but in no one of them does the title of *The Ealdorman* any longer occur." (Kemble, 'Saxons in England,' ii. pp. 149, 150.)

The *Earl*, as remarked in Note 4, had a right to the *Third Penny* (*Tertius Denarius*) arising from the Pless and Perquisites of Courts in the County, which he had by Charter on his creation.

"The most ancient way of creating Earls was by Charter; the King thereby granted him *tercius denarius comitatus*, the third penny of the County, and then girded him with the sword of the County or Earldom" (Kelham, p. 193, citing Madox Baron, p. 137.)

"The dignity of *Earl*," says Cruise, "was originally annexed to the possession of a particular tract of land; and there appear to have been three different kinds of earldoms. The first was where the dignity was annexed to the seisin and possession of an entire county, with *jura regalia*. In that case the county became palatine, and the person created *Earl* thereof acquired royal jurisdiction and royal seignory. By reason of the royal jurisdiction the Earl Palatine had all the high courts and officers of justice which the King had, with a civil and criminal jurisdiction; and, by reason of his royal seignory, he had all the royal services and royal excheats which the King had; so that, in fact, a county palatine was, in every respect, a feudal kingdom in itself, but held of a superior lord."

After citing the instances of the counties of Chester and Pembroke and

Pipe Roll,
1157.

COMES ET
TERTIUS
DENARIUS

APPENDIX.

COMMITTEE
TREASURY
DENARIUS

the Bishopric of Durham, as instances of ancient Counties Palatine, Cruise proceeds thus:—

"The second kind of earldom was, where the King created a person Earl of a County, without granting him the seign and possession of the county itself, or any of the franchises of an *Earl Palatine*; but only the third part of the profits, or *tertium denarium*, arising from the Pleas of the County Court."

He then cites two charters of grants to that effect, which will be found in Rymer's *Feodera*.

First, the grant of the Earldom of Essex to Geoffrey de Maundeville by Q. Matilda, daughter of Henry I., in these words:—

1. Ego Matilda, filia Regis Henrici, et Anglorum Domina, do et concedo Gaufrido de Magna Villa, pro servitio suo, et heredibus suis post eum hereditabiliter, ut eis Comes Essexie, et habeat tertium denarium vicecomitatus, de placitis, sicut Comes habere debet in Comitatu suo.

(*Feodera*, t. 1, p. 18.)

2. Next, the grant of the Earldom of Oxford to Alberic de Vere, by Henry II., in these words.

Henricus, Rex Anglie, etc. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Comiti Alberico, in feodo et hereditate, tertium denarium de placitis Comitatus Oxonfordie, ut ait inde Comes. Quare volo, et frateri precipio, quod ipse et heredes sui habeant sicut Comitatus suum ita libere et quiete et honorifice sicut aliquis Comitatus Anglie liberus et quietus et honorificentius habet.

(*Feodera*, t. 1, p. 41.)

"By these charters," Cruise adds, "the grantees became Earls of Essex and Oxford, though they had not Counties Palatine."

(Cruise on Dignities, § 53, 56.)

Of course we are not to forget that Cruise is writing of a period somewhat though very little later than the date of the Survey; but sufficiently near that date to form a valuable illustration of the point we are discussing.

In the '*Feodera*' we have also another charter by Matilda, A.D. 1141, creating Milo, Earl of Hereford, with the grant of the third penny, in these words:—

Matilda Imperatrix, Henrici Regis Filia, et Anglorum Domina, Archiepiscopus, etc. etc. Salutem. Sciatis me fecisse Milonem de Gloucestrina, Comitem de Hereford, et dedisse ei Matram Hereford, cum toto Castello, in feodo et hereditate, sibi et heredibus suis, ad tenendum de me et heredibus suis.

Dedit etiam tertium Denarium redditus Burgi de Hereford, quicquid unquam reddat, et tertium Denarium Placitorum totius Comitatus Hereford.

(*Feodera*, t. 1, p. 64.)

We must here observe, in passing, that in this instance the grant is not merely of the *Third Penny* of the Pleas of Court; but there is, in addition, a special grant of the third of the Render of the Burgh of Hereford. If Godwin had a similar grant in the case of Dover, as we have suggested in Note 4, it must have been assigned to him in palpable violation of the rights of the Priory of St. Martin, unless a special reserve were, at the same time, made to them of their portion.

Madox, in discussing the term *Placita ad Scaccarium*, as used in the Sheriff's Pipe Roll Returns, says:—

"These *Placita* were fines and amercements set, or entered into, upon the occasion or ground of Pleas depending, as may be collected from the Record [i.e. the Pipe Rolls] here cited, touching the *Placita ad Scaccarium*, and likewise, from the ordinary import of the word *Placitum*, which signified primarily, not a pecuniary pain, but a *Plea*. Hence, in the Revenue Rolls, by *Nova Placita*, and *De Placitis*, is meant the Revenue, or Profit that arose from Pleas, and in that sense, *Placita* is used in other cases. Thus, by the phrase *Tertius Denarius* (that is, de *Placitis*) *Comitatus*, is meant the third part of the profit that arose from Pleas in the County; and by *Placita et Perquisita Curiarum* is meant, the Profit arising by Pleas, and the other Perquisites of Courts." (Hist. Exchequer, 1711, p. 142.)

And again, at pp. 650, 651 of the same work, after citing from the Pipe Rolls of various Counties, the entries made by the Sheriffs of the *Third Penny* paid by them to the respective Earls thereof, *i. Hen. II.*, etc., he says, "If the *Tertius Denarius* was withheld, or not duly paid by the Sheriff, the Earl to whom it was due might have a writ ordering payment of it,"—and proceeds to give instances of such writs as recorded on the Memoranda Roll.

IV.

THELONEUS DE DOVER.

DUGDALE ('Monasticon,' ed. London, 1823, vol. iv. p. 535), among the documentary evidences which he produces relative to the Priory of St. MARTIN, DOVER, cites a MS. in the Cotton Library (Vespasian, B. xi fol. 73), entitled *Chronicon Sancti Martini de Dover a Bruto ad Regem*

4*

Henricum II., as furnishing much information on the early history of this monastery. In enumerating the Royal Grants made to it, it states *inter alia*:—

"Iste WITHREDUS ecclesiam SANCTI MARTINI veterem in villa DOVERIE, fundavit et sollicitè consummavit; et canonicos seculares de Castro DOVERIE removit, et in eadem ecclesiam SANCTI MARTINI introduxit, et eisdem omnes prebendas possessiones et libertates quas prius habuerant in Castro, cum medietate thelonii Portus maris, plene contulit,—dictique Canonici morabantur ibidem in villa DOVERIE, per ecce annos et amplius."

Whatever be the authority of this MS. or the veracity of its author, it is the only evidence I have been able to discover of the possession of this Half Toll by the Priory anterior to the singularly worded record of it in the Domesday Survey.

The interesting questions that have presented themselves in discussing the history of the Toll of DOVER seem to call for all the evidences of original documents bearing upon the subject which we can produce. I will therefore adduce all that I have been able to discover, and will commence with the following extract from the 'Red Book of the Exchequer':—

"Certificatio Portus DOVER, et quid et quantum Domino Regi deberet, et quid ab eodem alienatur, et quomodo."

"De Theloneo transfretancium et applicancium DOVER, Prior Sancti Martini recepit dimidum."

"Et de dimidio Theloneo de foro, die Sabbati, idem Prior recepit terciam partem, et Dominus Rex duas partes."

"Et de parte Domini Regis, magister Hospitalis Sancte Marie recepit decimum denarium, de dono Domini Regis."

"Et iterum, de novem partibus Domini Regis, idem Prior recepit xxij^o et, de dono eiusdem Regis, preter malam totam quam valere (sic).

"singulis annis ix libras."

"Et manerum de la RIVER, quod valere solet, annuatim, xxvij^o aut plus, quod idem magister habet de dono Domini Regis. Et prius vinorum apud Sancti, quod valere solet, singulis annis, xx^o, aut plus."

"Et omnia ista integra pertinebant ad Castrum DOVERIE, tempore Comitatus Kencie, que modo alienantur, ut patet superius."

Here, then, we have it most distinctly recorded that Godwin (as suggested in Note 5) had appropriated to himself the share in the Toll of Dover, which, by right, belonged to the Canons of St. Martin's, for he was "Custos" of the castle at that time. Then follows a list of those who have privilege of passage without Toll. thus:—

"Isti sunt qui habent transitum sine teloneo, apud DOVER, cum tota eorum familia."

"Quinque Portus, cum ipsorum membris omnibus," etc. etc., [a large number of Bishops and Ecclesiastics enumerated, whom it will be unnecessary to name here; the list ending with] "Comes Marescallus,—Comes Kencie,—Hanno Peeche, Dominus de Cailham, Comes Angli,—Comes de Ganes,—Willelmus de Feenes,—Engelramus de Merk."

"Sciendum, omnes prenommati sunt quieti de teloneo apud DOVER, penes Dominum Regem, cum tota familia sua, in transfretacione et applicacione." (From the Transcript of the Red Book of the Exchequer, preserved in the General Record Office at the Rolls, vol. v. p. 277.)

The occurrence of the names of the Earl of Kent (*i. e.* Hubert de Burgh, for he was the first Earl after Stephen's reign), the Count de Gales, Countess d'Ewe, and William de Feenes simultaneously fix the date of this Record as about the middle of the thirteenth century, *i. Hen. III.*

My next note shall be the transcript of an entry on the Lord Treasurer's Memoranda Roll, being the Record of a search made by the Barons of the Exchequer (in obedience to the King's mandate) among the Rolls and memoranda and other books in the Exchequer, for evidences as to the claim of the Prior and Convent of St. Martin, Dover, to the half Toll of the Port of Dover and the third part of the Tols of the Market held at Dover on every Saturday. It is as follows:—

"Recorda, coram Baronibus de Scaccario, de termino Sancte Trinitatis, anno xxxiii^o Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici."

"Kancelle de | Rex mandavit breve suum Thesaurario et Baronibus Priore Dover. | in hec verba."

"EDWARDUS, Dei gracia, etc., Anglie, Thesaurario, et Baronibus suis de scaccario. Salutem."

"Ex parte PRIORIS ET CONVENTUS SANCTI MARTINI DOVERIE, nobis est ostensum, quod licet ipsi, per cartas progenitorum nostrorum, quondam Regum Anglie, que in conflictu inter Angligenas et Francigenas nuper apud DOVERIAM habito, capte fuerant et asportate, percipere et

"Iste p'ntal attack by a French fleet with 15,000 men, who sailed and burned a large part of Dover, in the space of a few hours, is described by Knyghton in full detail. It occurred "circa festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula," A.D. 1295, *i. e.* about 1st August, 28 Ed. I. (See *Treyden, X Scriptores*, p. 2503)

THRONOMUS
DE DOVER

THRONOMUS
DE DOVER

APPENDIX.

THELONUM
DE DOVER.

"habere debeant; et ipsi, et predecessores sui, Priores et Conventus ejusdem loci, semper hactenus, a tempore confectionis cartarum predictarum, percipere et habere consueverunt medietatem exituum Portus DOVERIE, et terciam partem thelonii provenientis de mercato ville DOVERIE, singulis diebus Sabbati. Vos nichilominus, jam de novo, ipsos Priorem et Conventum, super perceptionem medietatis dictorum exituum dicti Portus, et eandem dictæ terciæ partis thelonii, in ipsorum grave dampnum et exheredationem ecclesie sue SANCTI MARTINI DOVERIE, iniquitatis et impedire, ac Robertum de Burghershe, Custodem Quinque Portuum, in compoto suo, quem ad Scaccarium predictum, de exitibus ballive sue, est redditurus, tam de prefata medietate exituum dicti Portus, et predictæ terciæ parte thelonii, quam alia medietate eorum exituum, et de residuo dicti thelonii, ad nos pertinentibus, onerare, et illas de profato Roberto ad opus nostrum levare intenditis, minus iuste. Et quia eisdem Priori et Conventui iniuriari, seu dictum Robertum indebitè pregrazari nolumus in hac parte. Vobis mandamus, quod si per inspectionem librorum, aut aliorum memorandarum de dicto Scaccario, seu per legalem Inquisitionem inde per vos, si necesse fuerit, faciendam, vobis constare possit, prefatos Priorem et Conventum dictam medietatem exituum dicti Portus, et eandem dictam terciam partem thelonii, ut predictum, percipere et habere debere; ipsosque, et predecessores suos predictos, eas, semper hactenus, a tempore confectionis cartarum predictarum, percipisse et habuisse, tunc vos ab huiusmodi iniquitacione et impedimento inde prefatis Priori et Conventui faciendis desistatis, ipsos medietatem et terciam partem predictas percipere et habere permittentes prout percipere et habere debent, et ipsi, et predecessores sui predicti, eas, semper hactenus, a tempore predicto, percipere et habere consueverunt, prefatum Robertum, inde, compoto suo predicto, totaliter exoneratis.

"Teste me ipso, apud Wyntoniam 2^a die Maii, anno regni nostri xxxiiij".

"Et, preter istius mandati, scrutatis libris et memorandis, compertum est in rubro libro quidam Certificacio Portus DOVERIE, in qua continetur, inter cetera, quod theloneo transfratancium et applicitium DOVERIE, Prior Sancti Martini recepit dimidium. Et de dicto theloneo de foro die Sabbati, idem Prior recepit terciam partem, et Rex duas partes; et non est aliud inde compertum in libris seu memorandis ad presens scriptis ex hac causa.

"Et predictus Prior, super hoc, dicit, quod predecessores sui Priores loci predicti, et ejusdem loci Conventus, temporibus suis, ac ipse tempore suo, a tempore quo non extat memoria, pacifice habuerunt medietatem exituum Portus predicti, et terciam partem thelonii fori, die Sabbati, etc., usque nunc.

"Et quod Carte progenitorum Regis, quas inde habuerunt, capte fuerunt et asportate per Francigenas, etc., ut in ostensione sua facta domino Regi, que in mandato Regis supradicto exprimitur, ad plenum continetur.

"Et hoc dicit se paratum esse verificare per Patriam, etc.

"Et habito inde tractatu per Thesaurarium et Barones, visum est eis, quod ex quo continetur in mandato Regis predicto, quod si per inspectionem librorum, aut aliorum memorandarum de Scaccario, seu per legalem inquisitionem inde per ipsos, si necesse fuerit, faciendam, reperiri poterit quod per ipsum Priorem superius est ostensum, etc., quod tunc eidem Priori inde facerent quod, etc. Et non est sufficienter compertum in libro predicto, etc., qualiter predictus Prior habere debeat medietatem et terciam partem predictas, procedendum est ad inquirendam, etc.

"Et super hoc, assignantur Willelmus de Carlitone, et Rogerus de Hengaham, Barones, quod ipsi, vel eorum alter, inquirent, etc.

"Et preceptum est Vicecomiti Kancie, quod venire faciat coram eisdem Willelmo et Rogero, vel eorum altero, ad certos diem et locum, quos idem Willelmus et Rogerus, vel eorum alter, si scire faciat tot et tales, tam milites quam alios, etc., ad certificandum in premisis, etc.

"Postea, capta fuit inde Inquisicio, apud Grenewychem, die Jovis, in festo apostolorum Petri et Pauli, hoc anno, coram prefato Willelmo de Carlitone, quam Inquisicionem ipso modo, ad Octavas Sancti Johannis Baptiste, liberavit hie, per quam compertum est, quod HENRICUS PRIMUS, quondam Rex Anglie, Progenitor Regis nunc, per cartam suam, dedit et concessit PRIORI ET CONVENTUI SANCTI MARTINI DOVERIE medietatem exituum Portus DOVERIE, et terciam partem thelonii provenientis de mercato ville sue DOVERIE, singulis diebus Sabbati. Habendas et tenendas ipsis Priori et Conventui, et eorum successoribus imperpetuum.

"Et quod Prior et Conventus loci predicti qui nunc sunt, et eorum predecessores, a tempore quo non extat memoria, preterea Carte predictæ, pacifice, et sine aliquo impedimento, semper hactenus habuerunt et percipiunt medietatem et terciam partem predictas.

"Et quod, in principio guerre inter Regem nunc, et Regem Francie, super suborte, quidam hostes Regis, de partibus transmarinis apud DOVERIAM applicuerunt, et Prioratum DOVERIE hostiliter invaserunt depredarunt, et spoliarunt, et cartam predictam simul cum aliis bonis ipsorum Prioris et Conventus, ceperunt et asportaverunt.

"Et quod constituit Juratores predictæ Inquisitionis de predicta carta, eo quod quidam eorum al'quando eam viderunt et inspexerunt, et invenierunt eam continenter ad plenum domum Regis predictam

THELONUM
DE DOVER.

"Et, ideo, concordatum est, quod predicti Prior et Conventus habeant et percipiant, absque ullo impedimento, etc., medietatem exituum dicti Portus DOVERIE, et terciam partem thelonii provenientis de mercato ville DOVERIE singulis diebus Sabbati, prout eas hactenus perciperunt et habuerunt, etc. Salvo, semper inde Jure Regis, cum aliud inde, etc.

"Et mandatum est Roberto de Burghessh, Constabulario Castris DOVERIE, et Custodi dicti Portus, quod prefatos Priorem et Conventum percipere et habere permittat medietatem et terciam partem predictas, "in forma predicta, etc." (Lord Treasurer's Memoranda, Trin. Term, 34 Ed. I., Records.)

Among the Records of the Treasury of the Exchequer (Miscellanea, 13) is a bundle of copies of original documents relating to this Half Toll of Dover. They are in a very imperfect and tattered state, in a hand of the latter part of the fourteenth century, on several membranes stitched together in one fascicle. It will not be necessary to transcribe them all here, some being exemplifications or inscriptions of the others; to give them all, therefore, would be a task involving needless repetition.

The first of them is a copy of the Inquisition "de quo varranto" held at Greenwich on 34 Edward I. (A.D. 1306), as cited in the preceding extract from the Lord Treasurer's memoranda; it need not, therefore, be here repeated. The next three are the Writs to the Barons of the Exchequer to search the Records and to hold the Inquisition, and their certificate in return thereto; neither, therefore, need these be repeated, as we have them in full in the extract aforesaid from the Memoranda Roll.

The fifth is a charter "de nemini perdonio" of Henry II., securing their share of the Toll to the Prior and Convent of St. Martin, as follows:—

"Carta Regis HENRICI SECUNDI de nemini perdonio partem Thelonei pertinentem ad monachos.

"HENRICUS, Dei Gracia, Rex Anglie, et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie, et Comes Andegavie, Preposito et ministris suis de DOVERIA Salutem.

"Sciatis, quod nemini perdonio illam partem de theloneo quo pertinet ad monachos Sancti Martini de DOVERIA, nisi tantummodo illam partem que ad me ipsum pertinet de dominio meo. Quia elemosinam Sancti Martini nolo diminueri.

"Teste Magistro Waltero Constabulario Archidiacono Oxoniensi."

The sixth is King John's charter "de nemini perdonio" to the same effect.

. Johannis de ne Thelonei pertinentem. . . .

"JOHANNES, Dei Gracia, Rex Anglie et Comes Andegavie. Prepositis et ministris suis de DOVERIA Salutem.

"Sciatis, quod nemini perdonamus illam partem de theloneo quo pertinet ad monachos Sancti Martini de DOVERIA, nisi tantummodo illam partem que ad nos ipsos pertinet de dominio nostro.

Quia elemosinam Sancti Martini nolumus diminueri. Sicut Littere Patentes Domini et Patris nostri Henrici Regis testantur.

Teste H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Cancellario nostro, apud Shorham septimo decimo die Junii.

The seventh is a Confirmation Charter of Hen. III. This, and the others, of subsequent dates, it will be beside our purpose to notice, as they throw no more light upon the early history of the grant of this Half Toll to the Prior and Convent of St. Martin.

V.

QUINQUE PORTUS.

There is so much of local and historical interest attached to the Cinq Ports and the origin of their peculiar services, that we may well seize the occasion of this entry in the survey to enlarge upon them.

As far as the notice before us will allow us to form a conjecture, they originated in a covenant between the King and the Ports, the former granting them franchises which made them independent of any jurisdiction but their own, in return for which they were to render various services, the most prominent thereof being their obligation to supply the King with naval forces; and, as far as appears on the record, this covenant dates from the time of the Confessor.

In the case of DOVER, it is stated that that port, in return for their endowment with the franchise of *sauc* and *soen*, were bound to provide the king with twenty ships, each with a crew of twenty-one men, once a year, for fifteen days, at which standard, as near as may be, according to all the records to which we have access, it remained for many centuries.

Jeake, in his invaluable work on the Cinq Ports, their privileges and services, at p. 25, gives a detailed statement of the proportions which each port had to supply, in order to complete the full complement of fifty-seven ships yearly, for fifteen days, laid upon the ports collectively, "as by the "memorandum thereof among the Records of the Town of RYE, fol. 55, of "their old Customal, and specified as an ordinance of the king, touching "the service of shipping, A.D. 1229, circiter 14 Hen. III."

APPENDIX.

QUINCE
PORTUS.

I adopt his plan of printing the original Latin and English in parallel columns.

"Isti sunt Portus Regis Anglie, habentes libertates quas alii portus non habent, viz, prout plenius patet in cartis inde factis.

"These are the Ports of the King of England, having liberties which other ports have not, that is to say, as more fully appeareth in the charters thereof made.

HASTING.

Ad quam pertinent tanquam membra unius vici litus maris in Seaford, Pevensey, Bulwarthe, Hydney, Iham, Bekyborn, Grenoch, et Northye. Servicia inde debita Domino Regi, xxi naves (?), et in qualibet nave xxi homines, cum una garione, qui dicitur gromet (?).

WYNCHESLA et RYE, tanquam membra.

Viz. WYNCHESLA x naves, et RYE quinque naves, cum hominibus et gartionibus, ut supra.

ROMNEY, ad quam pertinet, Promhill, Lyde, Owarstone, Denge-marsh, et Vetus Romney, quinque naves cum hominibus et gartionibus, ut supra.

HITHE, ad quam pertinet, Westhute, quinque naves cum hominibus et gartionibus, ut supra.

DOVER, ad quam pertinet, Folkstone, Feversham, et Margate, non de solo (?), sed de catallo, xxi naves, ut HASTING, cum hominibus et gartionibus, ut supra.

SANDWICH, ad quam pertinet, Fordwich, Reenlver, Sarre, Storey, et Dale, non de solo, sed de catallo, quinque naves, cum hominibus et gartionibus, et supra.

Summa navium ivij naves.

Summa hominum (?) in eisdem, medii homines, exceptis gartionibus.

Summa gartionum ivj.

Summa totalis personarum mxcvii personarum.

Servitium quod Barones Quinque Portuum recognoscunt fieri Regi, ad munitionem servitii, per xl dies ante exitum, scilicet, per annum, si contingit, est per xv dies ad exitum eorum proprium, ita quod primus dies computatur a die quo vela navium erant, et sigillatim ad partes ad quas tendere debent, et ulterius, quam dum Rex voluerit ad custodiendum Regis ordinationem. Anno Domini m.cxxx. (?)

HASTING.

To which pertaineth as members one town on the seashore in Seaford, Pevensey, Bulwarthe, Hydney, Iham, Bekyborne, Grench, and Northye. The services thereof due to our Lord the King 21 ships, and in every ship 21 men, with one boy, which is called a Gromet.

WYNCHESLA and RYE, as members, That is to say, WYNCHESLA 10 ships, and RYE 5 ships, with men and boys as above.

ROMNEY, to which pertaineth, Promhill, Lyde, Owarstone, Denge-marsh, and Old Romney, 5 ships, with men and boys, as above.

HITHE, to which pertaineth, Westhute, 5 ships, with men and boys, as above.

DOVER, to which pertaineth, Folkstone, Feversham, and Margate, not of soil, but of cattle, 21 ships, as HASTING, with men and boys, as above.

SANDWICH, to which pertaineth, Fordwich, Reenlver, Sarre, Storey, and Deale, not of soil, but of cattle, 5 ships, with men and boys, as above.

Sum of the ships—57 ships.

Sum of the men in them 1140 men, except boys.

Sum of the boys, 57.

Sum total of the persons, 1197 persons.

The service which the Barons of the City Ports acknowledge to do to the King, at the summons of the service by 40 days before the going out, viz. yearly, if it shall happen for 15 days, at their own cost, so that the first day be reckoned from the day in which they shall hoist up the sails of the ships, to sail to the parts to which they ought to go, and further, as long as the King will, to be kept by ordinance of the King. Anno Domini 1229 "

From about the year 1630 to 1636, Sir Edward Dering had been Lieutenant of Dover Castle. On his retirement from that office, he carried away with him to Surrenden a large number of the records of the castle, and among them was evidently this 'Ports Domesday Book,' the loss of which is so much regretted by Jaek.

Sir Edward, during the period of his lieutenancy, had transcribed into books all the correspondence which had passed between himself and the Council, the Lord Warden, and other public officers and departments. It appears from this correspondence that the Earl of Suffolk, the Lord Warden in 1636, had demanded the restoration of this Domesday Book and other records that Dering had carried off to Surrenden; for I find in the last volume of that correspondence the copy of a letter from Sir Edward Dering to the Earl of Suffolk, from which I transcribe, verbatim, the following extract:

"Surrenden-Dering, 14th Nov., 1636.

"When I returned from that service under your lordship, my servant that packed up all within my study, did not divide all papers so precisely, but that some belonging to the castle were brought away with mine own. Most of them, if not all (for I do not know of any remaining), I did long since send back. If I have any more, I have not seen them since they were here; but whenever I do order the confusion which I am now in, I do humbly pledge my credit they shall be carefully returned, as they ought.

"This book called Domesday, being torne, defaced, and unbound, I took care to have renewed as it is, resolving to have added in the end thereof, the names and arms of all your Lordship's Honourable and some Royal Predecessors in Office, with their Lieutenants; but I could not get the Paynter down this summer, nor could I get Mr. Somerset's help for the perfecting of this Catalogue. The eldest and hardest half I have gone through. For deteyning it so long I begg your Lordship's pardon,—and, if it stand with your Lordship's good liking, I will see the other half also finished. If any of the number be left out (as I suppose some omissions are) the reason is, because I durst not insert any thing that was doubtful."

Notwithstanding Dering's "pledge of his credit," a very large mass of the ancient Dover Records never found their way back from Surrenden.

In 1844, I discovered there a vast number of them, and although this 'Ports Domesday Book' was not among them, I found portions of very elaborate transcripts from it, *inter alia*, Stephen de Penecestre's Laws for the Government of the Castle, and others which I have printed in 'Archæologia Cantiana.' The compiler of a work on Dover Castle recently published, to whom I lent them, not for private publication, but for the service of the Kent Archaeological Society, has nevertheless made free use of them. He gives no authority for them, nor names the sources whence he obtained them. It will add largely to the value of his compilation, should it reach a second edition, if he be enabled to state whence they were derived. I have, therefore, much gratification in here recording for him that I copied them from Sir Edward's transcripts from the Dover Castle Domesday.

About the year 1811, Sir Edward Dering the Grandfather, and immediate predecessor of the present Baronet, bequeathed his personalities to his younger son, to whom the ancient Library and vast store of MSS. collected by his ancestor in the time of Ch. I. thus passed in due course of Law. They were shortly afterwards sold. The late Mr. Thorpe was the largest purchaser, and they were soon dispersed. The most valuable portion of the MS. Chaturaries, and similar MSS. have, I am informed, been secured for the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps. If this information be correct, there, in all probability, is now deposited the 'Ports Domesday Book' of which we are speaking. The collection which I found at Surrenden was still large and valuable—it consisted almost entirely of ancient Rolls and Charters which the legatees of the personalities had suffered to remain at Surrenden, the books only attracting his attention. All have since been sold by auction by Messrs. Patrick and Simpson, in three several sales, the last of which took place about a month since, viz. in July, 1865, when the Official Letter Book to which I have alluded was sold with the other remnants of this once grand collection. The Sale Catalogues of Messrs. Patrick and Simpson for Feb. 7, 1863, and July 15, 1865, will testify to the large amount of Dover Castle muniments which had remained at Surrenden.

But to return to the Services of the Five Ports. In the 'Red Book of the Exchequer' is the following Record, which must, of course, be deemed the most official and authentic document to which we can refer:—

"QUIRQUE PORTUS, et eorum membra, cum serviciis Regi debitis de portibus predictis annuatim, cum necesse fuerit.

"MEMORANDUM quod in octabis Sancti Hillari, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, vicissim primo (sic). STEPHANO DE PENECESTRE, tunc Constabulario DOVERRE, et Constabulario Quinque Portuum exstente, in Scaccario, super Computo suo Ballive sue predictæ, eorum

1 L. s. Phillipps, Somerset Herald, a great friend and fellow-labourer of Dering.

It is well to note that I give Jaek's translation in his own words, for in some instances his rendering is palpably wrong.

Jaek states that he copied his account of the services of the ports from records at Rye, because 'The Ports Domesday Book,' in which they were originally enrolled, is now lost, though, as he takes pains to prove, that book was once existing among the records of the castle.

As I happen to be in a position to give some account of this book and its whereabouts in the seventeenth century, and to offer a conjecture that it is possibly still in existence, I will not lose the opportunity of placing these circumstances upon record.

1 "Here is added in the copy, *modo ex naves, modo ex naves*, which words seem to be inserted by the scribe, wherefore I omitted them." (Jaek)

2 "Gromet, Dutch for a strapping,—from whence our word *Groom*." (Jaek)

3 "Non de solo sed de catallo, both in DOVER and SANDWICH, I found not in some other copies. It seems to note as much as, that their lands that were not charged to the shipping in those members, but their chattels only." (Jaek)

4 "The sum of two persons I found false, and have altered here." (Jaek)

5 N.B. "The ten ships found by WYNCHESLA, and the five by RYE, are to be taken inclusively for part of the twenty-one to be found by HASTING and its members, because, otherwise, the total of the ships will be seventy-two, that is, fifteen more than they were to find; so as, besides WYNCHESLA and RYE, HASTING and her members were to find only six ships." (Jaek)

APPENDIX.

QUTUUS
PORTUS.

"Magistro WILLELMO DE MARCH, tunc Thesaurario Scaccarii, et Baroni-
bus ejusdem Scaccarii; ipaque STEPHANO plenius allocuto de predictis
"quinque portibus, videlicet, Qui fuerunt portus, et que eorum membra,
"et que servicia ipsi portus Regi debeant, et qualiter, et quo modo.
"Idem STEPHANUS, predictus Thesaurarius et Barones de premissis cer-
"tificabat, in hunc modum.

"HASTING est capitalis portus, cujus membra sunt, videlicet,
"WINCHELSE RYE, LEUCETADY PEVERESS, et BULWARTHETH.
"in Comitatu SUSSEXIE; BEKESBURNE, et GRENCETH, in Comitatu KANCIE;
"qui portus, cum suis membris predictis, debet invenire, ad sumptionem
"Regis, viginti et unam naues. Et, in qualibet anni debent esse viginti
"et unus homines, fortes, et apti, bene armati, et parati ad servitium
"Regis; Ita, tamen, quod summo inde fiat, ex parte Regis, per xl dies ante.
"Et, cum predictæ naues, et homines in illis existentibus, ad locum illum
"venierint, ad quem fuerint summo, morabuntur ibidem in servitio
"Regis per quindecim dies, ad custas suos proprios. Et si Rex servitio
"illorum post predictas xv dies indigerit, seu ipsos ibidem amplius mor-
"rari voluerit, erunt naues ille, cum hominibus in illis existentibus, in
"servitio Regis morantes, ad custas Regis, quamdiu Regi placeverit;
"videlicet, magister capiet vij^o per diem, et Constabularius vij^o per diem, et
"quilibet aliorum capiet iij^o per diem.

"KANOTA. ROMENHALE, Portus Capitalis.—Vetus ROMENHALE,
"et LYDE, membra eiusdem; Qui Portus, cum suis membris, inueniet Regi
"quinque naues, in forma predicta.

"Portus de HETH debet Regi, quinque naues, in forma predicta.
"DOUORR est Portus Capitalis, cuius membra sunt,—viz. FAVER-
"SHAM, FOLKESTANE, et MEROTRE. Debet portus iste, cum suis membris
"predictis xxi naues, in forma predicta.

"SANDWICUS est Portus Capitalis, cuius membra.—FORDWICH,
"STONORE, et SERRE. Qui Portus, cum suis membris, debet Regi, quinque
"naues, in forma predicta.

"SULMA SERVICIUM Quinque Portum lvi naues."

On the Patent Roll, 33 Ed. III. pt. 8, m. 6, is an "Inspecimus" of this
certificate, to which is subjoined another certificate that Stephen de Pen-
cester had, in the 31 Ed. I. (sic, 31 Ed. I.), delivered into the Exchequer
a Book in which the services of the 5 Ports are set out, corresponding with
the above, but the respective portions of the Ports and their limbs are
given more in detail, from which it appears that the numbers assigned to
each were as follows:—Hastings, 3 ships; Peversey, 1 ship; Bulwareth,
Pette, and Ihum, 1 ship; Bekesburne, 1 ship; Grenceth, 2 men, with 2
cars (navis); Rye, 5 ships; Winchelese, 10 ships; Old and New Romeve,
5 ships (on the Roll it is *gateve*, a clerical error for *cing*, as the sum total
proves); Heth, 5 ships; Dover, 19 ships; Folkestone, 1 ship; Faversham,
1 ship; Sandwich, Stonor, Fordwich, Dele, and Serre, 5 ships.—Total, 57.

VI.

SACA ET SOCA.

With regard to the precise meaning of the words SACA and SOCA, I have
collected together from various authors all that seems necessary for their
elucidation, and have set out in order their opinions, as follows:—

SACA.

"SACA. (i.) "Libertatem sive potestatem significat, alicui a Domino
"Rege concessam, causas et querelas tractandi, sive cognoscendi,—audi-
"endi, scilicet; et iudicandi, forisfacturas sive multas exinde proveniunt
"capiendo, intra Socam, vel Dominium, ejus.—Saca, enim, fuit a Saxonicis
"jao, i. e. causas, lit, dissensio, accusatio." (Wilkins in the Glossary at the
end of his *Leyes Saxonice*, p. 426.)

(ii.) "Sacha est, quod si quilibet aliquem nominatim de aliquo calum-
"niatus fuerit, et ille negaverit, forisfactura probationis, vel negationis (si
"evident) sua erit." (Laws of Edward the Confessor, No. 22.)

After citing this law, Wilkins (Glossary, p. 426) adds—
(iii.) "Multo rectius, ni fallor, CLEMENS RYMERUS, in onomastico, apo-
"stolatu Benedictionum in Anglia prefixa.

"Saca vel Sacha est regale privilegium, quo quis gaudet in suo Manerio,
"area placita et correctiones delinquentium."

(iv.) "Cognitio quam dominus habet in Curia sua de causis litibusque
"inter vassallos suos exorientibus." (Spelman.)

(v.) "Amongst the Franks or Saliques, certain Lawyers were called
"Sachibarones; because they were (say the Glossarists) sacharum, i. e.
"causarum, periti. Men skilful in Causes or Pleas. . . . Sach, sive Sach,
"causa est de qua colligitur. Sunt, ergo, Sachibarones, Jurisperiti, viri
"cordati ac prudentes, sacharum, seu controversiarum dirimendarum
"scientes." (Madox, History of the Exchequer, p. 133, note d—citing
Welshm. Glossar. Salicam, p. 175.)

(vi.) "The Jurisdiction of holding Pleas." (Kellam.)

(vii.) "The power and privilege of hearing and determining causes and
"disputes, levying forfeitures, and fines, executing laws, and administering
"justice within a certain precinct." (Sir H. Ellis, Introduction to Domesday
Book.) Which observations are, in fact, an almost literal rendering of the
passages cited above from Wilkins.

(viii.) "The privilege called Sake is, for a man to have amercements of
"his Tenants in his own Court." (Les Termes de La Ley—citing Keloway,
Causæ incerti temporis, f. 145 a.)

SOCA.—(i.) "Territorium, prædictum, in quo SACA, et cetera privi-
"legia exercentur." (Wilkins in Glossary, ut supra, p. 427.)

Among the Laws of Edward the Confessor—xxij. "Quid sit Soche et
"Soche &c., we have

(ii.) "SOCHER est, quod si aliquis querit aliquid in terra sua, etiam fur-
"tum, sua est justitia, si inventum fuerit an non."

(iii.) Again, among the laws of Edward the Confessor, in the chapter "De
animalibus et alia re inventa," there is this clause:—

"Si Dominus, in cuius terra inventum est, non habet consuetudines
"suas, scilicet Sake et Sake, omnia tradat Prefecto Hundredi (si habere
"voluerit) cum bonis testibus. Sed si Dominus habuerit consuetudines
"suas, in Curia Domini rectum teneatur." (Wilkins, *Leges Edwardi*, xxviii.
p. 202.)

Wilkins, in his Glossary (p. 427), citing this Law, observes—
"Voisigitur expositionem in Legibus Edwardi Confessori attribuit,
"cap. 23, ut nimis arctam, ne dicam incongruam, rejiciendam puto. Multo
"rectius meo quidem iudicio, Plea, lib. i. cap. 47. Sake (inquit) signi-
"ficat libertatem Curie tenentium, quam Socam appellamus. Cui convenit
"Codex quidam MS. Ecclesie Cantuariensis, Sake avar frauncha court de
"ses hommes, i. e. liberam habere Curiam de suis hominibus. Vel, ut
"alter Codex antiquus MS., Nota, quod Sok est quadam libertas, per
"quam Domini tenebant Curias suas, et habebant sectam homagiorum."—
"Nomen, autem, hinc confunduntur Soca et consors ejus Saca.—Minime,
"cum in hoc ni fallor, signanter differunt, quod territorium, prædictum
"in quo Saca et cetera privilegia exercentur, Soca præcipue sonat.—Saca,
"autem, cum ceteris, scilicet, Tol.—Tim.—Infangthefe, etc., privilegia ipsa,
"sive privilegiorum species, intra idem territorium exercentur.

"A Soca autem hæc, sensu quo privilegium, immunitatem, libertatem,
"signat, venit terrarum illa apud nos possessionis species Socagium alias
"Socagium dicta, sumpto hinc nomen, quod terra eo modo possessa (sua
"certis, scilicet, et nominatis servitiis, in pacto inter Dominum et Vassal-
"lum ejus conventa, contentis) a quibuscunque aliis oneribus immunitas sit
"et libera."

Thus far Wilkins on the confusion of the terms Soca and Saca. They
certainly are used indifferently by many writers to imply the Franchise
granted to the Lord, to hold Pleas of Court within his Manor, and so they
well may be used,—for, although it appears from the numerous authorities
cited in this Note, that, strictly speaking, Saca is the privilege of holding
Pleas, and Soca, the district wherein this privilege is exercised, yet the
one, of necessity, implies the other. The Saca, the privilege, could not be
exercised elsewhere than within the Manor or precinct of the Lord to whom
it was granted; and the Soca, the precinct itself, within which the privi-
lege was to be exercised, necessarily implied the existence of that privilege;
and so it was, that Soca was almost as often used as Saca, to denote the
privilege itself.

(iv.) "Archiepiscopi, Episcopi, Comites, Barones, et Milites suos, et
"propriis servientes suos, scilicet, Dapiferos, Pincernas, Camerarios,
"Cocos, Pistorum, sub suo fridborgo habebant; et ipsi suos armigeros, vel
"alios servientes suos, sub suo fridborgo; quod si ipsi forisfacterent, et
"clamor vicinorum insurgeret de eis, ipsi haberent eos ad rectum in Curia
"sua, si haberent Sacham et Socham, tol et team." (Leges Regis Edwardi
Confessoris, cap. xxi. apud Thorpe; *Descriptio Libertatum Dierarum*,
vol. i. p. 451.)

For explanation of *fridborga*, see Appendix, sub *Gilde*, infra.

(v.) "The district over which the jurisdiction of Saca was exercised."
(Kellam.)

(vi.) "The territory, or precinct, in which the Saca and other privileges
"were exercised." (Sir H. Ellis, Introduction to Domesday Book, i. pp. 151,
273.) This, again, is a literal translation of the passage cited above from
Wilkins.

(vii.) "It signifies power or liberty to minister justice and execute
"laws;—also,—the circuit or territory wherein such power is exercised;
"whence our law-Latin word Soca is used for a Seignory or Lordship en-
"franchised by the King, with the liberty of holding or keeping a court of
"his Schömen." (Jacob.)

APPENDIX.

S. 104 AND
105 A

(vii.) "Socæ vero placitorum alia proprie pertinet ad fiscum regium, et singulariter; alia participatione; alia pertinet Vicecomitibus et Ministris Regis, in firma sua; alia pertinet Baronibus Socam et Sacam habentibus." Leges Henrici Primi, apud Thorpe, cap. ix.; *De qualitate casarum*, vol. i. p. 516.)

(ix.) "Archiepiscopi, Episcopi, Comites, et alie potestates, in terris potestatis sue, Socam et Socam habent, Tol et Theam, et infangentleaf." (Leges Henrici Primi, apud Thorpe, cap. xx.; *De Socna et Thol et Theam*, vol. i. p. 528.)

(x.) "Si exurgat placitum inter homines alioque Baronum, Socnam habentium, tractetur placitum in curia domini sui, de causa communi. Si inter homines duorum dominorum Socnam habentium, respondeat accusatus in Curia domini sui, de causa communi." (Leges Henrici Primi, apud Thorpe, cap. xxv.; *De privilegia Procerum Anglie*, vol. i. p. 530.)

(xi.) EDWARD of WESSEX, in 904, transferred his royal rights in TAUNTON, to the See of WINCHESTER.

"He says, 'Concessi, ut episcopi homines, tam nobiles quam ignobiles (i. e. xli. hynde et ii. hynde) in præfato rure degentes, hoc idem jus in omni habere dignitate (hâd) quo Regis homines perfruantur, regalibus facis honorantes: et omnium secularium rerum iudicia ad usus præfati exercerent eodem modo quo regalium negotiorum discutiantur iudicia. Prædictæ etiam villæ mercedem quod Anglice des tunc apping appellatur, censumque omnis civilis, sanctæ dei ecclesiæ in Win-tonia civitate suis retractionibus obstaculo, cum omnibus commodis externaliter decurrat.'" (Cod. Dipl. No. 1084.)

"He had previously granted an immunity from regal and comital interference; the result of which was to place all judicial and fiscal functions in the hands of the Bishop's Reeve, instead of the Sheriff or the King's Barrowe."

"The document furnishes an admirable example of an immunity, or, as it is technically called in the Anglo-Saxon law, a grant of Socn and Socn." (Kemble, *The Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 177, note.)

(xii.) "Manerium, dominium, locus privilegio et immunitate Socæ donatus." (Dacange in verbo.)

(xiii.) "Socæ, pro manerio vel dominio. Registr. Pr. Lewes, p. 1. *Hi sunt redditus de Socæ de Hecham*. Et mox ibidem sequuntur, *redditus totius manerii de Hecham*. Item, p. 16—*Pertinent ad Socam de Hecham, tam in Serabruna et Elens et Ringstede, quam in ipsa villa de Hecham*. Et, p. 17. *In Socæ de Hecham sunt 24 Lancelæ*. Denique, p. 18. *Et faciunt alias consuetudines cum Socæ, quod quispiam forte intellexerit, cum aratro; nobis, autem, videtur significare secundum consuetudinem manerii, scilicet, ut omnes alii tenentes faciant.*

"Socæ—Id quod franchisiam dicimus, id est, locus privilegatus, libertas, immunitas, refugium, asylum, sanctuarium. Hinc, maneria et domnia, que aliis potestates appellatur, Socæ, etiam, antiquis dictæ sunt,—at jam supra indicavimus. Hoc sensu, manerium partes, que a capitali sunt disjunctæ,—Socæ et Socæ multis, hodie, in locis nominantur; illud, scilicet, denotantes, quod sunt illius libertatis partes, cujus demutationem prius se ferunt. Sic villa in comitatu Norfolk, que dicitur in *Socæ de Gressenhal*, sunt de libertate illius manerii:—et sic de reliquis." (Spelman in verbo.)

xiv. "Socæ is always distinguished from demesne land, inland, or thaneland. The Conqueror, directing that invaded lands should be restored to Ely minister, says, *Let those who hold the inlandes which undoubtedly should be held of the Church, make the best agreement which they can with the Abbot... let the same be done concerning those holding Soc AND SAC*. (Hist. Elen. ii. 120.) These strange syllables 'Soc and Sac' had a shade of difference in their meaning. Our ancestors were fond of alliteration; and some of their jingles are still used; for example, health and wealth, wear and tear. Soc appears to be our common word *sake*, with the force of placitum or causa, and to mean the correction of offences, or power of imposing penalties. 'Dicit quod ratione de Soc, intendit habere socam' omnium tenentium suorum, tam liberorum quam villanorum; et ratione de SAC, intendit habere emendationem omnium delictorum.' (Quo Warranto, 3 Ed. III.)—(Morgan, 'England under the Normans,' p. 129.)

All the authorities, then, after all, confirm the statement made in Note 7, p. 153 *supra*, that the term Socæ signifies the privilege of holding pleas; and that Socæ was the territory within which the privilege was exercised; and that the franchise of "Socæ et Socæ" was a grant made by the Crown to Lords of Manors, authorizing them to hold their own Courts and administer justice therein. Indeed, in early times, a manor was rarely, if ever, granted without the annexation of a civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Thence, doubtless, arose the term "Socage tenure," whereby the tenants

within the Socæ, i. e. the Lord's territory, held of their Lord by fealty, homage, suit of court, etc., and certain specified services, such as money rents, or fixed predial services, etc., as distinguished from military or knight service, wherein the render was precarious and uncertain, besides the liability to the further incidents of aids, primer-seisin, wardships, marriages, etc. etc.; and they stood to right among themselves in their lord's court (see notes iii. and iv., p. 7*, *supra*). But it would be out of place to enter further into these subjects here; nor should I have at all alluded to them had not our discussions on the terms Soc and Socæ led us to notice that of Socage.

It seems as though this tenure by free and common Socage had remained a relic of Saxon liberty after the Conqueror had established feudal tenures; and to have been retained, as Blackstone remarks, by such persons as had neither forfeited their estates to the King, nor been obliged by him to exchange their tenure for the more honourable, as it was called, but, at the same time, more burthensome tenure of knight-service.

New grants, after the Conquest, were almost invariably made of lands and manors to be held by this latter service.

In the text, Note 7, p. 32, I spoke, in passing, of other powers than those of Socæ and Socæ which were probably granted to DOVER in this Charter of Francis.

It is evident by the Customal of Dover, printed by Lyon, that from time immemorial, the burgesses had had committed to them the power of life and death,—a power which properly belonged only to the Seyremot, i. e. the county court. When that power was conferred does not appear; probably by this very charter in which the franchise of Socæ and Socæ was given to them.

According to Jeake, citing the Customals and Records of HASTINGS and WINCHESTER, those two ports had always had the right of trying felons; and, in the original Customal of Evesham, lately among the MSS. at SURREY, not only is it recorded that its burgesses had the power of life and death, but the very form of passing the sentence of death is set out,—and also, the manner of carrying it into execution,—in these words, which I have copied from the MS.:

"Item, en cas [de jugement] de coronne, si homme soit ateynt, o for-fait la vye, le portere, come coroner, dira le jugement, o sera assys 'juxte le senescal, o dira cestex paroles, scilicet: 'Wydræ3p and axe 'jane prest.' E si coly gest dampne soit de la franchise, il sera amene 'au point de la ville, a la pleigne meer, o out le point botu en le havene. E si soit del Geldable, sera suspandez deyns la Lewe, en certain lui 'appelle le Wrygtrev."

Indeed, it appears from all the Customals of the five ports, and their limbs, that all of them had the power of life and death.

It is true that, in the Charter of EDWARD I. confirming the franchises enjoyed by the Five Ports in the times of EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, WILLIAM I., WILLIAM II., HENRY II., RICHARD I., JOHN, and HENRY III. ("per cartas eorumdem, sicut carte ille quas iidem barones nostri inde habent, et quas insperimus, rationabiliter testantur;" i. e. by their charters, as the same charters, which the same our barons thereof have, and we have seen, do reasonably testify"), there is this reservation:—

"Salva semper in omnibus regia dignitate, et salvis nobis, et heredibus nostris, plantis coronis nostre, vite et membrorum;" i. e. saved always, in all things, our kingly dignity, and saved to us and our heirs pleas of our crown, life, and members.

But Jenke satisfactorily determines it, that the pleas of life and members here mentioned are, not all capital offences, but only those special ones which, before this charter of King Edward I., had been determinable at the Court of Shipway, and no other.

In the Confirmation Charter, 5 Ed. IV., there are actually these words:—

"Ac insuper concessimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, predictis baronibus et probis hominibus ac eorum heredibus et successoribus, quod ipsi fureas, infra quemlibet portum, et membrum portum et membrum predictorum erigi, et iudicium de malefactoribus, quos iidem capi et deprehendi contigerit, juxta dictam libertatem de 'infangtheff' et utfangtheff, ac juxta consuetudinem in portibus et membris predictis ab antiquo usitatum facere possint," etc.

I. e. "And moreover, we have granted for us and our heirs, as much as in us is, to the aforesaid barons and good men, and their heirs and successors, that they may erect gallows, within every port and member of the ports, and members aforesaid, and judgment cause to be done of malefactors which there shall happen to be taken and apprehended, according to the said liberty of infangtheff and utfangtheff, and according to the custom in the ports and members aforesaid, of ancient time used."

Even so, there are those living now in Dover who remember public executions within the liberties of the town, after trial before their own Recorder and Mayor, and by the sentence of their own court.

S. 104 AND
105 A

APPENDIX.

VII.

PREPOSITUS—GEREFA—REVE

PREPOSITUS — (or) REFA — REVE.
For the better understanding what the office of "Prepositus" (the Anglo-Saxon *Gerfa*, Anglic *Reve*) was, I will here collect together the opinions of different authors who have discussed the subject.

Mr. Thorpe, in his Glossary, says—"Of *Prepositi* there were evidently "two kinds; viz. the 'Prepositus Regius,' who seems to have been next in "authority to the Alderman of the Hundred; and the 'Prepositus' of a "lord, who was a Steward or Bailiff of an estate, answering to the Anglo-Saxon *Wier*."

Of "*Gerfa*," he says, "Of Reeves, mention of the following classes occurs in these laws:—

"1. The *Gerfa*, by which simple denomination the same official seems "to be meant who is elsewhere called the '*Scir-gerfa*,' or *Sheriff*.' He "was the fiscal officer of the Shire or County, or City, under the Ealdor- "man, or Comes. His duties were many, as a reference to the places "where his name occurs will abundantly testify. The King's '*Gerfa*' was "probably identical with the '*Scir-gerfa*.' The Court of the Reeve was "held monthly. In the Anglo-Norman times he is usually styled *Vice-* "comes."

"2. The *Tun-gerefa*—*Tun-gerfa*; 3. The *Port-gerfa*—*Port-Reeve*; 4. "The *Wic-gerfa*—*Wick-Reeve*; inferior classes of fiscal officers employed, "as their names imply, in the Towns, Ports, and Wicks (Hamlets) of the "Kingdom." (Thorpe, 'Glossary to Anglo-Saxon Laws,' vol. ii.)

In the Laws of Edward the Confessor there is a chapter expressly devoted to the explanation of these terms, as follows:—

"Cap. xxxi.—*QUT SIT PREPOSITUS ET PREFECTURA, ET QUID AT- "DEMAN, QUI LATINE SENIOR POPULI SONAT, ET QUAM MULTIPLICITER "VOCULUM PREPOSITI DISSEMINAT.*

"Greve autem nomen est potestatis; apud nos autem nichil melius "videtur esse quam prefectura. Est enim multiplex nomen; greve enim "dictatur de seira, de vepentagis, de hundredo, de burgis, de villis; et vide- "tur nobis compositum esse e grō Anglice, quod est *pax* Latine, et *ve* "Latine, videlicet, quod debet fieri grō, i. e. *paxem*, ex illis qui inferunt "in terram *ve*, i. e. *miscerant*, vel *dolorem*, summa auctoritate Domini nostri "Jesu Christi dicitur 've tibi Bethesda, ve tibi Corozaim.' Fensones et "Flandrenses comites suos *meretrices* vocant, quasi majores, vel bonos "pacificos; et sicut modo vocatur greves qui habent preposituras super "alios, ita tunc temporis vocabantur *eldermen*, non propter senectutem, "sed propter sapientiam."

In reference to this chapter, Kemble well observes:—
"The laws of Edward the Confessor show at how early a period the word "was unintelligible." He devotes a chapter to the subject, from which it may be advisable to transcribe a few passages. He commences his observations thus:—

"The most general name for the fiscal, administrative, and executive "officer among the Saxons was '*Gerfa*,' or, as it is written in very early "documents, '*Gerdefa*,' but the peculiar functions of the individuals com- "prehended under it were further defined by a prefix compounded with it, "as '*Scirgerfa*,' the Reeve of the Shire or Sheriff; '*Tūngerfa*,' the Reeve "of the Tūn, or Bailiff. The exact meaning and etymology of this name "have hitherto eluded the researches of our best scholars, and yet, per- "haps, few words have been more zealously investigated. . . . Whatever "were the original significations of the word, I cannot doubt that it is of "the highest antiquity, as well as the office which it denotes. In all pro- "bability it was borne by those elected chiefs who presided over the free- "men of the *Gā* in their meetings, and delivered the law to them in their "districts. *Eliguntur in iudem concilio et principes, qui jura per pagos "vicinos reddunt.* (The. Germ. xii.) Some tribes may have called these "*principes* by one name, some by another.—'Ealdorman,' 'Asega,' 'Lah- "men,' are all legitimate appellations for a '*Gerfa*.'—Throughout the "Germanic constitutions, and especially in this country, the '*Gerfa*' "always appears in connection with judicial functions. He is always the "holder of a Court of Justice. . . . Upon this point it is unnecessary to "multiply evidence, and I shall content myself with saying that wherever "there was a Court there was a Reeve, and wherever there was a Reeve "he held some sort of Court for the guidance and management of persons "for whose peaceful demeanour he was responsible. From this it is to be "inferred that the '*Gerfa*' were of very different qualities, possessed "very different degrees of power, and had very different functions to per- "form, from the '*Gerfa*' who gave law to the Shire, down to the '*Gerfa*' "who managed some private landowner's estate. It will be convenient to "take the different classes of '*Gerfa*' *seriatim*, and collect under each "head such information as we can now obtain from our legal or historical "monuments."

I. HEADGEREFA, or High Reeve.—Kemble expresses himself as unable to speak with certainty on this subject. "I am inclined to believe," he says, "that they are exceptional, and, perhaps, in some degrees, similar to

the Missi of the Franks. Officers dispatched under occasional commis- "sions to perform functions of supervision, hold courts of appeal, and dis- "charge other duties, as the necessity of the case demanded; but that they "are not established officers found in all the districts of the kingdom, and "forming a settled part of the machinery of government. In this par- "ticular sense, our judges going down upon their several circuits, under a "commission of jail delivery, are the Headgeretan of our day." . . .

II. SCIRGEREFA, or Sheriff.—"The *Scirgerfa* is, as his name denotes, "the person who stands at the head of the Shire. . . . He is, properly "speaking, the holder of the County Court, Sciremot, or Folcmot, and, "probably, at first, was its elected chief. But, as this *Gerfa* was, at first, "the people's officer, he seems to have shared the fate of the people, and to "have sunk in the scale as the royal authority gradually rose. During the "whole of our historical period, we find him exercising only a concurrent "jurisdiction, shared in, and controlled by, the Ealdorman, on the one "hand, and the Bishop on the other. . . . In the Anglo-Saxon legisla- "tion, even of the eighth century, the Ealdorman is certainly head of the "Shire; but there is, as far as I know, no evidence of his sitting in judg- "ment in the Folcmot, without the Sheriff; while there is evidence that "the Sheriff sat without the Ealdorman."

The remainder of Kemble's remarks on this office I defer till we come to speak of the "Vicecomes," as he is called in the Survey, and of the *Scir-* "mote itself.

III. CYNINGES GEREFA, or Royal Reeve.—"There is some difficulty "with regard to this officer, because, in many cases where the Cyniges "*Gerfa* is mentioned, it is plain that the *Scirgerfa* is meant. For ex- "ample, Alfred twice mentions the Cyniges *Gerfa* as sitting in the Fole- "mot, and administering justice there, which is hardly to be understood "of any but the Sheriff. However, it is consistent with the general prin- "ciples of Teutonic society, that, as there was a *Scirgerfa* to do justice "between freeman and freeman, so also there should be a Cyniges *Gerfa*, "before whom the King's tenants should ultimately stand to right, and "who more particularly administered the King's Saca and Soken in his own "private lands. To this officer, under the Ealdorman, would belong the "investigation of those causes which the King's manorial courts could not "decide; perhaps, he might possess some sort of appellate jurisdiction; and "it cannot be doubted, that it was his duty to superintend the management "of the King's private domains, and to lead the array of the King's private "tenants in the general levy. It is, therefore, not unlikely that this officer "may be identical with the Headgerfa already noticed. But, in many "cases where a King's Reeve is mentioned [Regis *Prepositus*], and where "we cannot understand the term of the *Scirgerfa*, it is clear, that a *Wic-* "gerfa, or Barli, or *Tun-gerfa*, are intended; and that they are called "royal officers merely because the *Wic*, Barli, or *Tun*, happened to be "royal property." . . .

IV. *TUN BORGGEREFA*.—"In a fortified town, which I take to be the "strict meaning of *Burh*, there was an officer under this title. We know "but little of his peculiar powers; but there is every reason to conclude "they were similar to those of other '*Gerfa*,' according to the circum- "stances in which he was placed. If the town were free, it is possible that "he may have been the popular officer, a sort of Sheriff where the town "itself is a county. But this is improbable, and it is much more likely "that the '*Burhgerfa*' was essentially a royal officer, charged with the "maintenance and defence of a fortress. . . . It was this officer's duty "to preside in the *Burhgemot*, which was appointed to be held thrice in "the year, and he was most likely the representative of the town-people, "so far as these were unfree, in the higher courts. It is also probable that "he was their military leader, and that he was expected to be present at "sales and exchanges, in order to be able to warrant transactions if im- "peached. Lastly, he was to see that tithes were duly rendered from his "fellow-citizens. . . . The '*Burhgerfa*' may, perhaps, be said to have "had some of the rights of the *Ædile* and *Prætor Urbanus* under the old, "or those of the *Dumvir* under the later, provincial constitution of Rome. "Still, he seems to have been, in some degree, subject to the supervision "of the Ealdorman. . . . We have no means now of ascertaining the dura- "tion of his office, the nature of his appointment, or the actual extent of "his powers."

V. "The *PORTGEREFA* is, in many respects, similar to the '*Burhgerfa*.' "but, as it appears that *Port* is applied rather to a commercial than a "fortified town, there are differences between the two officers. In some "degree, these will have depended upon the comparative power, freedom, "and organization of the citizens themselves. . . . In London he holds "the place of the Sheriff, and the King's writs are directed to the Barli, "the Bishop, and the Portreeve. There are two cities in which we hear "of '*Portreeves*,' viz. LONDON and CANTERBURY. In the former, we have "Sweetman, Elfrige, Ulf, Leofstan, and the great officer of the royal "household, Egar the Steallere, which alone would be sufficient evidence "of the importance attached to the post. In Canterbury, we read of "Æthelred, Leofstan, and Godric, occupying the same station. . . . "In the smaller towns especially, it must have been a principal part of the

SCIRGEREFA.
SHERIFF.

CYNINGES
GEREFA.

BURH-
GERFA.

PORT-
GEREFA.

APPENDIX.

"Portreeve's duty to witness all transactions by bargain and sale. A portion of his subsistence at least was probably derived from the proceeds of tolls and fines levied within his district."

WICGEREFA. VI. WICGEREFA. "The Wicgeréfa was a similar officer in villages," etc. I am not aware of any mention of this officer in our Kent Survey, and, therefore, need not follow out Mr. Kemble's observations on his rank and jurisdiction.

TUNGEREFA. VII. TUNGEREFA.—"The Tungeréfa is, literally, the reeve of a tun, enclosure, farm, vill, or manor; and his authority, also, must have fluctuated with that of his lord. He is the *villicus* or bailiff of the estate, and, on the royal farms, was bound to superintend the cultivation and keep the peace among the cultivators," etc.

SWAN-GEREFA. VIII. SWANGEREFA.—"The Swangeréfa, as his name denotes, was Reeve of that forest-court which, till a late period, was known in England as the *Swainmoot*. It was his business to superintend the swanns, or swains, the herdsmen, and foresters, to watch over the rights of pasture, and regulate the use which might be made of the forest."

We need not, however, proceed further in the description of this officer, as we do not meet with him in the Kent Survey.

WEALHGEREFA. IX. WEALHGEREFA, or Welsh Reeve.—For the same reason we are not called upon to discuss the duties of this officer.

"The Gerefá was not necessarily a royal officer; on the contrary, we find Bishops, Baldormen, nay, simple nobles with them upon their establishment. Of course, the moment an immunity of Saca and Socon existed upon any estate, the lord appointed a Gerefá to hold his court, and do right among his men, as the Scirgeréfa held court for the freemen in his shire. . . . Of course, in many cases, these Gerefáns would be merely stewards; but, in nearly all, we must consider them to have been judges in various courts of greater or less importance, public or private, as it might chance to be. This one original character distinguishes all alike; whether it be the Scirgeréfa of a county court, the Burigeréfa of a corporation, the Swangeréfa of a woodland moot, the Motgeréfa of any court, in which plea could be holden, or the Tungeréfa of a vill or independent settlement, the ancient Steward of a manorial court." (Kemble's "Saxons in England," vol. ii. p. 181.)

Of the above different classes, the one with which we are ordinarily most familiar is the TUNGEREFA, the Reeve or Bailiff of a manor.

"The Gerefá or Griefa. *Prepositus villæ* was an important officer in those days, and it would seem that the village of the borlunds, as well as of the villans, was often under his superintendence."

"One of Chaucer's pilgrims to Canterbury was a Reeve, whose person, character, and abode, are minutely described by the poet:—

"The Reeve was a slender colerlike man. . . .
 Wel coude he kepe a garnur and a blame;
 There was non auditeur coude on him wane.
 Wel wiste he by the drought, and by the rain,
 The yielding of his seed and of his grain.
 His lordes shepe, his nete and his doirre,
 His swine, his hors, his store, and his pultrie,
 Were holly in this reves governing. . . .
 His wonning was ful fyvre upon an heh,
 With grene trees yshadewed." . . .

"The claims and independent proceedings of the Reeves are occasionally noticed in Domesday. In one case, we are told that the Reeve, after an exchange, had kept possession of both objects of the transaction (p. 88 b). . . . Other passages relate to disputes between the Reeves and the Foresters (p. 88 b). Still, it is not clear that all such entries refer to the Reeve of the villenage, because 'Prepositus,' in Domesday, is a name common to various officers; we meet with *Prepositus Regis*, *Prepositus Burgi*, *Prepositus Hundredi*, just as there are Shire Reeves, Portreeves, and Woodreeves now." (Morgan, 'England under the Normans,' p. 92.)

We have an instance of the dishonest exactions of the Portreeve of Canterbury. See Extension, p. 6, l. 42.

And now, having fully discussed the offices held by the different classes of "Gerefá" during the Saxon era, we ought not to close the inquiry without a few words on the position of a lower class of *Prepositus*, viz. the individual who, under the Custos or Steward, had the superintendence of the prædial labour of his fellow-villans. We find no notice of this office in our Kent Domesday, but in later manorial rolls it is of constant occurrence; and, as many writers have confounded it with the office of Reeve, and thence deemed that the *Prepositus* of Domesday was always one of the Villans, we will pause awhile to describe the nature of the office. When we have the *Prepositus* named in ancient records as one of the Villans, he assuredly was not the Reeve, but merely a sub-officer of the manor, an elected foreman of his class, serving under the *Senescallus*, or even under the *Ballivus*.

I have remarked, Note 10, p. 153 *supra*, that in the few instances which we have of the term *Prepositus* in the Kent Survey, that officer could not have been a Villan. There are only eight passages in which the term

occurs, which I here adduce in proof of my assertion as to the rank or position of the official therein named:—

1. Extension, p. 2, l. 15, *Inde Prepositus Regis accipiebat emendationem.*
 2. Do. p. 2, l. 23, *Prepositus inde reddidit liij libras.*
 3. Do. p. 6, l. 30, *Sequitur illum Prepositus Regis.*
 4. Do. p. 6, l. 42, *Quidam Prepositus Brunnannus nomine*
- In each of these cases the *Prepositus* must have been the official described above as the *Portgeréfa*, or *Portreeve*.
5. Extension, p. 8, l. 10, *Prepositus vero Francigena*
- Here he must have been the official described above as *Tungeréfa*, the Reeve of the Manor, or, as this manor was of the Royal Demesne, he would perhaps have been styled *Cyninges Gerefá*. (See *supra*, No. III.)
6. Extension, p. 8, l. 20, *Alestan Preposito Londonie*. Unquestionably the *Prepositus* of this passage was a *Portgeréfa*, or *Portreeve*.
 7. Extension, p. 9, l. 12, *Viccomiti dat Prepositus xij libras.*
- In this passage, the *Prepositus* must have been a *Tungeréfa*, or, as in the case of Dartford, this being a Royal Manor, he may have been styled *Cyninges Gerefá*.
8. Extension, p. 14, l. 47, *Tamen Prepositus reddit, etc.*

This must have been the Reeve of the Archbishop's Manor of Newenden his *Tungeréfa*. He could hardly have been one of the *Villan Prepositus* whom we shall presently describe—a mere foreman of the Villans—but must have been the head officer and manager of the manor—The Reeve.

It is probable that, in these instances, the *Prepositus* could not by any possibility have been a Villan. He was either the head officer in the government of a Town or Port, or The Reeve, i. e. the Steward of the Manor, holding its Courts, and presiding over all its Officials and Tenants. It will give us a clearer insight into the real position of a Villan *Prepositus*, if I adduce a few Records, and other evidences, wherein such an officer is apparently intended to be described.

1. Baron Maseres, in his *Historie Anglica Monumenta*, p. 382, gives a transcript of the grant of the Manor of Spalding in Lincolnshire, A.D. 1051, with all the rents, services, etc. The following passage occurs as part of the grant:—

"Scilicet, Colgrinum *Prepositum* meum, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis que habet in dicta Villa, et in campis ejus et muris, absque aliquo de omnibus retinementis."

2. But, as this is a quotation from Ingulphus, whose authority we have been taught to question, it may be more satisfactory to furnish one from undoubtedly authentic sources.

Dugdale cites, from the Registry of Burton Lazars in Leicestershire, a charter of Confirmation of Sir William Burdett K^t of grants made by his ancestors to the hospital of Burton Lazars, and among them one granting

"Totum terram quam habui, vel habere potui; vel que ad me, vel ad heredes meos de Jure possit de cetero descendere, in villa et in territorio de Neuton juxta Louseby cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, scilicet capitale mansum meum in eadem villa cum quatuor virgatis terræ, de dominio meo, cum pertinentiis suis, et totum boscum meum, quod vocatur Swineford, et Robertum *Prepositum*.—Bisardum de la Lane,—Wilhelmum de Barkeley, et Agnetem relictam Galfridi Hert, customarios meos, cum totis eorum sequela, et omnibus catallis eorum, cum quatuor virgatis terræ, quæ dicti customarii, cum totis suis, de me tenuerunt in villenagio, cum omnibus redditibus, homagiis, serviciis, et sectis Curie libere tenentium meorum in dicta villa de Neuton, wardis, releviis, maritagis, escaetis, pratis, piscariis, pasturis," etc.

This rected charter bears no date. The Confirmation is dated at Louseby, "die Lunæ proximo ante festum S. Margarete Virginis, anno regni Regis Edwardi xvi."—i. e. 1295.

(See Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' ed. 1849, vol. vi. pt. 2, p. 693.)

It is clear that the *Prepositus* in the above quotations from Baron Maseres and Dugdale, who is represented as sold, with his rents and catalls, etc., held a very different office from that of the Reeve or Steward of the Manor. In fact, he was a Villan, the foreman of his class by election, as we shall presently see. The alienator of the manors in question is giving the lat of the tenants who are bound to the customary services of the Demesne, in agricultural labour, and begin with their foreman.

3. In the Survey of the Manor of St. Paul's, A.D. 1279, as described by Archbishop Hale (*Domesday of St. Paul's*, p. xxxvi.), it appears that a foreman of the labourers was annually elected by the Villata, and he was styled "Prepositus," i. e. the foreman placed over them. This, I conceive, was the official who is so designated in these alienations. The real "Reeve," the Steward or Manager of the Manor, receiver of the rents, as powerful as the Lord himself, and infinitely more arbitrary, could never by any possibility have been a "Villan;" and the designation "Prepositus," in these passages, merely signifies one placed over the others of his class, a position not much, if at all, higher than that of our modern Bailiff.

Fleta, who wrote *tempore* Edw. I., thus describes the *Prepositus* of his day:—

"Prepositus, autem, tanquam appropiator et cultor optimus, per villatam

APPENDIX.

"electus ad preposituram, Domino, vel ejus Senescallo, palam debet presentari, cui iungatur officium illud indilate. Non, ergo, sit piger vel somnolentus, sed efficaciter et continue commodum Domini adipisci nitatur, et exarare, carucasque intrinsecas et extrinsecas mano conjungi, terrasque conjunctim et pure arari, poroque semine, nec minus sparse dispergi faciat et seminari, sinum etiam nutriré et conducari, ad sterquilium cum terra amicumque (sic) mixtum faciat evaluari."

(Fleta, lib. ii., cap. 76, s. 1.)

As far as the duties of his office are concerned, according to this passage, they are such as belong to our modern Farm-Bailiff. For the remainder of the different duties which he has to perform, I refer the reader to Appendix XX., sub tit. "Manerium."

4. Similar to the duties here set out by Fleta, are those which appear to have been assigned to the *Prepositus* in the following quotation from a Registry of the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury, *tempore* Edw. I., in the British Museum:—

"Item iungatur *Preposito*, quod omnes minores defectus, tam in co-operariis domorum et murorum, quam clausuris circa domos et curias, memora, campos, pasturas, et alia reparari faciat, sumptibus Conventus infra terminum competentem eis assignandum, alioquin, Custodes hujus, termino elapsi, omnes tales defectus reparari faciant sumptibus *Prepositi* steruam."

(See Additional MSS. 6160 *Registrum Prioris Ecclesie Christi Cantuarie*, f. 101. b.)

The above is from a series of Instructions, (*ordinationes*) to the "Custodes" of their manors, drawn up at an audit held at Baster, A.D. 1300

Inasmuch as the *Prepositus* was to receive orders from the *Custos*, he was certainly no *Reeve*. From the nature of the duties assigned to these *Custodes* themselves in the Instructions before us, such as seeing to the farming of stock, maring the land, etc., *per totam custodiam suam*, it would seem that even they were hardly in the position of *Reeves*, but rather of Bailiffs; and this accords with the gradations in office assigned by Fleta (*ibid.* cap. 72), viz.:—(1) the "Senescallus," or Reeve; (2) under him the *Ballivus*, and (3), under him the *Prepositus*, who, in this case also, was elected by the tenants of the Ville as foreman of his class.

From a reference made by Archdeacon Hale to a Survey of the Manors of St. Paul's, A.D. 1279 (see Introduction to the Domesday of St. Paul's, p. xxxvi.), it would seem that "certain of the tenants were compelled to accept this office, that it was an annual office, and that, while performing its duties, the tenant was exonerated from other services."

To avoid this compulsory appointment, on the part of the tenant, or to secure himself against the loss of his tenant's predial services, special agreements were sometimes made between the lord and his tenant to provide against such contingencies, as appears by an entry on an original Court Roll of the Manor of Tregarrek, in the parish of Roche, in Cornwall, A.D. 1379, now open before me, in which Stephen Elde, Lord of Tregarrek, lets to John Guy, of Trefrank, three ferlings of land for fourteen years, at a rent of 12s. per annum, suit of court and mill, with three days' work as "my" conventional tenants are accustomed to do; and "the said John Guy shall not serve the office of *Prepositus*, or *Bedell*, or *Tellinarius*."

Among the Cotton MSS. is a Register of the Priory of Rochester, in which are recorded the customs of their different manors (*circiter* 13th cent.)

From the *Constitutiones de Hedenham et de Cudintune* I extract the following passage, as bearing upon the question before us:—

"Dominus facit *Prepositum* de illo qui tenet unam virgatum terre, in die Sancti Martini. Et idem *Prepositus* tenet terram suam quietam ab omnibus, et habet vicum suum in Curia Domini. Et quando vadit in servitium pro villa de HEDENHAM extra quadraginta hidas, habebit prebendam equo suo. Item habebit iij boves in pastura Domini."

"*Prepositus* de CUDINTUNE habebit unam virgatum terre, et defendet illam per prefecturam, et habebit iij boves in pastura Domini. Et a festo Sancti Petri ad Vincula, usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis, habebit octo basseles frumenti, et octo denarios, et prebendam equo suo ad prebendam terminum."

These were clearly *Villan Prepositi*, and in accordance with Archdeacon Hale's statement, while executing their office, they were exonerated from any other *Servitia*. Although we find in the passage a regulation that the Lord of the Manor shall appoint this *Prepositus*—*Dominus facit Prepositum*—it can hardly be taken as militating against the rule that that official should be elected by the Ville. *Faciet*, probably, signifies no more than the ratifying the choice of the Ville.

Some apology is, perhaps, due to the reader, for the great extension of these remarks, ranging, as they do, through a period of more than three centuries, viz. from the Saxon era to the latter part of the fourteenth century. I hesitated long before I committed myself to this course, and only adopted it from the apparent necessity of exhausting the subject, owing to the countless and contradictory explanations of the term *Prepositus*, that have been given by various writers. Indeed, Kemble's remark, which I have cited above, in reference to the word *Gerefa*, that, at a very early period,

it had become unintelligible, may well be applied, to its representative *Prepositus* in later periods. On each occasion, when we meet with the term, much, in the interpretation of it, must be left to our own judgment, or comparing it with the context.

We shall seldom err in assigning the term *Prepositus* to its proper class among the nine different varieties of the office *Gerefa*, described by Kemble, unless it be in the class *Tungerefa*. I believe that the best rule for our guidance will be to consider the term *Prepositus* as one of very wide and general application,—to take it as a word *prime intentionis*, *Pro-Fectus*, one placed before, or above, or over any other official, or office; the office of which he has the superintendence, or the official over whom he may be placed, depending entirely on the case that may be under consideration. This rule will be decidedly applicable in the nine classes of *Gerefa*, described by Kemble; and when we descend to the lower classes of *Prepositus*, the strict observation of it will be found of prime importance; else the *Tungerefa*, the *Reeve*, will be confounded with the *Villan Prepositus*, the mere foreman of his fellows; and there will be found many instances in which the term *Prepositus* is used even for the *Reeve* himself, or even a higher official. The term should, therefore, be taken, as I have observed, in *first intention*—the *presiding official*,—and the determination what that official may be must depend on the passage under consideration. In those eight instances of its occurrence in our Kent Survey, there can be no mistake; they are all clear and distinct, as high officials. We need hardly, therefore, perplex ourselves with the varieties of the *Villan Prepositus*, unless it be to caution ourselves against confounding any one of these eight, with such lower office as that implies.

VIII.

FRITHBORGA—FRANK PLEDGE

With regard to the Frithborg alluded to in Note 21, it will, I hope, be not deemed out of place, if I here introduce a few passages from Mr. Kemble's learned remarks on the Institution of the Tithing:—

"The form and nature of the Institution long known in the English law, under the name of 'Frankpledge,' (1) may be compendiously described in the words of the laws called Edward the Confessor's. (2) According to that document,—

"Another peace, the greatest of all, there is, whereby all are maintained in firmer state, to wit, in the establishment of a guarantee, which the English call 'Frithborgas,' with the exception of the men of York, who call it 'Tennmannstale,' that is, the number of ten men; and 'it consists in this, that, in all the vills throughout the kingdom, all men are bound to be in a guarantee by tens, so that if one of the ten men offend, the other nine may hold him to right. But, if he should flee, and they allege that they could not have him to right, then should be given them by the King's Justice a space of at least thirty days and one; and if they could find him, they might bring him to justice. But, for himself, let him out of his own restore the damage that he had done; or, if the offence be so grave, let justice be done upon his body. But, if within the aforesaid term he could not be found, since in every Frithborh there was one headman whom they called 'Frithborhveva,' then this headman should take two of the best men of his Frithborh, and the headman of each of the three Frithborhs most nearly neighbouring to his own, and likewise two of the best in each, if he can have them; and so, with the eleven others, he shall, if he can, clear both himself and his Frithborh, both of the offence and flight of the aforesaid malefactor; which if he cannot do, he shall restore the damage done out of the property of the doer, so long as this shall last, and out of his own, and that of his Frithborh; and they shall make amends to the Justice, according as it shall be by law adjudged to them. And, moreover, the oath which they could not complete with the *senes*, the nine themselves shall make, viz. that they had no part in the offence. And if at any time they can recover him, they shall bring him to the Justice, if they can, or tell the Justice where he is." (Kemble's 'Saxons in England,' vol. i. pp. 249-251.)

For the satisfaction of the learned, I here give this chapter of Edward the Confessor's Laws, in the original Latin:—

"DE FRITHBORGH, ET QUOD SOLI EBORACENSES VOCANT FRITHBORCH, TENNEMNE TALE; & c. SERMO DECIM HOMINUM."

"xx. Alia pax maxima est, per quam omnes firmiori statu sustentantur; scilicet, Edgeussionis stabilitate, quam Angli vocant Frithborgas, preter Eboraenses, qui vocant eam tennemne tale, hoc est, numerum x homi-

FRITHBORGA.
FRANK-
PLEDGE.

FRITH-
BORGH.

¹ An early confusion gave rise to the reading of 'Frithborh' *liberum plegium*, free "pledge, frankpledge, for 'Frithborh,' the pledge or guarantee of peace, pax plegium. This distinction is essential to the comprehension of this institution."

² This is here given only as the most detailed account; the principle was as old as the Anglo-Saxon monarchy itself, or older."

APPENDIX.

FRIBORGH. "num. Et hoc est, quod de omnibus villis totius regni sub decenniali fide-
"jussione debeant omnes esse, ita quod, si unus ex decem forsificerit
"novem haberebunt eum ad rectum. Quod si auferret, et dicerent quod
"non possent eum habere ad rectum, daretur eis ad minus, a justitia regis
"spacium xxx dierum et unius diei. Et, si possent eum invenire, adduce-
"rent eum ad justiciam. Ipse quidem de suo restauraret dampnum quod
"fecerat, et de corpore suo fiat justitia, si ad hoc forsificerit. Si autem,
"infra supradictum terminum inveniri non poterit, quia in omni Friðborge
"unus erat capitalis quem ipsi vocabant Friðborghued, ipse capitalis acci-
"peret duos de melioribus in suo Friðborge, et de tribus Friðborgis pro-
"pinquioribus vicinis suis accipiat de unoquoque capitalem, et, similiter,
"duos de melioribus, si poterit eos habere, et se duodecimo expurget se et
"Friðborgum suum, si facere poterit, de forsifacito et fuga supradicti male-
"factoris. Quod si facere non poterit, restauraret dampnum quod ipse
"fecerat de proprio forsifactoris quantum duraverit, et de suo; et erga jus-
"ticiam emendat, secundum quod legaliter judicatum fuerit eis. Et tamen
"sacramentum quod non potuerunt complere per vicinos, per se ipsos
"novem jurent se esse immunes. Et si aliquem potuerint reciperare, ad-
"ducunt eum ad justiciam, si potuerint, aut darent justiciam ubi sit." (Anglo-
Saxon Laws Leges Regis Edwardi Confessoris, cap. xx.—Thorpe, vol. i.
p. 450.)

IX.

CONSUETUDO—CUSTOM.

CONSUE- It will help to illustrate the meaning of the word *Consuetudo* in this
TUDO place, if I introduce here a few of Madox's remarks upon it.—
"The *Custom* paid to the King was anciently wont to be called in Latin,
"*Consuetudo* and *Castuma*. *Consuetudo* was used in an extensive sense,
"for Payments or Duties of many kinds. For instance, King William I.
"granted to the Abbey of Westminster eight hides of his Demesne Land
"belonging to the Manor of Pirford, free and quit *ab omni mea Consue-*
"*tudine et Consu pecunia que ex tunc vocatur anglie* [quit of all manner
"of Customs or Tribute].
"King Stephen remitted to Richard Fitz-William x^s,—a duty payable
"out of Richard's Land [*de Consuetudine terre sue*].
"In the 9th year of King Henry III., an account was rendered to the
"Crown of certain yearly duties, *Consuetudines annue*, which accrued in
"the Manour of Linles, and were turned into money. [See Pipe-Roll, 9
"Hen. III., Berks.—*De aratura et aliis Consuetudinibus annuis ejusdem*
"*Manerii conversis in denarios*].
"In an account of the Issues of the Bishoprick of Winchester, during
"an avoidance, there was answered to the Crown the sum of xviij^s viij^d
"ob, arising out of a certain Payment or Duty [*de quadam Consuetudine*],
"called *Kirkethet*, by sale of three thousand fourscore and seven hens.
"[*De iij mille quater xxviii gallinis provenientibus de quadam Consuetudine*
"*que vocatur Kirkethet per Maneris ejusdem Episcopatus venditis per idem*
"*tempus*—*Mag. Rot. 12 Edw. I. Comp. Episcopat. Winton. m. 1. a.*]
"In fine, *Consuetudines* signified Regal Dues (*Solvo nobis jure et consue-*
"*tudinibus nostris*.—*Pat. 5. Joh. m. 2. Ex omni exactione et Consuetudine*
"*Regia*.—*Form. Angl. n. lxxv.*), and Episcopal or other Ecclesiastical Dues.
"and Dues or Payments and Exactions of many kinds." (Hist. of Excheq.
p. 525.)

We need not cite any of Madox's observations relating to Prisme of
Wines, Disme of Merchandise, and Customs Duties on importation; for
these are not in question in the passage before us.

At page 8, line 44, we have a specific instance of Custom—*Consuetudo*—
paid to the King, in Briseueel, viz. 2 Crates and 2 Sticks of Eels, in lieu
of an Inward—and the Inwards themselves, as personal services, or money
payments in lieu of them, are *Consuetudines* due to the King—Regal Dues,
out of the enumerated Manors.

In the last page of the Domesday of Kent, two instances occur of spe-
cific *Consuetudines*, due from the Manor of MILTON to the Manor of NEW-
TROT, viz. a certain number of Weyas of Cheese

X.

QUIETUS DE THELONIO

QUIETUS DE THE- The privilege of freedom from Toll was a franchise enjoyed by the inha-
LONIO bitants of various towns and manors. In the customal of Pevensay, we
have the following entry:

"Item, si ascogya homme de la franchise de Pevensay veyne ala cite de
"Londra, ou en cele villa, flaire, ou marche, ou nostre Seigneur le Roy
"ash p . . . ou seignorio, pour marchandise vendre ou acatre, soit de-
"12^s

"streyn pour custame, tobel, pichage, pausage, stallage, morage, ou ascogyn
"autre manere poynt en contre lor franchise. Deyvent les d'ia Ressevoir
"et Jares, et soleient mander les lettres a cely q' tial extorcion lor ath
"fait, en priaunt q'ls facent delivrance a lor combaron ses destre ensi
"pris; et si ils ne voillent, soit Wythername (?) pris du seigneur don . . .
"il estoit distre, et de son tenant, de jour en autre, tanq'il ait fait delive-
"rance de la destre ensy pris, ove les amendes." (From the Original among
the Charters at Surrenden.)

"Where the citizens or burgesses of any city or borough have been quit
"of toll throughout the realm by grant of the King's progenitors, or by
"prescription, then, if such citizens, or any man of such cities or boroughs,
"come with their merchandises unto any fair or market, and there sell
"them, or buy any merchandises, if the King's officer will demand toll of
"them against the King's charter, or against the usage or custom, they
"may sue forth this writ, viz. :—

"The King to his bailiffs of A., greeting: Whereas we granted by our
"charter to the burgesses of our town of B. that they, and their heirs and
"successors, burgesses of the same town, should be for ever quit of Toll
"throughout our whole realm and dominion; we command you that you per-
"mit those burgesses to be quit of yielding Toll to you in our said town
"according to the tenor of our charter aforesaid, not molesting or in any wise
"aggrieving them contrary to the tenor thereof.

"If the grant to be quit of Toll be of the grant of the King's progenitors,
"then the form of the writ is such :—

"The King to the bailiffs of I., greeting: Whereas, amongst other liberties
"granted to the burgesses of our town of C. by the charters of our progenitors
"Kings of England, it is granted to them that they and their heirs for ever
"should be quit of Toll throughout our whole realm," etc. etc.

"Tenants of ancient demesne, by the custom of the realm, ought to be
"quit of Toll, etc. in every market, fair, town, or city, throughout the
"realm; and, therefore, every one of them may sue to have letters patent
"under the King's seal, to all the King's officers, and to the mayors,
"bailiffs, etc.; and the form of the patent is such. [Then follows the
"form.]

"Also, they may have a writ directed to the bailiffs or mayor, or others
"who may compel them to pay Toll, that they suffer them to go quit, etc.,
"and the form of the writ is such." [Then follows the form.] (Fitzherbert,
"De Natura Brevium," ed. London, 1794, p. 226 to 228.)

XI.

ORA.

Fleta, in his chapter on weights and measures, says :—"Denarius Anglie Ora.
"qui sterlingus appellatur, et fit rotundus, qui debet ponderare triginta
"duo grana frumenti medietate, et unde viginti denarii faciunt unciam, et
"duodecim uncie faciunt libram viginti solidorum in pondere et numero." (Fleta,
lib. ii. c. 12.)

Spelman—*sub voce Ora* says :—"Nummus apud Saxones nostros, qui
"valebat 16 denarios, dum Ora 32 denarios; *Æ. Miscel.* 16 Ora libram
"faciunt juxta alium Codicem, et quandoque poni videtur pro uncia, ut 20
"denarii in Ora . . .

"Nota quod Ora significat Unciam; sic enim reperit in antiquo Registro.
"MS. nuper Abb. de Burton in Com. Staff. expositum. Ex hoc tempore
"uncie valor numerabatur aliquando pro 16d., aliquando pro 20d., unde
"provenit hæc differentia de 20d. in Ora totius in libro de Domesday."—
(Spelman in verbo.)

On p. 8 of Extension, column 1, line 9 :—
"c libris et 20 sol"

As the Libra was not calculated by Ora of 20d. to the Ora (see Extension
p. 88), it may account for the term 20s., instead of £10.

XII.

[For this Mr. Larking had made no preparation.]

Wythernam (from the Saxon *Wyther*, i. e. altera, and *Nam*, captio), is where a
distress is driven out of the County, and the Sheriff, upon a *Replevin*, cannot make deliv-
erance to the party distrained. In this case, the writ of *Wythernam* is directed to the Sheriff,
for the taking of as many of his beasts or goods that did thus unlawfully distress into his
keeping, till the party make deliverance of the first distress, etc. It is a taking or removal
of other cattle or goods, in lieu of those that were formerly unjustly taken and calloked,
or otherwise withheld. (See Jacob.—Fitzherbert, *Natura Brevium*, etc.)

APPENDIX.

XIII.

GUILDS

JUDICIA CIVITATIS LONDONIÆ.

GUILDS.

"The general outline of an urban constitution, in the earlier days of the Saxons, may have been somewhat of the following character. The free-men, either with or without the co-operation of the lord, but usually with it, formed themselves into associations or clubs, called *gylde*. These must not be confounded either on the one side with the Haneses (in Anglo-Saxon, *Hōsa*), i.e. trading guilds, or on the other with the guilds of crafts (*collegia opiforum*) of later ages. Looking to the analogy of the country *Gylde* or *Tithings*, described in detail in the ninth chapter of the First Book, we may believe that the whole free town population was distributed into such associations; but that in each town, taken altogether, they formed a compact and substantive body called in general the *Burhwara*, and perhaps sometimes more especially the *Ingang Burhware*, or 'burghers' club.'¹ It is also certain from various expressions in the boundaries of charters, as 'Burhware mæd', 'Burhware mearc,' and the like, that they were in possession of real property as a corporate body: whether they had any provision for the management of corporation revenues, we cannot tell; but we may unhesitatingly affirm that the *gylde* had each its common purse, maintained at least in part by private contributions, or what we may more familiarly term *rates*, levied under their bye-laws. These *gylde*, whether in their original nature religious, political, or merely social unions, rested upon another and solemn principle; they were sworn brotherhoods between man and man, established and fortified upon 'dō and wēd', oath and pledge; and in them we consequently recognize the germ of those sworn communes, *munia* or *communia*,² which in the times of the densest seigniorial darkness offered a noble resistance to episcopal and baronial tyranny, and formed the nursing-cradles of popular liberty. They were alliances offensive and defensive among the free citizens, and in the strict theory possessed all the royalties, privileges, and rights of independent government and internal jurisdiction. How far they could make these valid depended entirely upon the relative strength of the neighbouring lord, whether he was ealdorman, king, or bishop. Where they had full power they probably placed themselves under a *gerefa* of their own, duly elected from among the members of their own body, who thenceforth took the name of *Portgerefa*, or *Burhgerefa*, and not only administered justice in the *burhwaramōt* or husting, on behalf of the whole state, but if necessary led the city trainbands to the field. Such a civic political constitution seems the germ of those later liberties which we understand by the expression that a city is a county of itself, words once more weighty than they now are, when privilege has become less valuable before the face of an equal law. Nevertheless there was once a time when it was no slight advantage for a population to be under a portreeve or sheriff of their own, and not to be exposed to the arbitrary will of a noble or bishop who might claim to exercise the comital authority within their precincts. Such a free organization was capable of placing a city upon terms of equality with other constituted powers; and hence we can easily understand the position so frequently assumed by the inhabitants of London. As late as the tenth century, and under Æthelstán, a prince who had carried the influence of the Crown to an extent unexampled in any of his predecessors, we find the burghers treating as power to power with the King, under their portreeves and bishop: engaging indeed to follow his advice, if he have any to give which shall be for their advantage, but nevertheless constituting their own sworn gildships or communes, by their own authority, on a basis of mutual alliance and guarantee as to themselves seemed good.

¹ The 'Ingang Burhwara' may possibly be only a selected portion of the population; as, for example, the richer inhabitants, a special burghers' club. The argument in the text is not so much affected by the prominence of some particular association among the rest, and an 'Ingang Burhwara,' even if a distinct thing, only proves the existence of a 'Burhwara' besides. However, it is probable that there was a general disposition to admit as many members as possible into associations whose security and influence would greatly depend upon their numbers."

² The word *commune* occurs at almost every page of the 'Liber de Antiquis Legibus,' as it expresses the whole commonality of the city of London. Glanville himself uses *communa* and *gilda* as equivalent terms. 'Item si quis natus quiesce per unum annum et unum diem in aliquo villā privilegium mensent, in quod in eorum communem, scilicet *gildem*, tamquam civis receptus fuerit, eo ipso a villano liberabitur.' (Lib. v. cap. 5.) The reader may consult with advantage Thierry's History of the Communes in France, in his 'Lettres sur l'Histoire de France,' a work which has not received in this country an attention at all commensurate to its merits, or comparable to that bestowed upon his far less sound production, the 'Conquête de l'Angleterre par les Normands.' At the same time it would be an error to apply the example of the French Communes to our own or those of Flanders, which had frequently a very different origin." (See Warr. Librig. Hist. de Flandre, par Gheldolf: Bruxelles, 1856, particularly vol. ii. with its valuable appendices.)

"The rights of such a corporation were in truth royal. They had their own alliances and feuds; their own jurisdiction, courts of justice, and power of execution; their own markets and tolls; their own power of internal taxation; their personal freedom, with all its dignity and privileges. And to secure these great blessings, they had their own towers and walls and fortified houses, bell and banner, watch and ward, and their own armed militia." (Kemble's 'Saxons in England,' ii. 809-812.)

THE DOOMS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

(The laws of Æthelstán, Thorpe i. 228 seq.)

"This is the ordinance which the Bishops and the Reeves belonging to London have ordained, and with weds confirmed, among our frith gegild, 'das' as well eorlish as eorlish, in addition to the dooms which were fixed at Greatanles, and at Exeter, and at Thunresfeld.

"This is then First.

"1. That no thief be spared over XII pence, and no person over XII years, whom we learn according to folkright that he is guilty, and can make no denial; that we slay him, and take all that he has; and first take the 'ceapgild' from the property; and after that let the surplus be divided into II; one part to the wife if she be innocent, and were not privy to the crime; and the other into II; let the king take half, half the fellow-ship. If it be bócland or bishop's land, then has the landlord the half part in common with the fellowship.

"2. And he who secretly harbours a thief, and is privy to the crime and to the guilt, to him let the like be done.

"3. And he who stands with a thief, and fights with him, let him be slain with the thief.

"4. And he who oft before has been convicted openly of theft, and shall go to the ordeal, and is there found guilty; that he be slain, unless he be kindred or the lord be willing to release him by his 'wer'; and by the full 'ceapgild,' and also have him in 'borh,' that he thenceforth desist from every kind of evil. If after that he again steal, then let his kinsmen give him up to the reeve to whom it may appear, in such custody as they before took him out of from the ordeal, and let him be slain in retribution of the theft. But if any one defend him, and will take him, although he was convicted at the ordeal, so that he might not be slain; that he should be liable in his life, unless he should flee to the king, and he should give him his life; all as it was before ordained at Greatanles, and at Exeter, and at Thunresfeld.

"5. And whoever will avenge a thief, and commits an assault, or makes an attack on the highway; let him be liable in cxx shillings to the King. But if he slay any one in his revenge, let him be liable in his life and in all that he has, unless the king is willing to be merciful to him.

"Second

"That we have ordained: that each of us should contribute IV pence for our common use within XII months, and pay for the property which should be taken after we had contributed the money; and that all should have the search in common; and that every man should contribute his shilling who had property to the value of xxx pence, except the poor widow who has no 'forwyrhta,' nor any land.

"Third

"That we count always ten men together, and the chief should direct the nine in each of those duties which we have all ordained; and (count) afterwards their 'hyndens' together, and one 'hyndenman' who shall admonish the x for our common benefit; and let these xi hold the money of the 'hynden,' and decide what they shall disburse when aught is to pay, and what they shall receive, if money should arise to us, at our common suit; and let them also know that every contribution be forthcoming which we have all ordained for our common benefit, after the rate of xxx pence, or one ox; so that all be fulfilled which we have ordained in our ordinances and which stands in our agreement.

"Fourth.

"That every man of them who has heard the orders should be faithful to others, as well in tracing as in pursuit, so long as the track is known; and after the track has failed him, that one man be found where there is a large population as well as from one tithing where a less population is, either to ride or to go (unless there be need of more) thither where most need is, and as they all have ordained.

"Fifth.

"That no search be abandoned, either to the north of the march or to the south, before every man who has a horse has ridden one riding; and that he who has not a horse work for the lord who rides or goes for him, until he come home; unless right shall have been previously obtained.

APPENDIX.

DOOMS OF
THE CITY
OF LONDON

"Sixth.

"1. Respecting our 'ceapgild,' a horse at half a pound, if it be so good; and if it be inferior, let it be paid for by the worth of its appearance, and by that which the man values it at who owns it, unless he have evidence that it be as good as he says, and then let (us) have the surplus which we there require.

"2. An ox at a mancus, and a cow at xx, and a swine at x, and a sheep at a shilling.

"3. And we have ordained respecting our 'theowmen' whom men might have; if any one should steal him, that he should be paid for with half a pound; but if we should raise the 'gild' that it should be increased above that, by the worth of his appearance, and that we should have for ourselves the surplus that we then should require. But if he should have stolen himself away, that he should be led to the stoning, as it was formerly ordained; and that every man who had a man should contribute either a penny or a halfpenny, according to the number of the fellowship, so that we might be able to raise the worth. But if he should make his escape, that he should be paid for by the worth of his appearance, and we all should make search for him. If we then should be able to come at him, that the same should be done to him that would be done to a Wylisc thief, or that he be hanged.

"4. And let the 'ceapgild' always advance from xxx pence to half a pound, after we make search; farther, if we raise the 'ceapgild,' to the full 'angilde;' and let the search still continue, as was before ordained, though it be less.

"Seventh.

"That we have ordained: let do the deed whoever may that shall avenge the injuries of us all, that we should be all so in one friendship as in one foeship, whichever it then may be; and that he who should kill a thief before other men, that he be xii pence the better for the deed, and for the enterprise, from our common money. And he who should own the property for which we pay, let him not forsake the search, on peril of our 'oferlyrnnes' and the notice therewith, until we come to payment; and then also we would reward him for his labour, out of our common money, according to the worth of the journey, lest the giving notice should be neglected.

"Eighth.

"1. That we gather to us once in every month, if we can and have leisure, the 'hyndmen,' and those who direct the tithings, as well with 'bytt-fylling,' as else it may concern us, and know what of our agreement has been executed; and let these xii men have their refection together, and feed themselves according as they may deem themselves worthy, and deal the remains of the meat for the love of God.

"2. And if it then should happen that any kin be so strong and so great, within land or without, whether 'xii hynde' or 'twy hynde,' that they refuse us right, and stand up in defence of a thief; that we all of us ride thence with the reeve within whose 'manung' it may be.

"3. And also send on both sides to the reeves, and desire from them aid of so many men as may seem to us adequate for so great a suit, that there may be the more fear in those culpable men for our assemblage, and that we all ride thence, and avenge our wrong, and slay the thief, and those who fight and stand with him, unless they be willing to depart from him.

"4. And if any one trace a track from one shire to another, let the men who there are next take to it, and pursue the track till it be made known to the reeve; let him then with his 'manung' take to it, and pursue the track out of his shire, if he can; but if he cannot, let him pay the 'tanglede' of the property, and let both reeves have the full suit in common, be it wherever it may, as well to the north of the march as to the south, always from one shire to another; so that every reeve may assist another, for the common 'frith' of us all, by the king's 'ofer-lyrnnes.'

"5. And also that every one shall help another, as it is ordained, and by 'weds' confirmed; and such man as shall neglect this beyond the march, let him be liable in xxx pence, or an ox, if he ought of this neglect which stands in our writings, and we with our 'weds' have confirmed.

"6. And we have also ordained respecting every man who has given his 'wed' in our guildships, if he should die, that each gild-brother shall give a 'gesufel' loaf for his soul, and sing a fifty, or get it sung within xxx days.

"7. And we also command our 'hiremen' that each man shall know when he has his cattle, or when he has not, on his neighbor's witness, and that he point out to us the track, if he cannot find it within three days; for we believe that many needless men seek now how their cattle go, for over-confidence in the 'frith.'

"8. Then we command that within xii days he make it known to his neighbours, if he will ask for the 'ceapgild;' and let the search nevertheless go on as it was before ordained, for we will not pay for any unguarded property, unless it be stolen. Many men speak fraudulent

111

speech. If he cannot point out to us the track, let him show on oath with xii of his neighbours that it has been stolen within xii days, and after that let him ask for his 'ceapgild.'

"9. And let it not be denied nor concealed, if our lord or any of our reeves should suggest to us any addition to our 'frithgilds,' that we will joyfully accept the same, as it becomes us all, and may be advantageous to us. But let us trust in God, and our kingly lord, if we fulfil all things thus, that the affairs of all folk will be better with respect to theft than they before were. If, however, we slacken in the 'frith' and the 'wed' which we have given, and the king has commanded of us, then may we expect or well know, that these thieves will prevail yet more than they did before. But let us keep our 'weds' and the 'frith,' as is pleasing to our lord; it greatly beloves us that we devise that which he wills; and if he order and instruct us more, we shall be humbly ready.

"Ninth.

"That we have ordained: respecting those thieves whom one cannot immediately discover to be guilty, and one afterwards learns that they are guilty and liable; that the lord or the kismen should release him in the same manner as those men are released who are found guilty at the ordeal.

"Tenth.

"That all the 'witan' gave their 'weds' altogether to the archbishop at Thunresfeld, when Aelfeah Stybb and Brihtnoth Odda's son came to meet the 'gemot' by the king's command; that each reeve should take the 'wed' in his own shire; that they would all hold the 'frith' as King Ethelstan and his 'witan' had counselled it; first at Greatanlea, and again at Exeter, and afterwards at Feversham, and a fourth time at Thunresfeld, before the archbishop and all the bishops, and his 'witan' whom the king himself named, who were therat. That those dooms should be observed which were fixed at this 'gemot,' except those which were there before done away with; which was, Sunday marketing, and that with full and true witness any one might buy out of port.

"Eleventh.

"That Ethelstan commands his bishops and his 'ealdormen,' and all his reeves over all my realm, that ye so hold the 'frith' as I and my witan have ordained; and if any of you neglect it, and will not obey me, and will not take the 'wed' of his 'hiremen,' and he allow of secret compositions, and will not attend to these regulations as I have commanded, and it stands in our writs; then be the reeve without his 'folgot' and without my friendship, and pay me cxx shillings; and each of my thanes who has land, and will not keep the regulations as I have commanded, (let him pay) half that.

"Twelfth.

"That the king now again has ordained to his 'witan' at Wiltanburh, and has commanded it to be made known to the archbishop by bishop Theodred, that it seemed to him too cruel that so young a man should be killed, and besides for so little as he has learned has somewhere been done. He then said, that it seemed to him, and to those who counselled with him, that no younger person should be slain than xv years, except he should make resistance or flee, and would not surrender himself; that then he should be slain, as well for more as for less, whichever it might be. But if he be willing to surrender himself, let him be put into prison, as it was ordained at Greatanlea, and by the same let him be redeemed.

"2. Or if he come not into prison, and they have none, that they take him in 'borh' by his full 'wer' that he will evermore desist from every kind of evil. If the kindred will not take him out, nor enter into 'borh' for him, then let him swear as the bishop may instruct him, that he will desist from every kind of evil, and stand in servitude by his 'wer.' But if he after that again steal, let him be slain or hanged, as was before done to the elder ones.

"3. And the king has also ordained, that no one should be slain for less property than xii pence worth, unless he will flee or defend himself; and that then no one should hesitate, though it were for less. If we it thus hold, then trust I in God that our 'frith' will be better than it has before been." (Kemble's 'Saxons in England,' vol. ii. p. 521 to 527.)

OREY'S GUILD AT ABBOTSBURY.

"This writing witnesseth that Orey hath granted the Guildhall at Abbotbury, and the site thereof, to the honour of God and St. Peter, and for a property to the guild, both during his life and after his life, for a long lasting commemoration of himself and his consort. Let him that would set it aside, answer it to God in the great day of judgment! Now these are the covenants which Orey and the gildsmen of Abbotbury have ordained, to the honour of God, the worship of St. Peter, and

DOOMS OF
THE CITY
OF LONDON.

OREY'S
GUILD AT
ABBOTS-
BURY.

APPENDIX.

Ordy's
GUILD AT
ABBOTS-
HURST.

"the help of their own souls. Firstly, three days before St. Peter's Mass, "from each guild-brother one penny, or one pennyworth of wax; look "which the minister most needeth; and on the mass eve, from every two "guildbrothers one broad loaf, well sifted and well raised, towards our "common alms; and five weeks before Peter's Mass, let each guildbrother "contribute one guildsester full of clean wheat, and let this be paid within "two days, on forfeiture of the entrance, which is three sesters of wheat. "And let the wood be paid within three days after the corn contribution, "from every full guildbrother one load of wood, and from those who are "not full brothers, two; or let him pay one guildsester of corn. And let "him that undertaketh a charge, and performeth it not accordingly, be "mulcted in the amount of his entrance; and be there no remission. And "if one brother misgreet another within the guild, in hostile temper, let "him atone for it to all the fellowship with the amount of his entrance, and "after to him whom he misgreeted, as they two may arrange; and if he "will not bend to compensation, let him lose our fellowship, and every "other advantage of the guild. And let him that introduceth more guests "than he ought, without leave of the steward and the caterers, forfeit his "entrance. And if any of our fellowship should pass away from us, let "each brother contribute a penny over the corpse for the soul's help, or "pay . . . brothers; and if any one of us should be afflicted with sickness "within sixty . . . we are to find fifteen men who shall fetch him, and if he "be dead, thirty, and they shall bring him to the place which he desired "to go to, while he lived. And if he die in this present place, let the "steward have warning to what place the corpse is to go; and let the "steward warn the brethren, the greatest number that he can ride or send "to, that they shall come thither, and worthily accompany the corpse, and "hear it to the minister, and earnestly pray there for the soul. It is "rightly ordained a guildship if we do thus, and well fitting it is both "toward God and man: for we know not which of us shall first depart.

"Now we have faith, through God's assistance, that the aforesaid ordinance, if we rightly maintain it, shall be to the benefit of us all. Let us "earnestly, from the bottom of our hearts, beseech Almighty God to have "mercy upon us, and also his holy apostle St. Peter to make intercession "for us, and take our way unto eternal rest, because for his sake we have "gathered this guild together: he hath the power in heaven to admit into "heaven whom so he will, and to exclude whom so he will not, even as "Christ himself spake unto him in his gospel; 'Peter, I give to thee the "keys of heaven, and whatsoever thou wilt have bound on earth the same "shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever thou wilt have unbound on "earth the same shall be unbound in heaven.' Let us have hope and "trust in him, that he will guide us here in this world, and after death be "a help to our souls. May he bring us to eternal rest! Amen!"

THE GUILD AT EXETER.

GUILD AT
EXETER.

"This assembly was collected in Exeter, for the love of God, and for "our souls' need, both in regard to our health of life here, and to the after "days, which we desire for ourselves, by God's doom. Now we have "agreed that our meeting shall be thrice in the twelve months; once at "St. Michael's Mass, secondly, at St. Mary's Mass, after midwinter, and "thirdly at Allhallows' Mass, after Easter; and let each guildbrother have "two sesters of malt, and each young man (?) one sester and a scant of "honey; and let the mass-priest at each of our meetings sing two masses, "one for our living friends, the other for the dead: and let each brother of "common condition sing two psalters of psalms, one for the living and one "for the dead; and at the death of a brother, each man six masses, or six "psalters of psalms; and at a death, each man five pence; and at a house- "burning each man one penny. And if any one neglect the day, for the "first time three masses, for the second five, and at the third time let him "have no favour, unless his neglect arose from sickness or his lord's need. "And if any one neglect his subscription at the proper day let him pay "double. And if any one of this brotherhood misgreet another, let him "make boot with thirty pence. Now we pray, for the love of God, that "every man hold this meeting rightly, as we rightly have agreed upon it. "God help us thereunto."

THE GUILD AT CAMBRIDGE.

GUILD AT
CAMBRIDGE.

"In this writ is the notification of the agreement which this brother- "hood hath made in the thence gild of Grautabrygg. That is first, that "each gave each upon the relics to the rest, that he would hold true "brotherhood for God and for the world, and all the brotherhood to sup- "port him that hath the best right. If any guildbrother die, all the gild-

¹ The meaning of *Gildat* is not certain in this passage. It may imply a servant, but I think it more likely that merely young freemen are intended, who were not full citizens, and were therefore not reckoned full gildmen.

"ship is to bring him where he desired to lie; and let him that cometh "not thereto pay a sester of honey; and let the gildship inherit of the "dead half a firm, and each guildbrother contribute two pence to the alms, "and out of this sum let what is fitting be taken to St. Eusebius's. And "if any guildbrother have need of his fellows' aid, and it be made known to "the reeve nearest the gild (unless the guildbrother himself be nigh), and "the reeve neglect it, let him pay one pound; if the lord neglect it let him "pay a pound, unless he be on his lord's need, or confined to his bed. And "if any one steal from a guildbrother, let there be no boot, but eight "pounds. But if the outlaw neglect this boot, let all the gildship avenge "their comrade; and let all bear it, if one misdo, let all bear alike. And "if any guildbrother slay a man, and if he be a compelled avenger, and "compensate for his insult, and the slain man be a twelve-hundred man, "let each guildbrother assist . . . if the slain be a carol, two ores; if he be "a Welshman, one ore. But if the guildbrother, with folly and deceit, slay "a man, let him bear his own deed; and if a comrade slay another com- "rade through his own folly, let him bear his breach as regards the rela- "tives of the slain; and let him buy back his brotherhood in the gild with "eight pounds, or lose for ever our brotherhood and friendship. And if a "guildbrother eat or drink with him that slew his comrade, save in the "presence of the king, the bishop, or the ealdorman, let him pay a pound, "unless he can clear himself, with two of his dependants, of any knowledge "of the fact. If any comrade misgreet another, let him pay a sester of "honey, except he can clear himself with his two dependants. If a servant "draw a weapon, let his lord pay a pound, and recover what he can from "the servant, and let all the company aid him to recover his money. And if "a servant wound another, let the lord avenge it, and the company, so that "seek what he may seek, he shall not have his life. And if a servant sit "within the spence, let him pay a sester of honey, and if any one hath a "foot-sitter let him do the same. And if any guild-brother die or lie sick "out of the country, let his guild-brothers fetch him, alive or dead, to the "place where he desired to lie, under the same penalty as we have before "said, in case of a comrade's dying at home, and a guild-brother neglecting "to attend the corpse." (See Kemble, 'Saxons in England,' vol. i. p. 511 514.)

GUILD AT
CAMBRIDGE.

§

In a discussion on the Leicester Guilds, at a meeting of the British Archæological Association, held at Worcester, July 23 29, 1862, Mr. Wright remarks that the origin of Guilds was very obscure, and not likely to be definitely cleared up:—

"His own opinion was, that the Guilds in the mediæval towns were "derived from the municipal system of the Romans. We know that such "Guilds existed in the Roman towns, with much the same objects. All "people, at all times, have placed great importance in the ceremonies at- "tending the interment of the dead; and the process of burial among the "Romans was one of great expense, which could be met by families which "were wealthy, but it must have been very onerous falling all at once "on men of limited means; to avoid the inconvenience of which they "clubbed together, in a spirit which exists in the same degree in modern "times, so that the expense on each occasion, instead of falling upon "one, was distributed among the members of the club. This was the "great object of the Roman Guild, and the second seems to have "been drinking and sociality. People clubbed together to be merry "while alive, and to be buried when dead. The principal, or at least "the original, objects of the Anglo-Saxon Club were conviviality and "providing for the honourable burial of the dead. Even before the con- "version of the Anglo-Saxons, their burials, from what we know of their "forms, must have entailed great expense; and, after they became Chris- "tians, new considerations entered into the feelings connected with death "and burials which did not tend to lessen the expenses. While they still "remained attached to their old customs in burials, they were now taught "the duty of investing money in the foundation of obits, or perpetual "prayers for the dead; and this was the first and grand object of the "mediæval Guilds, and, being looked upon as a superstitious usage, was "the cause of their dissolution after the Reformation. Of course, in the "successive changes in society, they embraced, from time to time, other "objects, such as providing for the education of the children of mem- "bers, or even for those of the townspeople generally; but the two grand "objects of the Roman, Saxon, or mediæval Guilds seem to have been "alike the respectable burial of their deceased members, and the promoting "of convivial intercourse. The legal view of the history of Guilds gave a "very erroneous notion of their antiquity or character."

APPENDIX.

XIV.

THE PENENDEN CONTROVERSY.

THE PENENDEN CONTROVERSY.

In order to complete the history of Ono's character and usurpations, I have deemed it advisable to transcribe from Radmer and Selden the account which they give of the celebrated Penenden controversy, in which the spoliation of this grasping ecclesiastic and his men are fully detailed. The tale is somewhat long, but it is full of historical interest, and can hardly be otherwise than acceptable to the student, especially as the works in which it appears are not among those to which an ordinary reader has easy access.

Radmer's concise narrative is as follows:—

"Alias quoque consuetudines quas priscis temporibus Ecclesie Cantuariensi ut liberrima in cunctis existeret, reges Anglæ sua munificentia contulerunt et stabiles in perpetuum manere sacratissima sanctione constituerunt, quorundam imprudentia perditas, sua prudentia recuperavit. Odo siquidem Episcopus Baiocensis, ut de aliis taceam, frater predicti Regis WILLELMI, et Cantie Comes, priusquam LANFRANCUS Angliam intrasset, magnus et prepotens per totum regnum habebatur. Hic, dominatione qua immensum sustollabatur, non modo terras, sed et libertatem nominatæ Ecclesie nullo ei resistente multiplicitè invaserat, oppresserat, tenebat. Quæ, ubi LANFRANCUS, ut erant, didicisti, apud Regem de illis egit sicut oportere sciebat. Unde præcepit Rex, quatenus adunatis primoribus et probis viris, non solum de Comitatu Cantie, sed et de aliis Comitatibus Angliæ, querelæ LANFRANCI in medium ducerentur, examinarentur, determinarentur. Disposito itaque apud PINNEDENE Principum conventu GODEFRIDUS Episcopus Constantiensis, vir et tempestate prædix in Angliâ, vice Regis LANFRANCO iustitiam de suis querelis strenuissime facere iussus, fecit. LANFRANCUS enim valida ratione subnixus, ex communi omnium astipulatione et iudicio, ibi cuncta recuperavit quæ ostensa sunt antiquius ad iura Ecclesiæ sancti Christi Cantuariensis pertinuisse, tam in terris quam in diversis consuetudinibus."

(Radmeri Historia, London, 1623, p. 9.)

The writer of the Latin appendix to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (MS. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, clxxij) furnishes us with the precise date of this celebrated controversy. In chronicling the acts of LANFRANC, after assigning the date of the Archbishop's consecration to the year MLXX, he proceeds to narrate the events of the next two years. In the third year after the consecration, i. e. A.D. MLXXIV, he writes thus:—

"Hoc quoque anno habitum est magnum placitum in loco qui dicitur PINNEDEN, in quo LANFRANCUS diratocinavit se suamque ecclesiam omnes terras et consuetudines suas ita liberas terra marique habere, sicut Rex habet suas, exceptis tribus, videlicet, si regalis via fuerit effossa; si arbor incisa supra eam ceciderit; si homicidium factum vel sanguis in ea fusus fuerit; in his qui deprehensus, et ab eo pignus acceptum fuerit; regi enim dabit; alioquin liber a regis exactoribus erit." (Thorpe, 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,' vol. i., pp. 386, 387.)

And the following account of the controversy itself is given by Selden in his *Nota et Specilegium*, at the end of his edition of Radmer's History, p. 197:—

"Disposito apud Pinnedene Principum Consensu. Quoniam in illo conventu acta sint, et qua iudicii formula, luculentius ex historiâ quam in Codice MS. Roffensis Ecclesie comperimus, edocemur. Eam cum epigraphæ quam in dicto Codice præ se fert, subiungimus."

"De placito apud Pinnedene inter LANFRANCUM Archiepiscopum, et ODONEM Baiocensem Episcopum."

[Collated with Cotton MS. Vespasian, A. xii. f. 120.]

"Tempore magni Regis WILLELMI, qui Angliam regnum annis conquisivit, et suis ditonibus subjugavit, contigit ODONEM Baiocensem Episcopum, et ejusdem Regis fratrem, multo citius quam LANFRANCUM Archiepiscopum in Angliam venire, atque in Comitatu de CIENT cum magna potentia residere, ibique potestatem non modicam exercere. Et quia illis diebus in Comitatu illo quicquam non erat, qui tantæ fortitudinis viro resistere posset, propter magnam quam habuit potestatem, terras complures de Archiepiscopatu CANTUARIE et consuetudines nonnullas sibi arripuit, atque usurpans sui dominationi ascripsit.

"Postea vero non multo tempore, contigit præfatum LANFRANCUM CANTUARIE Ecclesiæ Abbatem, jussu Regis, in Angliam quoque venire, atque in Archiepiscopatu CANTUARIE, Deo disponente, totum Angliam regni Primate sublimatum esse. Ubi dum aliquandiu resideret, et antiquas Ecclesiæ sue terras multas sibi deesse inveniret, et suorum negligentia antecessorum illas distributas et distractas fuisse reperisset, diligenter inquisitâ et bene cognitâ veritate, Regem quam citius potuit et non pigre inde requisivit. Præcepit ergo Rex Comitatum totum

"absque mora considerare et homines Comitatus omnes Francigenos et THE PENENDEN CON-
TROVERSY.
"præcipue Anglos in antiquis legibus et Consuetudinibus peritos in unum convenire. Qui cum convenerunt apud PINNEDENAM omnes pariter conseruerunt. Et quoniam multa placita de diratocinationibus terrarum et verba de consuetudinibus legum inter Archiepiscopum et predictum BAIOCENSEM Episcopum ibi surrexerunt, et etiam inter consuetudines Regales et Archiepiscopales quæ prima die expedit non potuerunt, ea causa, totus Comitatus per tres dies fuit ibi detentus.

"In illis tribus diebus diratocinavit IBI LANFRANCUS Archiepiscopus plures terras quas tunc ipse Episcopus et homines sui tenebant, videlicet, HERBERTUS FILIUS IVONIS, THOROLDS de Boucestris, RADULPHUS DE CURVA SPINA, HUGO DE MONTE FORTI, cum omnibus consuetudinibus et rebus quæ ad easdem terras pertinebant; scilicet, RAGULFE, SANDRYC, RATERUG, MEDERTUS, Monasterium de LUNNING, cum terris et consuetudinibus ipsius monasterium pertinentibus, SALTYDE cum Burgo HETHE ad SALTYDE pertinentem, LANGFOLK, NIV. SLENNY, ROKING, DELINVE, PÆSTELF, SUNDHAMSTEL, EARHETHE, ORPINGTON, EINESFORD, quatuor Prebendas BAOCH, de NIVENTINE, STOKES et DEINTUNE.

"In SUTHERIA, favente Rege WILLELMO, diratocinavit ipse Archiepiscopus MORELACRE.

"In LONDONIA, monasterium Sancti Martini, cum terris et domibus quas LITVINGS Presbyter et UXOR illius habuerunt;

"In MIDLESEX, HERODAS, HIALAM;

"In BOCHINGHAMSTRE, RISEBURGHAM, HALTUNE;

"In OXFORDSHIRE, NIVISTUNE;

"In EASTSEX, STISTED;

"In SUTFOLCIA, FRACHENHAM.

"Item, super RADULPHUM DE CURVA SPINA, LX solidatas de pastura in GREAS.

"Et omnes illas terras et alias diratocinavit cum omnibus consuetudinibus et rebus quæ ad easdem terras pertinebant, ita liberas atque quietas, quod in illa die qua ipsam placitum finitum fuit non remansit homo in toto regno Angliæ qui aliquid inde calumpniaretur neque super ipsas terras etiam parvum quicquam clamaret.

"STOKES vero et DEINTUNE et FRACHENHAM reddidit Ecclesiæ Sancti Andreæ, quia de jure ipsius Ecclesiæ antiquius fuerunt.

"Et in eodem placito, non solum istas prenominate et alias terras, sed et omnes libertates Ecclesiæ suæ, et omnes Consuetudines suas renovavit, et renovatis ibi diratocinavit, SOCA, SACA, TOL, TEAM, FLYNNA, FYRINTHE, GRITHRECHE, FORESTAL, HAUNFARE, INFAN, GENNETHROP, cum omnibus aliis consuetudinibus paribus istis vel minoribus istis in Terris, et in Aquis, in Sylvis, in Viis, et in Pratis, et in omnibus aliis rebus, infra Civitatem et extra, infra burgum et extra, et in omnibus aliis locis.

"Et ab omnibus illis probis et sapientibus hominibus qui affluenter fuit ita ibi diratocinatum, et etiam a toto Comitatu recordatum atque iudicatum, quod sicut ipse Rex tenet suas terras liberas et quietas in suo Dominio, ita Archiepiscopus CANTUARIE tenet suas terras omnino liberas et quietas in suo Dominio.

"Hinc placito interfuerunt GODEFRIDUS Episcopus CONSTANTIENSIS, qui in loco Regis fuit, et Justitiam illam tenuit, LANFRANCUS, Archiepiscopus, qui, ut dictum est, placitavit, et totam diratocinavit; COMES CANTIE, videlicet, prædictus Odo Baiocensis Episcopus; ERNOSTUS, Episcopus de ROCESTRIA; ROELRICUS, Episcopus de CICESTRIA, vir antiquissimus et legum terræ sapientissimus (qui ex præcepto Regis advectus fuit ad ipsas antiquas legum Consuetudines discutiendas et edocendas in una quadriga); RICHARDUS DE TUNEBREGG; HUGO DE MONTE FORTI; WILLELMUS DE ARCES; HAYMO, Vicecomes, et alii multi Barones Regis et ipsius Archiepiscopi atque illorum Episcoporum homines multi, et alii aliorum Comitatum homines etiam cum toto isto Comitatu multæ et magnæ auctoritatis viri, FRANCIGENÆ, scilicet, et ANGLI.

"In horum omnium præsentia, multis et apertissimis rationibus demonstratum fuit, quod Rex Anglorum nullas Consuetudines habet in omnibus terris CANTUARIE Ecclesiæ, nisi solummodo tres.

"Et illæ tres, quas habet, Consuetudines hæc sunt:—

"Una, si quis homo Archiepiscopi effudit illam regalem viam quæ vadit de Civitate et in Civitatem.

"Alterâ, si quis arborem incidit juxta Regalem viam, et eam super ipsam viam deiecerit.

"De istis duabus Consuetudinibus qui culpabiles inventi fuerint atque detenti, dum talia faciunt, eis vadinomium ab eis acceptum fuerit, sive non, tamen, in secutione ministrî Regis et per vadinomium emendabunt, quæ juxta emendanda sunt.

¹ These three are among those of Odo's creatures enumerated, p. 93 Translation, as having been trusted into messages at Dover, by him, to the prejudice of the King

² Sic.—But Broche is omitted in Vespasian MS

APPENDIX.

THE PEN-
DES CON-
TAVERY.
"Tertia Consuetudo talis est. Si quis in ipsa Regali via sanguinem
"fuderit, aut homicidium vel aliud aliquid fecerit quod nullatenus fieri
"licet, si dum hoc facit deprehensus atque detentus fuerit, Regi emen-
"dabit. Si vero deprehensus ibi non fuerit, et inde absque vade dato
"semel abierit, Rex ab eo nihil iuste exigere poterit.

"Similiter fuit ostensum in eodem placito quod Archiepiscopus CANTA-
"RIENSIS Ecclesie in omnibus terris Regis et Comitis debet multas
"Consuetudines iuste habere.

"Etenim ab illo die, quo clauditur ALLELUIA, usque ad Octavas
"Pasche, Si quis sanguinem fuderit, Archiepiscopo emendabit. Et in
"omni tempore tam extra quadagesimam quam infra, quicumque illam
"culpam fecerit que CRYLOWITZ vocatur, Archiepiscopus aut totam aut
"dimidiam emendationis partem habebit. Infra quadagesimam quidem,
"totam; et extra, aut totam aut dimidiam emendationem.

"Habet etiam in eisdem terris omnibus quaecumque ad curam et salutem
"animarum videntur pertinere.

"Hujus placiti multis testibus multisque rationibus determinatum
"fuit postquam Rex audivit, laudavit, laudans cum consensu omnium
"Principum suorum confirmavit, et ut deinceps incorruptus perseveraret,
"firmiter precepit.

"Quod propterea scriptum est hic, ut et future in eternum memorie
"proficiat, et ipsi futuri ejusdem Ecclesie Christi CANTUARIENSIS sac-
"cessores sciunt, que et quanta in dignitatibus ipsis Ecclesie a Deo
"tenere, atque a Regibus et Principibus hujus regni eterno jure debeant
"suscipere."

(See 'Notæ et Spicilegium,' at the end of Endmer, ed. London, 1623,
p. 197.)

XV.

HERIOT AND RELIEF.

HERIOT AND
RELIEF.
Fleta devotes a very short chapter to an explanation of the term Heriots.
It is as follows. —

DE HERIOTIS.

"Est autem quedam alia prestatio que dicitur *Herietum*, ubi tenens
"liber, vel servus, in morte sua, dominum respectu averio suo,
"vel de secundo meliori, que quidem prestatio magis fit de gratia quam
"de jure; nullam habet comparisonem ad *RELEVUM*, eo quod heredem
"non contingit, quia factum est antecessoris." (Fleta, ed. Selden, lib. iii.
cap. 18.)

DE RELEVUM.

"Captis igitur hominibus et fidelitatibus ab illis qui plene fuerint aetat's
"statim oportet quod ten' quod fuit in manu antecessoris, et hereditas que
"jacentis fuerit per eorum decessum, relevetur in manus heredis, et propter
"talem relevationem faciendam est ab herede quoddam prestatio que dicitur
"Relevium. Rationabile autem Relevium est secundum constitutionem
"Magnæ Chartæ de libertatibus, ut de comitatu integro centum lib'
"sterlingorum: per heredes vero Baron' de Baronis integra dari debent
"centum marcas: de herede militis de feodo militari integro centum
"solidi sunt petendi. Et qui minus tenuerit, minus det secundum portionem
"tenementi sui.

"Et omnes illi hereditates suas relevare tenentur, qui alicui succedunt
"hereditarias, et in quorum personis relevantur hereditates, que jacentes
"fuerint per mortem antecessorum, nisi minores fuerint heredes, propter
"quorum minorem aetatem in custodia fuerint dominorum, quamvis per
"modicum tempus, et relevium dare non debent nisi semel, quamvis plures
"decesserint domini successive, quia unicui erit relevium quantum ad
"tenentem, quamdiu idem tenens vixerit. . . . De Sokagio autem fiat
"secundum quod de feodo militari in jur' ordine, non tamen in relevii
"quantitate, eo quod dominus feodi hominibus petere non poterit, eo quod
"tales per servicia regalia non feoffantur. Nec aliquid petere poterunt
"nomine relevii, nisi solummodo tantum, quantum reddit ei per unum
"annum in redditu assiso; nec propterea sit tenens quietus de redditu
"suo sibi prestando in terminis in donatione comprehensus; et sic habebit
"dominus in uno anno pro relevio, et pro redditu, redditum unius anni
"dupplicatum." (Fleta, ed. Selden, lib. iii. cap. 17, p. 212.)

XVI.

ADULTERIUM.

ADULTE-
RIUM.
"Pro multa adulterii (Saxonibus nostris *legerwita*) et privilegio vindi-
"candi id scelus, quo multi proceres infra sua dominia gaudebant.
"Domesday sub titulis, Chent, Rex, Dover. De adulterio per totam Chent,

"habet rex hominem, Archiepiscopus mulierem: excepta terra S. Trinitatis, ADULTE-
"et S. Augustini, et S. Martini, de quibus rex nihil habet. Multum ratio RIUM.
"ibidem tit. Sudsex, Will. de Warene. Adulterium vel raptum faciens,
"viij' iij^d emendabit homo, et femina tantundem: Rex habet hominem adul-
"terum, Archiepiscopus feminam. Sed tit. Cestre Civitas: Vidua si se
"non legitime commiscebat, x^s emendabat, puella vero s^s. Adulteri autem
"multam sic disposuit Henr. I. per totam Angliam, Legum suarum,
"cap. 12. Qui uxoratus faciet adulterium, habeat Rex vel Dominus sup-
"riorem, Episcopus inferiorem. Edmundus Rex adulterium affici jussit
"instar homicidii, Legum suarum cap. 4. Canutus hominem adulterum,
"in exilium relegari; feminam, nasum et aures precidi, Legum per 2,
"cap. 6 et 50." (Spelman in voc.)

XVII.

SCIREMOT.

According to Spelman the Sheriff's "Torn" of later days was substituted
for the ancient "Sciremot." These are his words:—

"SCIREMOT.

"*Sciregnet* (si pluries opus non esset) bis solummodo in anno indic-
"batur. Aderat provincie Comes, aderat Episcopus, aderat Magister
"omnes Comitatus. Episcopus jura divina renuntiabat, et vindicabat;
"Comes secularia, alter alteri auxilio. De causis hic cognitum est tam
"criminalibus quam civilibus, tam Ecclesiasticis quam laicis: sed juris-
"dictiones postea separavit Gulielmus primus. Videtur hoc idem fuisse
"quod jam *Turnum* dicimus *Viccomitis*: nam et *Turnus* olim (non minus
"quam nunc dixerim) bis in anno tenebatur, aderatque omnes una Comi-
"tatus Magister et Tenentes Liberi: *Sherygenoti* autem obsolevit notitia
"et *Turnus* hodie multum dividitur, adeo ut singuli *Turni* in singulis
"teneantur Hundredis: sed Statuto Marburgensi an. 52 H. 3, ca. 10.
"Archiepiscopi, Episcopi, Abbates, Priores, Comitibus, Baronibus,
"Virisque omnibus religionis indultum est ut non apparent in *Turnis*,
"nisi pluri exacti, necessitate. Vido LL. Politice regia Lodgari, ca. 5,
"Canuti, par. 2, ca. 17." [Spelman, *sub v. Genotum*.] See also Wilkins,
p. 240; Thorpe, i. 269, seq., and 387.

XVIII.

TITHING AND HUNDRED.

My lamented friend John Mitchell Kemble devotes a long chapter in his
"Saxons in England" to the origin and extent of the Tithing and Hundred.
The whole of the dissertation being necessarily employed in treating of a
period long anterior to the time of the Domesday Survey, it would have
been hardly admissible into the text of our "Notes;" yet, as a most im-
portant and valuable history of the nature and origin of the Hundred Court,
an institution whose decisions and judgments are frequently recorded in
the Survey, it could not, with any propriety, have been altogether over-
looked. I have therefore here given it a place in our Appendix.

"Throughout the earliest legislation of the Teutonic nations, and espe-
cially in our own, we find arrangements based upon two distinct prin-
ciples of active operation. The responsibility of the family lies ever in
the background, the ultimate resort of the State against the individual,
of the individual against the State. But we also find small bodies of men
existing as corporations, founded upon number and neighbourhood, and
thus making up the public units in the State itself.

"From the first, we find the inhabitants of the *mark* classed in tens and
hundreds (technically, in England, *tithings* and *hundreds*), each, probably,
comprising respectively a corresponding number of members, together
with the necessary officers, viz., a Tithingman for each Tithing, and a
Hundredman for the Hundred, thus making one hundred and eleven men,
or heads of houses, in the territorial hundred. The Frankish law names
the officers thus alluded to. In it the tithingman is *decanus*, the hun-
dredman *centenarius*. The Anglo-Saxon law does not, indeed, mention
its divisions by these names till a comparatively late period, when their
significations had become in some respects altered; but it seems pro-
bable that it does imply them under the term '*Gegylidan*,' *fellowes*,
'*brothers of the gyld*. In a case of aggravated crime it is provided that
the offender's relatives shall pay a third part of the fine, his *gegylidan* a
third part, and, if he cannot pay the remainder himself, he is to become
an outlaw; i. e. forfeit his land and flee, perhaps formally abjure the
country. (See Laws of Alfred, ch. xxvii.; Thorpe, vol. i. p. 79.) Now,
it is perfectly clear that a law expressed in such general terms as these

APPENDIX.

TITHING
AND HUNDRED.

"cannot be directed to a particular and exceptional condition; that it does not apply to the accidental existence of *gegylidan*, but, on the contrary, assumes every man to have such. We cannot, therefore, construe it of voluntary associations formed for religious, social, or funeral objects, (see the agreements of the Guilds of Abbotbury, Exeter, and Cambridge, in Appendix XIII.) and, for the purposes of this law, we must look upon *gegylidan* as a general name borne by every individual, in respect of some *gyld* or association of which he was taken to be a member. The only meanings which the root *gyld* enables us to attach to the word *gegylidan* are these; either *one who shares with others in paying*, or *one who shares with others in worshipping*. If we adopt the former rendering, we must suppose that certain contributions were made by a number of persons to a common purse, partly for festive purposes, partly as a mutual guarantee and club-fund for legal costs for the expenses of reciprocal aid and defence, perhaps even for mortuary celebrations and charitable institutions. Another, perhaps, a less probable suggestion, is, that such *gegylidan* may have been jointly responsible for taxes, or the outfit of armed men who attended in the *fyrd*, or military expedition, in behalf of them all. . . . It is well known that, in the later Anglo-Saxon law, and even to this day, the *tithing* and *hundred* appear as local and territorial, not as numerical divisions. We hear of tithings where there are more, and tithings where there are few people. We are told of the *spoor* of cattle being followed into one hundred, or out of another. I do not deny that, in process of time, these divisions had become quite territorial [as assuredly they are in the Domesday Survey, — L. B. L.]; but this does not of necessity invalidate the doctrine that originally the numbers were calculated according to the heads of families, or that the extent of territory, and not the taxable, military, or corporate units formed at first the varying quantity. Had it been otherwise, we should naturally have found a much greater equality in the size of the territorial hundreds throughout, at least, each Saxon kingdom; nor, in all probability, would the numbers of the hundreds in respective counties differ so widely, a difference intelligible only if we assume population, and not space, to have been the basis of the original calculation. Moreover, to a very late period, in one part of England, the abstract word '*Tenſung*' was replaced by the more concrete '*tenmen-tale*' (*tyu-manna-tel*), to which it is impossible to give any meaning but the simple one the words express, *viz. the tale, or count, of ten men*. Again, as late as the tenth century in a part of England where men and not acres became necessarily the subjects of calculation, *viz. in the City of London*, we find the citizens distributing themselves into *frithgylds*, or associations, for the maintenance of the peace, each consisting of ten men, while ten such *gylds* were gathered into a *HUNDRED*. The remarkable document known as '*Judicia Civitatis Londinensis*' gives the following detailed account of the whole proceeding. — This is the ordinance which the Bishops and Reeves belonging to London have ordained and confirmed with pledges among our *frithgylds*, as well ecclesiastical, in addition to the dooms which were fixed at Grentley, at Exeter, and at . . . To descend. . . .

"Resolved, That we count every ten men together, and the chief one to direct the men in each of those duties which we have all ordained, and afterwards the *hyndmen* of them together, and our *hyndsmen*, who shall admonish the ten for our common benefit; and let these eleven hold the money of the *hynden*, and decide what they shall disburse when 'nought is to pay; and what they shall receive should money accrue to us at our common suit. . . . That we gather to us once in every month, if we can and have leisure, the *hyndsmen* and those who direct the 'tithings, as well with butt-filling or as else may please us, and know what of our agreement has been executed; and let those twelve men have their refection together, and feed themselves as they themselves think right, and deal the remans of the meat for love of God.' (See Appendix XIII.)

"Upon a review of the preceding passages it may be inferred that the *hynden* consisted of ten tithings, and, consequently, answered to what we more commonly call a 'hundred.' It may, perhaps, be suggested that if any distinction existed between these two terms, the *hynden* represented the numerical, the *hundred* the territorial division. . . . Now, *hynden* can only mean one of two things, *viz.* a collection of ten, or a collection of a hundred, according as we render the word *hund*. Admitting that, at some very early period, *hund* did mean ten, we yet never find it with such signification in any book or MS., or, indeed, at all, except in the numerals *hundreſontig*, *hundætahtig*, *hundaigontig*, *hund-twælfhtig*, where its force is anything but clear, when we compare those words with *ſiftig*, *sixtig*, *twentig*, etc. On the other hand, the adjective *hynde* does clearly denote something which has the quality of a hundred. Thus, a *twyhynde*, or *twelfhynde*-man, is he whose life is worth, respectively, two or twelve hundred shillings. Again, it is clear that the '*Judicia Civitatis Londinensis*' intends by *hynden* a collection of a hundred, and not of ten men, inasmuch as it distinguishes this from the tithings. And, further, it must be admitted, upon the internal evidence of the law itself, that a hundred and not a tithing is referred to, since so small a court as that of the ten men could not possibly have had cognizance of

"such a plea as manslaughter, or been competent to demand a King's oath of thirty hides; but, as such plea might well be brought before the Hundred Court, it is probable that such was meant. Lastly, it was the custom for the Hundred Court to be holden monthly, and we observe the same provision with the London *hynden*, at which it is very probable that legal matters were transacted, as well as accounts investigated, for it is expressly declared that their meeting is to ascertain how the undertakings in the record have been executed; that is, how the peace has been kept. I therefore conclude that the *hynden* and the *hundred* are, in fact, and were, at first, identical, with the hypothetical reservation that at a later period the one represented a numerical, the other a territorial division, when these two had ceased to coincide; in corroboration of which view it may be observed that the word *hynden* does not occur in the laws later than the time of Æthelstan, nor *hundred* earlier than that of Badg.r."

"It is true, that no division founded upon numbers can long continue to coincide with the first corresponding territorial allocation, however closely they may have been at first adjusted. In spite of every attempt to regulate it, population varies incessantly; but the tendency of land divisions is to remain stationary for ages; a holy horror prevents the alteration of that which has been sanctified in men's minds by long continuance, [and which] was, perhaps, more deeply sanctified at the first by religious ceremonies. The rights of property universally demand the jealous guardianship of boundaries. Moreover, the first Tithings, or, at all events, the first Hundreds, must have had elbow-room enough within the Mark to allow for a considerable elasticity of population, without the necessity of disturbing the ancient boundary; and thus we can readily understand two very distinct things to have grown up together out of one origin, namely, a constantly increasing number of *gylds*, yet a nearly or entirely stationary tale of territorial Tithings and Hundreds. I cannot but think that, under happier circumstances, this view might lead us to conclusions of the utmost importance with respect to the history of our race; that, if it were possible for us now to ascertain the original number of Hundreds in any County of which Bede, in the eighth century, gives us the population, and also the population at the period of the original division, we should find the two data in exact accordance, and thus obtain a clue to the movement of the population itself down to Bede's time. Looking to the permanent character of land-divisions, and assuming that our present Hundreds nearly represent the original in number and extent, we might conclude that, if in the year 400 Kent was first divided, Thames then contained only one hundred heads of houses, or hydes, upon three thousand acres of cultivated land; while, in the time of Bede, three centuries later, it comprised six hundred families, or hides, upon eighteen thousand acres.

"It is a common saying, that we owe the institution of Shire, Tithings, and Hundred divisions to Ælfred. Stated in so broad a manner as this, I am compelled to deny the assertion. No one can contemplate the life and acts of that great Prince and accomplished man without being filled with admiration and respect for his personal energy, his moral and enlightened policy, and the sound legislative as well as administrative principles on which he acted. But we must, nevertheless, not in the nineteenth century allow ourselves to be blinded by the passions and prejudices which ruled in the twelfth. The people, oppressed by foreign power, no doubt, long looked back with an affectionate regret to the memory of 'England's Darling' — he was the hero of a suffering nation; his activity and fortune had once cleared the land of Norman tyranny, his arm had smitten the forefathers of those whose iron yoke now weighed on England. He was the reputed author of those laws which were amended and extended form enacted by the Confessor, were now claimed by the English people from their foreign kings. He was, in a word, the representative, and, as it were, very incarnation, of English nationality. We may smile at, but must yet respect, the feeling which made him also the representative of every good thing, which connected every institution or custom that his suffering countrymen regretted, with his time-hallowed name. It is unnecessary to detail the many ways in which this traditional character of Ælfred continually reappears; the object of these remarks is merely to point out the attribution to him of the system of Tithings, Hundreds, and the like, is one of many groundless assertions connected with his name. Not one word in corroboration of it is to be found in Asser, or any other contemporaneous authority; and there is abundant evidence that the system existed long before he was born, not only in other German lands, but even among ourselves. Still, I am unwilling to incur the responsibility of declaring the tradition absolutely without foundation. On the contrary, it seems probable that Ælfred

TITHING
AND HUNDRED.

"It is very remarkable how many modern parishes may be perambulated with no other direction than the boundaries found in the '*Collectio Diplomatica*.' To this very day, the little hilla, brooks, even meadows and small farms, bear the names they bore before the time of Ælfred, and the Mark may be traced with certainty upon the local information of the labourer on the modern estate."

APPENDIX.

TITHING
AND HUNDRED.

"may have found it necessary, after the dreadful confusion and devastation of the Danish wars, to make a new muster or regulation of the Tithings; "may, even to cause, in some districts, a new territorial division to be established upon the old principle; and this is the more credible, since there is reason to believe that the same causes had rendered a new definition of boundaries generally necessary, even in the case of private estates; "the strongest argument against this lies, however, in the total silence of all contemporary writers. A less tenable supposition is, that Ælfred introduced such divisions, for the first time, into the countries which he united with Wessex; as it is impossible to conceive any Anglo-Saxon State to have existed entirely without them. . . .

"The HUNDRED, it has been seen, was originally a collection of ten Tithings, and was presided over by a Hunderedes-ealder, or Hundred-man, who exercised a jurisdiction over his circuit and its inhabitants. From the concurrent practice of later periods, we may conclude that his Court was holden monthly, for the hearing of such civil and lighter criminal causes as could not be settled in the Tithing, or [that] interested more Tithings than one.¹ It is not probable that the higher criminal causes could, at any period, be pursued in the Hundred, but that they were necessarily reserved for the consideration of the Folcmot, or Shire-Court, which met three times (? twice)—L. B. L. in the year. In the later legislation, trial of capital offences was reserved for the Eyremot, and the words of Tacitus seem to imply that this was the case in his time also; perhaps even such causes as involved the penalties of outlawry may have been beyond the jurisdiction of the Hundred. It is, however, less as a Court of Justice, than as part of a system for the maintenance of peace, that we are to contemplate the Hundred. It may be securely affirmed, that, where the Tithing alone could not be made responsible, or [where] more Tithings than one were involved in a similar difficulty, as to crimes committed by their members, resort was had to the responsibility of the collective Hundred—a principle which, it is well known, subsists even to this day." (Kemble, 'Saxons in England,' p. 237 to p. 255.)

"The following document, which seems justly referable to the reign of Ædgar, that is to the close of the tenth century, gives the regulations under which the Hundred was constituted." (Thorpe, i. 258, etc.):

"This is the Ordinance how the Hundred shall be held.
First, that they meet every four weeks, and that each man do right to other.

"That a thief be pursued, if necessary. If there be present need, let it be told the Hundred-man, and let him afterwards make it known to the Tithing-men, and let them all go forth whither God may direct them to their end: let them do justice on the thief as it was formerly Ædmund's law. And let the *ceðpygeld* paid to him that owns the chattel; and be the rest divided in two, half to the Hundred, half to the lord, except men; and let the lord take possession of the men.

"And if any man neglect this, and deny the judgment of the Hunderet, and the same be afterwards proved against him, let him pay to the Hundred thirty pence; and the second time, sixty pence; half to the Hundred, half to the lord. If he do it a third time, let him pay half a pound; the fourth time, let him lose all that he hath, and be an outlaw, unless the King will allow him to remain in the land.

"And we have ordained respecting unknown cattle, that no man should have it without the witness of the Hundred-man or the Tithing-man; and that he be a well trusty man; and unless he have one or other of these, let no vouching to warranty be allowed him.²

"We have also ordained, that if the Hundred pursue a track into another Hundred, notice be given to the Hundred-man, and that he then go with them. If he neglect this, let him pay thirty shillings to the King.

"If any one flinch from justice and escape, let him that had him in custody pay the *angild*. And if he be accused of having aided the escape, let him clear himself according to the custom of the country.

"In the Hundred, as in every other *gemot*, we ordain that folk-right be pronounced in every suit, and that a term be appointed when it shall be fulfilled. And if any one break that term, unless it be through the lord's decree, let him make amends with thirty shillings, and on a set day fulfill that which he should have done before.

"An ox's bell, and a dog's collar, and a blast horn, each of these three shall be worth a shilling, and each is reckoned an *informet*.

"Let the iron for the threefold ordeal weigh three pounds, and for the single one pound." (See Kemble's 'Saxons in England,' vol. i. pp. 514-516.)

¹ "This, again, we learn from the Law attributed to Eadward the Confessor. *Com enton majores causa iurisdictionis* (that is, greater than those which concerned the Tithing), *referantur eis ab alio majores iudicaturas, quos explentes expredicti super eos* . . . *en attinentant, scilicet, super decem decenas, quos possunt vocare centenarios, quia super centum frithborgas iudicabant.*" (Ch. xxx.)

² "Liet spud comitum accusare quocumque et discernere capitis intendere" (Germ. xii.) Compare the further provisions of Ædgar's law. (Supp. XI., § 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Thorpe, i. 274-276.)

XIX.

PREBEND E.

[For illustration of this subject, the reader is referred to Archdeacon Prebend's. Hale's 'Domesday of St. Paul's,' Introduction pp. lxiv, xlv, xvi.]

XX.

MANERIUM

On this word we find the following passage in Somner's Glossary to MASERIUM. Twysden's 'Decem Scriptores':—

"Ante Normannorum tempora, vox apud nos, in chartis aut aliis nostris bonae fidei monumentis, frustra queritur. Egfridus (fateor) filius Regis Offe donasse dicitur Ecclesie S. Albani terram quinque *maneriorum*, ut in vitis Abbatum ibidem per Mat. Paris. pag. 36. Ipsa vero donationis charta, pag. 239, habet, terram quinque *manentium*. Nec in toto legum antiquarum gentium exterarum codice, *Manerii* vocabulum reperitur. A Normannis (inter alia ejusdem farinae verba) e Galia huc adductum conjicio, quorum in Anglia processoribus, *Hida*, *Familia*, *Villa*, *Salinga*, *Casata*, *Manaura*, *Manens*, (ut *Monus*, *Mansio*, *Manum*, *Colonica*, et us et exteris simul) idem significarunt, ac ipsis et aliis posteroribus viri populi *Manerium*. quod quomodo differat a *Mensione* vide Fleta, lib. vi. cap. 51."

Ordericus Vitalis thus speaks of the origin of the word:—
"Gaufredus quoque, Constantinensis Episcopus . . . dono Guillelmi Regis ducentas et octoginta villas (quas a manendo *maneries* vulgo vocamus) obtulit." (Ordericus Vitalis, lib. iv. cap. 7.)
I.e. "Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, obtained, by the gift of King William, two hundred and eighty villas, which we commonly call *manors*, from the word *manendo*."

On which passage Baron Maseres makes the following observation: s—

"Here we have the derivation and original meaning of the word *manor*; namely, the *manion-house* of a country gentleman. The French use the word *manoir*, in the same sense, at this day. But, in England, the word *manor* now denotes a parcel of land (with or without a house upon it), of which a part remains in the lord's or owner's hands, and is called his *demesne land*, *terra dominica*, or *terra domini*, and another part has been granted away before the eighteenth year of the reign of King Edward I., or the year of Christ 1290, to two or more other persons, to hold to them and their heirs for ever, of the grantor, or lord, and his heirs, for ever, either by knight-service, or in free and common socage. In that year the Statute of *Quia emptores terrarum* was passed, which prohibited the making of these under-grants of land to be holden of the grantor (which were found to be attended with many inconveniences), and ordained that all lands that should afterwards be granted away, to be holden in inheritance by the grantees, should be holden of the said upper lord of whom the grantor himself had held them before the new grant. In consequence of this statute, it has been impossible to create a new *Manor* ever since the year 1290, which is now near 500 years ago. But, before that time, any man that was possessed of freehold lands of inheritance might have converted them into a *Manor*, whenever he pleased, by granting two, or more, portions of them to two, or more, other persons, to be holden to them and their heirs for ever, of him and his heirs for ever, either by the tenure of military service (called in the law books *knight's service*), or in free and common socage. Thus, for example, if a man had had three hundred acres of land lying together in any county, holden to him and his heirs for ever, either of the Crown or of some inferior lord, by some free service, and had granted twenty-five acres a-piece, out of the said three hundred acres, to eight different persons, to hold the same to them and theirs for ever, of him and his heirs for ever, in free and common socage, doing fealty to him and his heirs for the same, and paying him a quit-rent of a penny a year, for each of the said lots of twenty-five acres, the said three hundred acres of land would, thereby, have been converted into a *Manor*, of which the said grantor would have been *lord*, and the hundred acres which he would have reserved to himself, after he had thus granted away the other two hundred acres, to the said eight persons, in lots of twenty-five acres a-piece, would have been the *demesne land*; and he would have had a right of holding a Court-Baron in his said *Manor*, to determine actions of debt, and some other civil suits, between his said eight tenants, or grantees, and, more especially, to hold plea of a writ of right brought against any one of them, concerning his right to the land he held in such *Manor*. And this right of holding such a Court-Baron would have belonged to the lord of such new *Manor*, of common right, as the law expresses it, or without any grant of the Crown, and would have been the natural and necessary consequence of his having thus granted away a part of his three hundred acres to other persons, to be holden in inheritance of himself by a free tenure. In this

APPENDIX.

MANERIUM. "Court-Baron, the *suitors* of the Court, or those who are bound to follow" (from the French word *sauve*), or attend is, that is, in the example just now given, the eight grantees above mentioned are the judges who are to determine the matters that are contested in it, and the lord, or his steward, is only the register of the Court, and is bound to adopt the "decisions of the said *suitors* or grantees, and to cause them to be executed." These *suitors* of the Court, or freehold tenants of the same lord, are sometimes called each other's *peers*, or equals, or the *peers* of the Court, *paries curie*, and sometimes in very old records, the *Barons* of the Court, "*Barones Curie*, or the Barons of the lord, *Barones domini*." (*Mascres' Historia Anglica Monumenta*, p. 256.)

Fleta distinguishes between *Manerium* and *Mansio*, *Villa* and *Parochia*, thus:—

"*Inter mansionem, autem, villam et manerium est differentia, quia Mansio esse potest constructa ex una domo vel pluribus, et sic dicitur habitatio una et sola, cum nulli sit vicina. Si autem alii mansio fuerit vicinata, ideo propter hoc erit villa.*"

"*2. Villa vero ex pluribus mansionibus est vicinata et Villeta ex pluribus vicinis; Manerium autem fieri potest ex pluribus Villis vel ex una, plures enim Villae esse possunt in corpore unius Manerii sicut et . . .*"

"*3. Ad unam vero Mansionem plura poterant pertinere tenementa, et tenementorum genera pluribus et diversis nominibus specificata, quae cum ad Mansionem pertinent non potest dici quod fuit in tali Villa specificata denominatione Mansionis. Sed Mansio et tenementum simul esse poterant in alia Villa ex pluribus Mansionibus vicinata. Manerium autem et Villa uno nomine possunt nominari cum non fuerit nisi una Villa in Manerio, et tenementa tali Manerio adjacentia erunt in tali Villa et etiam in tali Manerio cum Villa denominetur a Maerico, vel e converso; et sic possunt plura Maneria esse in patris una et plures Villae, et cum tenementa et agri ad unum Manerium sint iuncti vel ad unam Villam, non possunt dici quod sint in Manerio alio, sive in alia Villa, cum limitati sunt fines agrorum, et cum plures sunt Villae in uno Manerio poterit res petita esse in una eorum vel in diversis. Et si in diversis quamvis specificetur quid vel quantum petitur in una et quantum in alia, utraque tamen erit in uno Manerio et uno corpore Manerii, sed non e converso, vel quicquid sit in Manerio sit in qualitate, Villa enim non continet Manerium quamvis e converso; poterit enim esse cum plures sint Villae in uno Manerio diversis nominibus specificatae, quod totum Manerium nominatur a nomine una Villae, et unde aliud est dicere in tali Villa, et aliud, in tali Manerio. Et idem specificato nomine Manerii obscura erit petitio et nulla, nisi specificatum fuerit nomen Villae in qua tenementum petitum fuerit, si alia fuerit Villa et ab illa diversa, de qua Manerium nomen assumptum.*"

"*4. Si autem res petita fuerit in Villa de qua nominatur Manerium recte petitur si fiat respectus ad denominationem, pro specificatione tamen Villae et non Manerii quamvis Villa illa sit in Manerio eodem, quia si habetur respectus ad nomen Manerii tantum, nulla erit specificatio cum plures aliae sunt Villae in eodem Manerio. Sed ex quo dicta sunt de Villis non intelligantur de Parochiis, cum plures Parochiae esse possunt in una Villa." (Fleta, lib. vi. cap. 21, *De Manerio et Mansionibus*. See also Jones's 'Domesday of Wiltshire,' p. xlvij.)*

The constituent parts of the Manerium are well set forth in Fleta, p. 167 [ii. 72], where he particularizes the different particulars of which the "Domus" ought to have an "Extent" made, before he can know what he is really worth, and how to regulate his expenditure.

Senescallus Communis.

**SENESCAL-
LUS COM-
MUNIS.**

1. His characteristics and duties—among which the first is, to hold the Courts of the Manors, at which the usual enquiries are to be made, and to enquire into alienations (*inter alia*) and in the time of what *BALLIFF* they occurred, and to distrain or sue in the King's Courts accordingly.
2. To know the number of acres in each Manor, and the quantity of seed of each sort requisite, in order to check fraudulent "PREPOSITS."
3. In every office to have all fastenings made secure.
- 4 & 5. To be certified of the Costs of "CARUCAGE" in each Manor, *e. g.* in tripartite lands, 60 acres should be ploughed in winter, 60 in Lent, 60 left for summer fallow. Thus 180 acres make a "CARUCATE."

But in bipartite lands, 160 acres must be reckoned for a Plough, "AD CARUCAGE,"—one half for fallow, and the other half (ploughed) in winter, and sown in Lent. Thus he can easily certify himself as to the number of ploughs (CARUCAGE) needed.

¹ Probably the "Seneschall" of all the Lord's Manors in a district; his "Agent," as we now call him.

6. He should know the number of Precaric Days and ploughs, and all other aids and "operationes" to which the Lord is entitled.
7. To have an Inventory of the Stock in each Manor, indented between him and the "SERVIENS."
8. To inquire into defect of beasts in each Manor, and have it supplied, with the Lord's consent.
9. To enquire into the character of the "SERVIENS" or "BALLIVES" and his "SUBMINISTRIC," whether they be tipplers, frequenters of taverns, etc., and what damage had ensued to the Lord; to have it remedied, and if oft repeated, to be dismissed by the Lord himself, or at least by the "SENESCALLUS" himself.
10. To take care that there be not an overstock of beasts; should such occur, to be sold or exchanged for some other commodity, but not without the warrant of the Lord, or the Seneschall, on trustworthy evidence.
11. To be fully informed as to the fines, amerciaments, reliefs, heriots, "exennia," etc.
12. Also as to the wardships and marriages, when occurring, their annual value, and by whom the revenues thereof have been received.
13. To know what appropriations have been made by the "BALLIFF" of the Manor and his minister by distrains.
14. To enquire into the wastes or damages made by the "BALLIFF" or other servant or tenant of the Lord, in woods, parks, warrens, etc.
15. To keep a roll of the names of all "SUB-BALLIFFS" in each Manor, both "MAJORUM ET MINORUM," and those of their successors, to be enrolled in Court; and neither "MAJOR" nor "MINOR" to be appointed without surties to the Lord, unless it happen that the "SERVIENTES" themselves be elected in full Court to the office. The "SENESCALLUS" cannot dismiss from the Lord's service any one dwelling with him "in capite." The right of dismissal rests alone with the Lord, nor can any one but the Lord himself sell wardships, marriages, or escheats, or the dower of widows.

But the "SENESCALLUS" shall receive none of his Lord's moneys, being free from all accounts.

16. To suffer no beast to be skinned till the cause of its death has been ascertained by the "BALLIVUS" and the "PREPOSITUS." Remedies in case death has been caused by malicious injuries, or accidents, etc.
17. It is the duty of the "SENESCALLUS" every night to ascertain the daily expenses by the accounts of the "Emptor," the "Marescallus," the "Coquus," the "Dispensarius," and other officials.
18. To receive from the "PREPOSITUS DE LARDARIO" the necessary quantities of Fish and Flesh, by tally, and in his presence to have the "misses" cut off and delivered to the Cook, by counting, and to receive from him a "computus" thereof.
19. To know how many halfpenny loaves can be made from a quarter of wheat, which the "PANITARIUS" is to receive from the Baker by tale; also, how many loaves and how many messes are daily required by the family.
20. To have a tripartite Tally of the Corn and "BRASUM" delivered to the Baker by the "PREPOSITUS."
21. All the "SERVIENTES" are conjointly and severally, in their offices, held responsible to the "Seneschallus," and he is bound to render evidence of their doings.

Ballives.

His characteristics:—

1. He must rise early; and the first thing, have the "CARUCAGE" yoked, and then go round the fields, woods, meadows, and pastures, to see all free from damage.
2. After his circuit he is to inspect the customary and precaric ploughs, and, in the beginning of the sowing and threshing season, the "BALLIVUS," "PREPOSITUS," and "MINOR" must together be with the ploughs, through the whole daywork, to see that the ploughings are completed, and, when done, to measure the work.
3. A few notes as to their comparative costs, the horse being most expensive, and their respective values when too old to work.
4. He is to superintend the "falcatores, messores, cariatores, operarios," and all the labourers of the Manor, to see that they do their duty to the Lord, and to punish the transgressors.
5. To take care that the demene lands are mowed, pastured, folded, etc.
6. To see that the plough-horses, and affri, and cart-horses are well treated and well fed.
7. Not to take reliefs, fines for marriages, etc.; nor brew or bake in the Manor, unless the Lord be present.
8. Not to be at the Lord's table, but to be boarded by fixed daily wages.

¹ Evidently the same as the "Baillyman."

**SENESCAL-
LUS COM-
MUNIS.**

BALLIVUS.

APPENDIX.

- BALLIVUS.**
9. To superintend the threebers, that they get all the grain out; stubble to be left in the ground to be ploughed, except what is wanted for thatching.
 10. April is the best month for making a fallow, and after Midsommer Day for the "rebinning," i. e. ploughing the fallow for seed.
 11. For sowing when the ground is settled, and not "hover."
 12. To take care that, in the ploughing, the furrows are sufficiently ample, and not hurried over. When good land is to be ploughed for fallow, the ploughmen to take care that they do not dip into bad soil; and in the time of "rebinning" not to go too deep, but plough lightly just to destroy the weeds, lest, if wet weather ensue, when they come to sow the seed will be deposited in mud, instead of solid soil.
 13. To take care, in sowing, that there be no large heavy furrows, but small and numerous, and well united. The mischief of a contrary course pointed out.
 14. The surplus seed to be returned into the granary.
 15. Instructions for the ploughman when land "deorsum seminari debeat," to tread in the furrow with his left foot, etc.
 16. To see that the sowing is begun sufficiently early, to avoid risks of early frosts.
 17. If delayed, and rain come, followed by frost, the crop perishes.
 18. Marly lands should be sown early, and the reasons for it; light and sandy lands need not be sown early, and the reasons; wet and marshy lands must be well dug and furrowed; barren and derelict lands should be sown with broom.
 19. Winter corn must not be sown in the same land which produced it, but should be brought from distant parts, to ensure a better crop. But Lent corn may be sown from the Lord's own seed. There is nothing discreditible in a Bailiff appropriating to his Lord's use his own products, e. g. to brew from his own barley, to make cloth and linen from his own wool and flax, feed his horses from his own produce, etc.
 20. To keep his ponds, stews, etc., well stocked with bream and perch, but not with pike, tench, or eels, which devour the spawn.
 21. To limit the posterns of the Court to a single place of ingress, and to keep up the stock of horses, swans, and bees.
 22. To keep a constant superintendence of all the officials under him.

(Fleta, pp. 161 to 164.)

PRÆPOSITUS

- PRÆPOSITUS.**
1. The "PRÆPOSITUS" should be elected by the "VILLANI," as the best "CULTOR" and best manager of the Lord's property among them, and be presented by them to the Lord or his "SENESCALLUS." He must be ever active, and labouring for the Lord's interests; to see the ploughs, both those of the Demense and the Precarie, yoked in the morning; the seed well sown; and the dung mixens well heaped with earth, and dung well mixed.
 2. To have the floors of the sheepfolds well marled and littered every fortnight; to collect the refuse straw and dung before the droughts of March, and when the "CARLATORES" carry it out to the farm, the "PRÆPOSITUS" to be with them all day to see that they do a proper day's work.
 3. Sandy soil not to be manured with pure dung, but with dung mixed with earth. The reasons given.
 4. More reasons for using compost, and the management of sheep-dung.
 5. Between Whitsunide and Easter the "PRÆPOSITUS," with the consent of the "BALLIVUS" and "SENESCALLUS," to separate the weak and sick stock from the sound. Reasons given.
 6. Instructions for the purchase and sale and management of stock.
 7. The working stock to have no deficiency of pasture.
 8. From dawn of day the "PRÆPOSITUS," in his own presence, or that of the "MESSON," shall see the "AFFRI" and horses provendered; their provender to be mixed with oat or wheat straw, not barley straw, the ears of the latter impeding their lowering. "From dawn," lest their provender be stolen by their keepers at night. Reasons for mixing with straw.
 9. The "AFFRI" to be sometimes washed and combed down, and the oxen to be whipsed down twice a day, that they may lick themselves more effectively.
 10. Rules for management of Cows and Calves.
 11. Dito
 12. Management of Milch Cows, and their estimated productiveness at different seasons.
 13. No cow should be milked after Michaelmas.

(Fleta, lib. ii. cap. 76, pp. 164 to 166.)

The "PRÆPOSITUS" shall not be both "Granatarius" and "Grav. Præpositus."

The "BALLIVUS" shall be "GRANATARIUS," and deliver the corn to the "PRÆPOSITUS" by strike measure, not heaped measure.

(Cap. 82, p. 170.)

§

By the kind attention of my friend J. N. Dudlow, Esq., of West Malling, I am enabled to give a transcript of a very early Rent Roll of the Manor of ADDINGTON, from a large collection of ancient papers in his possession.

ADDINGTON
RENT ROLL.

The handwriting of this document would point to the latter part of the reign of Henry III., but we can fix its date with greater precision by a reference to the public documents of that period.

It is the Rent Roll of ROGER DE SCACCARTO, Lord of the Manor of ADDINGTON.

Now, among the "Pedes Finium" of Kent, there is one of the Manor of ADDINGTON (No. 808), bearing date 41 H. III., A.D. 1257, in which HUCH DE MAUNDEVILL warrants the said manor to ROGER DE SCACCARTO, for 200 marks. The said ROGER, then, was not possessed of the manor before 1257. By another (No. 886), bearing date 44 H. III., A.D. 1260, the manor is entailed on himself and his wife LORA for life, with remainder to his son and heir LAURENCE.

And on the Fine Rolls (*Rotuli Finium*) is an entry of the Relief and Homage of this LAURENCE, on the death of his father ROGER, dated 17 April, 55 H. III., A.D. 1271.

Our Court Roll, then, must bear date between the years 1257 and 1271.

Its principal value consists in its affording a complete elucidation of the term WARLAND, which frequently occurs in ancient documents, but of which I have never before seen an explanation. In connection with the observations cited in the text from the 'Revue des Deux Mondes,' the term "Warland," as it appears in this Roll, clearly designates the portions used by the Tenants of the Manor, in the open field system of cultivation.

The Roll will, however, serve also as a valuable illustration of the changes which had gradually taken place in the Manorial system between the period of the Domesday Survey and the close of the thirteenth century. The actual course of these changes we can ascertain only by the study of a successive series of Court Rolls or Manorial Surveys during that period. I had hoped to accomplish this task in time for the publication of this work; but the extreme rarity of the requisite documents, and the protracted labour of completing such a search, preclude the possibility of my introducing any such illustration in these pages, without deferring the publication to an indefinite period. I must, therefore, content myself at present by printing a few of these documents, deferring a commentary upon them till I am in a position to give a complete elucidation of this interesting subject, should life and health be spared me to put forth a supplementary volume. Meanwhile, we may notice that in this Rent Roll the "Bordarii," or the "Operarii" (who seem to have represented them in a period shortly following the time of the Survey), do not appear as a specific class of the Tenants of the Manor. The obligation of furnishing portions of a man's labour, as expressed in such terms as "j hominem et dimidium," "dimidium hominem," etc., would seem to indicate that money payments to the labourers had now taken the place of payment by services, and therefore that the labouring class, the "Bordarii," or "Operarii," no longer held by such tenure, and in consequence do not appear on the Roll as Tenants of the Manor, excepting in so far as by a careful study of the Roll we may conjecture that, in common with the "Villani," they held portions of the WARLAND; still, as a distinct class of the Tenantry of the Manor, they seem to be extinct.

The Survey records the existence of two distinct Manors in ADDINGTON. One (Extension, p. 22, l. 21) a very small district, with land for only one Team, no "Villans," but all the land in demesne, with only 4 "Bordarii" and 2 "Servi," and it is expressly stated "T. R. E. parum valebat." Whether this manor was afterwards merged in the principal Manor of ADDINGTON, or remained distinct, I have been unable to ascertain. Having no tenants, there were no manorial rights to exercise, and therefore its distinctive character as a manor might soon be lost or forgotten.

The other (Extension, p. 27, l. 45) consisted of the land of 5 Teams, two of which were in demesne, and six "Villans," with nine "Bordarii," had one Team, and there were ten Slaves.

This last we may conjecture to be the Manor of ADDINGTON to which our Roll belongs.

The subjoined tabular view will show its state, as contrasted with its position in the time of the Survey.—

* I suppose this means, when the land is to be laid down for grass.

APPENDIX.

ADDINGTON
RENT ROLL.

DOMESDAY SURVEY, A.D. 1086.

RENT ROLL OF MANOR, A.D. 1267 1271.

Land for 5 Teams, 2 of them in
Demesne.
6 Villani, with 1 Team.
9 Bordari.
10 Servi

46 Portions of land, consisting of
182 acres, with 46 messuages,
let to Tenants of the Manor;
many of them held in partner-
ship by co-heirs, others in part-
nership by parties not appar-
ently related. The number of
individuals actually named is
86, paying in all, in money rent,
£6. 10s. 11d., and rendering spe-
cified services of reaping, mow-
ing, etc., and certain rents of
Hens, Eggs, etc.
8 owe the service of 8 Ploughs.
5 Free Tenants, holding among them
5½ acres.

We have, then, here certain Freeholders, a class created since the
Domesday Survey, either by the purchase of portions of the Demesne, or
of fresh enclosed land, or by the conversion of Villan tenure into Freehold.
More land had evidently been brought into cultivation than that which
was under tillage at the time of the Survey.

REDDITUS ET CONSUETUDINES DOMINI ROGERI DE SCACCARIO, DE
MANERIO DE ADINTON.

"VIDELICET PER WALTERUM DE BURGO, ROGERIUM DE CORULO, RADUL-
PHUM CAMPION, RICARDUM LOTERYN, EGIDIUM DE LA DONE, THOMAM
RICARD, ROBERTUM BUREL, WALTERUM DE MONTE, SIMONEM BOLLE,
"ADAM DE CAMPO, et per alios Juratores.

"HERODES ROBERTI DE TROTTESLUR tenent vij acras de WARELAND . .
"ADINTON, et debent per annum vij⁴, ad duos anni terminos.

"EUGENIUS et LUCAS PIRICH, fratres, tenent unum messuagium . . . v
"acras, et j virgatum de WARELAND, et debent per annum xxx⁴ et obolum,
"et ij gallinas et j gallum, et quartam partem unius galline, et xxj oua,—
"et j hominem ad fena domini colligenda, et arrare in yeme quartem (sic)
"partem j perticte terre, et metere quartam partem j perticte frumenti vel
"siliginis.

"CLEMENS PIRICH tenet unum messuagium, et ij acras, et ij virgas⁴ de
"WARELAND, et debent per annum xxiij⁴ obolum, et j gallum, et j gallum, et
"quartam partem j galline, et xv oua, et debent arrare quartam partem j vir-
"gata, et metere quartem (sic) partem j virge⁴ frumenti et siliginis. Et j
"hominem ad falcanda prata domini per j diem, et j hominem ad colligenda
"prata domini.

"RADULPHUS CAMPION, SIMON, RICARDUS, et GALFRIDUS, fratres, tenent
"ij messuagia, et vj acras de WARELAND, et debent per annum vij⁴,—et j
"vomerem ad Nativitatem sancti Johannis. Et ij gallinas et j gallum, et
"xxiij oua. Et debent arrare dimidium uirgam⁴ terre, et metere j virgam,—
"et j hominem ad falcanda prata domini. Et ij homines ad prata domini
"colligenda.

"PETRUS DE LA BESCH tenet ij messuagia, et vij acras terre de WARELAND;
"et debet per annum iij⁴ vj⁴ et j quadrantem, et ij gallinas et dimidium, et
"dimidium gallum in j anno, et j gallum in altero anno,—et xx oua. Et
"debet arrare quartam partem j perticte. Et dimidium hominem ad fal-
"candum per j diem. Et ij homines ad fena colligenda.

"WILLELMUS, ROBERTUS, JOHANNES, et GYLBERTUS, filii et heredes
"RADULPHI GODWYN, tenent ij messuagia, et x acras et ij uirgas⁴ de WARE-
"LAND, et debent per annum vj⁴ iij⁴ iij⁴ quadrantes. Et j vomerem ad fes-
"tum Sancti Michaelis, et sextam partem j vomeris. Et vij gallinas, et ij
"gallos, et quartam partem j galline. Et xliij oua. Et debent arrare ter-
"ciam partem unius uirge⁴ terre. Et sextam partem j hominis ad prata fal-
"canda. Et ij homines ad prata spargenda. Et ij homines ad prata colli-
"genda. Et metere dimidium acram et dimidium uirgam⁴ terre.

"ROBERTUS LE DESYE tenet unum messuagium, et ij acras de WARELAND.
"Et debet per annum xxiij⁴. Et j gallinam, et j gallum. Et vij oua. Et
"j hominem ad fena spargenda.

"CRISTINA filia et heres PAYN tenet j messuagium, et j acram de WARE-
"LAND; et debet per annum x⁴. Et j gallinam in j anno, et j gallum in
"altero. Et v oua. Et j hominem ad prata spargenda. Et arrabit sextam
"partem j perticte. Et metere dimidium uirgam⁴. Et xvj partem j vomeris,
"scilicet obolum.

"THOMAS, RICARDUS, et JOHANNES, filii RADULPHI LE BEALDE, tenent j
"messuagium, et iij acras de WARELAND; et debent per annum xxvij⁴ et
"obolum. Et ij gallinas, et dimidium gallum. Et xvj oua. Et arrare di-
"midium uirgam⁴. Et metere j uirgam⁴ terre.

¹ Sic in the original, "uig⁴."

² In original it is "uig⁴."

³ In original "uig⁴" and "uig⁴."

⁴ In original "uig⁴" and "uig⁴."

³ In original it is "u⁴ga."

"SIMON BOLLE, et WALTERUS FILIUS¹ AMPELOTE, et ALBRETHA tenent ij
"messuagia. Et ij acras et j uirgam⁴ terre. Et debent per annum xvij⁴.

"Et ij gallinas. Et xliij oua. Et metere dimidium uirgam⁴ terre. Et sextam
"partem j vomeris, ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Et arrare j daywerkam³
"terre.

"ROGERUS DE CORULO tenet j messuagium, et vij acras et ij uirgas⁴ de
"WARELAND. Et debet per annum vj⁴. Et ij gallinas et dimidium, et j
"gallum. Et WILLELMUS BRUNING aliam dimidium gallinam. Et idem
"ROGERUS xxiij oua. Et ipse et participes j hominem ad falcanda prata. Et
"metere j acram et ij daywerkas et dimidium.

"Idem ROGERUS, et GALFRIDUS ATTE WODEGATE, et MABILIA DE BURGO
"debent xvi⁴ quadrantem, de terra que fuit ELDRICH ATTE WODEGATE. Et
"j gallinam.

"ROBERTUS DE AQUA tenet duos acras de WARELAND. Et debet xvj⁴, et
"j gallinam, et vij oua.

"ORGARUS FILIUS HENRICI, et ALDRED et GALFRIDUS TEXTOR tenent j
"messuagium. Et vj acras de WARELAND; et debent per annum iij⁴ iij⁴. Et
"sextam partem j vomeris, ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Et ij gallinas, et j
"gallum; et xviij oua. Et arrare sextam partem j uirge⁴ terre. Et metere
"dimidium uirgam⁴.

"SIMON FRANCIS et JOHANNES frater eius tenent ij messuagia, et j
"acram et dimidium de WARELAND. Et debent per annum x⁴. Et j gallinam.
"Et vj oua et dimidium. Et terciam partem j vomeris. Et arrare sextam
"partem j uirge⁴ terre. Et metere dimidium uirgam⁴ terre.

"Johannes le Webbe tenet j messuagium, et j acram de WARELAND. Et
"debet per annum vj⁴. Et j gallinam. Et iij oua. Et spargit fena domini.

"RICARDUS DE MYRE tenet ij messuagia, et vj acras et dimidium de WARE-
"LAND. Et debet per annum iij⁴ iij⁴ obolum. Et ij gallinas, et terciam
"partem j galline. Et j gallum. Et xxiij oua. Et arrare ij daywerkas et
"dimidium, et quartam partem j dawerke. Et metere vj daywerkas et dimi-
"dium. Et idem et WILLELMUS BRUNING, et participes sui, debent falcare
"per j diem.

"EGIDIUS DE MONTE tenet ij acras et dimidium de WARELAND. Et debet
"per annum xxiij⁴. Et iij gallinas. Et xliij oua.

"WALTERUS ATTE DONE tenet ij messuagia, et vj acras, et ij uirgas⁴ de
"WARELAND. Et debet per annum iij⁴ vj⁴ obolum. Et idem, et WALTERUS,
"JOHANNES et RADULPHUS, filii HERBERTI, debent ij gallinas, et j gallum.

"Et idem debet xxiij oua. Et idem et participes sui j hominem per diem
"ad prata domini falcanda.

"PATERUS DE CORULO, et WILLELMUS DE LA LYMINNE, et WALTERUS DE
"CORULO, tenent j messuagium et vj acras de WARELAND. Et debent per
"annum iij⁴ vj⁴. Et j vomerem ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste.
"Et ij gallinas, et j gallum, et xxvij oua. Et arrare dimidium uirgam⁴. Et
"metere j uirgam⁴. Et j hominem ad fena falcanda per j diem.

"ADAM DE CAMPO, et WILLELMUS frater eius, tenent j messuagium, et v
"acras de WARELAND. Et debent per annum iij⁴ vj⁴. Et ij gallinas, et j
"gallum, et x oua.

"THOMAS RICARD tenet j messuagium, et v uirgas⁴ de WARELAND. Et
"debet per annum vj⁴ obolum. Et j gallinam in j anno, et dimidium gal-
"linam in alio anno, et v oua. Et arrare ij daywerkas et dimidium. Et
"metere v daywerkas.

"ROBERTUS BUREL tenet j messuagium, et ij acras et dimidium de WARE-
"LAND. Et debet per annum xv⁴. Et idem et RADULPHUS LEAFELLE ij
"gallinas et j gallum. Et debent xxiij oua. Et debent arrare dimidium
"uirgam⁴. Et debent metere j uirgam⁴ et j dayworkam et dimidium.

"RICARDUS LOTERYN tenet j messuagium et ij acras de WARELAND. Et
"debet per annum iij⁴ vj⁴. Et j vomerem ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis
"Baptiste. Et ij gallinas et dimidium, et j gallum et xxiij oua. Et dimi-
"dium operis j hominis ad prata spargenda. Et metere dimidium uirgam⁴.
"Et arrare dimidium uirgam⁴. Et dimidium operis j hominis ad prata
"falcanda.

"WILLELMUS FILIUS TURGEYS tenet v uirgas⁴ de WARELAND. Et debet per
"annum x⁴. Et j gallinam. Et in tercio anno j gallum et quinque oua.

"RADULPHUS FILIUS HERBERTI DE LA DONE et WALTERUS tenet v
"uirgas⁴ de WARELAND. Et debent per annum vj⁴ obolum. Et predicti,
"et ELDRICH FILIUS HENRICI, debent j gallinam.

"Idem Radulphus, Walterus, et Johannes, fratres tenent j messuagium, et
"x acras de WARELAND. Et debent per annum vj⁴ x⁴ obolum. Et ij gallinas
"et ij gallos, et xl oua. Et ij homines ad prata domini colligenda. Et
"dimidium hominem ad prata domini falcanda. Et j hominem in secundo
"anno ad fena spargenda. Et metere dimidium acram de galreup⁷.

"DAVID LEAFELLE tenet j messuagium, et ij acras et dimidium de WARE-
"LAND. Et debet per annum xv⁴.

¹ In original it is "m⁴," and therefore may perhaps be for "fil⁴."

² In original it is "u⁴g⁴."

³ A daywork of land, as stated by Sir Roger Twysden, in his *Commonplace Book*, was
equal to four perchs.

⁴ In original "uig⁴" and "uig⁴."

⁵ "u⁴g⁴."

⁶ "u⁴g⁴."

⁷ *L.e.* Reaping Tax, or the customary service of reaping, due to the lord.

APPENDIX.

ADDINGTON
REST ROLL.

"WALTERUS DE BURGO tenet j mesuagium et dimidium et v acras et dimidium de WARLAND. Et debet per annum xliij^d. Et ij gallinas. Et in tercio anno j erit gallus, et unum pullum gallinarum ad festum Sancti Michaelis et xij oua, et j hominem ad falcanda prata domini. Et metere j daywerkas et dimidium. Et arrare j daywerkam et quartam partem j daywerke. Et dimidium vomeris.

"CLEMENS DE BURGO, et participes sui, tenent j mesuagium et iij acras de WARLAND. Et debent per annum xxxij^d. Et ij gallinas, et xvj oua. Et metere vj daywerkas frumenti vel siliginis. Et arrare v daywerkas. Et j hominem ad falcanda prata domini.

"PETRUS, ELYAS, ROBERTUS, et RADULPHUS, heredes WILLELMI DE BURGO, tenent j mesuagium. Et ij acras de WARLAND. Et debent per annum xij^d. Et j gallinam, et vij oua. Et ipsi et participes eorum inuenient j hominem ad falcanda prata domini.

"ELYAS POPPE tenet j mesuagium et dimidium et iij acras et ij virgas de WARLAND. Et debet per annum xxij^d et ij quadrantes. Et j vomerem ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis. Et ij gallinas et ij gallos, et xix oua. Et arrare j daywerkam, et quartam partem unius daywerke. Et metere ij daywerkas et dimidium. Et j hominem et dimidium ad fenum colligendum. Et j hominem et dimidium ad prata falcanda.

"WILLELMUS BRUNIG tenet j mesuagium et vij acras de WARLAND. Et debet per annum iij^d xij^d. Et ij gallinas et dimidium, et j gallum et xxvij oua. Et arrare j daywerkam. Et metere dimidium acram.

"WALTERUS et ROBERTUS, filii RANDULPHI DE BROCA, tenent j mesuagium, et vij acras de WARLAND. Et debent per annum iij^d. Et ij gallinas et j gallum, et xxxij oua. Et j hominem ad prata falcanda per j diem.

"JOHANNA et AGNES filie MATHEI DE HOPTON tenent j mesuagium et ij acras et dimidium de WARLAND. Et debent per annum xv^d. Et j gallinam et dimidium gallum, et x oua. Et arrare ij daywerkas et dimidium. Et metere dimidium virgam¹ frumenti sive siliginis. Et predicte, et LUCAS et EUGENIUS, et CLEMENS PIRICH j hominem ad falcanda prata per j diem.

"WALTERUS DENGEL tenet j mesuagium, et ij acras et dimidium de WARLAND. Et debet per annum ij^d obolum. Et ij gallinas et j gallum, et xij oua. Et arrare quartam partem j virge.² Et metere dimidium virgam.¹ Et idem et participes sui de terra WARINEX j hominem ad prata falcanda per j diem.

"MATILDA DENGEL tenet dimidium mesuagium et j acram et dimidium de WARLAND. Et debet per annum ix^d. Et j gallinam, et vj oua. Et dimidium hominem ad prata falcanda per diem. Et dimidium vomerem ad festum Sancti Michaelis.

"GALFRIDUS DE BROO, et PETRUS DE LA BERCH, et HUGO FILIUS KRISTINE, tenent ij mesuagia, et vij acras de WARLAND. Et debent per annum iij^d iij^d. Et ij gallinas, et vij oua.

"Idem GALFRIDUS tenet j acram et dimidium de WARLAND. Et debet per annum xliij^d. Et j gallinam et vj oua. Et dimidium hominem ad fena domini spargenda.

"THOMAS STREPHING et JULIANA DE LA BERCH, et participes sui, tenent j mesuagium, et v acras et dimidium de WARLAND. Et debent per annum xxxj^d, et ij gallinas et j gallum.

"Eadem JULIANA tenet ij virgas³ terre de WARLAND. Et debet per annum iij^d obolum, et ij oua. Et metet j daywerkam et dimidium.

"HUGO FILIUS KRISTINE tenet j mesuagium, et j porcionem de WARLAND. Et debet per annum ij obolos.

"ROBERTUS BRUN et RADULPHUS, cum participibus, tenent j mesuagium, et ij acras de WARLAND. Et debent per annum xxv^d obolum. Et j gallinam, et j gallum, et xj oua.

"ROBERTUS GRANT, et SIMON, fratres, tenent j mesuagium, et ij acras de WARLAND. Et debent per annum xij^d. Et j gallinam, et vij oua. Et metent dimidium acram. Et predicti, et participes sui, inuenient j hominem ad prata falcanda.

"JOHANNES et RICARDUS, filii YSABELLE, tenent j acram et dimidium de WARLAND. Et debent per annum v^d, et j gallinam.

"NICHOLAUS DE WALDA, xx^d.

"M^d quod dominus tenet j acram de WARLAND, que vocatur ISLEYLAND, et debet per annum iij^d, et sunt in defectu.³

"Heredes CHANTREL tenent j mesuagium apud RAPHAM. Et debent per annum vj^d. Et sunt in defectu.

"Dominus ROBERTUS DE CREVQUER tenet j acram et dimidium prati. Et debet per annum j^d quadrante. Et sectam Curie. Et est in default.

"Redditus in vomeribus.

"PETRUS DE CORULO, et participes sui, j vomerem, ad Nativitatem Johannis.

"WALTERUS DE BURGO et MATILDA DENGEL j vomerem ad festum Sancti Michaelis.

"ELYAS POPPE, j vomerem, ad Nativitatem beati Johannis Baptiste. ADDINGTON
REST ROLL.

"RICARDUS LOTERYN, j vomerem, ad Nativitatem beati Johannis Baptiste.

"RADULPHUS CAMPICUS, et participes sui, j vomerem ad festum Sancti Michaelis.

"WILLELMUS DE REYERSEX⁴ j vomerem, ad nativitatem beati Johannis Baptiste.

"Heredes RADULPHI GODWYN⁵ j vomerem, ad festum Sancti Michaelis.

"ORGARTUS, et participes sui j vomerem ad festum Sancti Michaelis.

"Summa vomerum, vij. De quibus, iij ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Et iij ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste.

"Summa totius redditus, in denariis, vj ix xi.

"Summa oorum delxxvj oua et dimidium.

"Summa gallinarum iij iij galline et dimidia et xxv galli."

[Then in a somewhat later hand.]

"Summa metendi vj acras et dimidium iij daywerkas et quartam partem j daywerke."

[Then in a hand t. Ed. III.]—

"Summa arurarum per annum, i acram dimidium.

"M^d. Quod tenentes debent inuenire vij homines et vij curtasas finam domini extrahendam, et dominus inueniet ij plaustra vel iij curtasas.

"Et debent domino ij homines ad ij precarias messonum, et ij homines ad prata.]

"Liberi tenentes soluentes scutagium ad xl de acra j quadrante.

"ROBERTUS ATTE HERLE tenet ij acras.

"WALTERUS GODWYN⁶, dimidium acram.

"JOHANNA DE BURGO et BARTHOLOMEUS ATTE BROKE ij acras.

"JOHANNES DE BURGO et G. ALYSDON i virgam.⁷

"JOHANNES LE WEBBE i acram.

"Summa acrarum, v acra ij virge."⁸

I will just remark, in passing, that the lands in this Manor are very poor, little more than mere sandstones and sandbanks, almost worthless for cultivation. In my own memory a very large portion of it lay uncultivated in Goss and Broomland rabbit warren, which might have remained in that state till this day but for the requirements of the present owner in creating a park round his mansion, for which purpose he has enclosed a large number of acres, planting some, and converting the rest into grassland, an observation fully borne out by the returns of the jury in the next ensuing inquisition, viz.:

That taken by the Escheator, on the death of ROGER DE COLTYNAGNE, 8 December, 85 Ed. III., A.D. 1311.—The jury in their return:—

"Dicunt, quod predictus ROBERTUS tenuit in dominio suo, ut de feodo, die quo obijt, Manerium de ADDINGTON, cum pertinentiis, in eodem Comitatu Cantie, de herede ROGERI DE MORTUO MARI, nuper Comitis Marchie, defuncti infra statum, et in Custodia Regis existente, ut de Manerio de SWANESCOMBE, per seruicium terciæ partis unius leodi militie, et per seruicium reddendi ad predictum Manerium xxxvj per annum; scilicet, ad festum Sancti Andree, et faciendo duos aduentus, ad festa Pasche et Sancti Michaelis.

"Et dicunt, quod est ibi unum Capitale Mesuagium, quod nil ualet per annum ultra reprises

"Et est ibi unum Columbarium, et ualet per annum iij^d iij^d in seisis, et non plus, quia non est bene stauratum.

"Et sunt ibidem lx acre terre arabiles, de quibus due partes inde possunt seminari per annum, si bene coluntur; et tunc ualet acra inde per annum iij^d, ultra reprises; et quando non seminantur, tunc ualet acra inde per annum ij^d, ut in pastura et bestiis pasturandis. Et predicte due partes seminabantur ante mortem predicti ROBERTI; et terciæ pars de predictis lx acris terre, uidelicet xx acra, iacet in wareto; set tamen ualet acra inde j^d, ut in pastura pro bidentibus, et non plus, quia est terra siccæ et sabulosa; set jam seminantur inde xij acre terre cum semine yemali, et ualet acra inde ultra reprises iij^d.

"Et sunt ibi vj acre prati, que ualet per annum vj^d, precium acre xij^d, tempore falsacionis, et alio tempore anni, ualet acra inde per annum iij^d, ut in pastura, et falcabantur ante mortem predicti ROBERTI, ut dicunt super sacramentum suum.

"Et sunt ibi xxijj acre pasture in brueria in scobis, que ualet per annum ij^d, precium acre i^d, et non plus, quia est siccæ et sterilis, ut patet per usum.

"Et sunt ibi vj^d acre pasture sepalis, que ualet per annum x^d, precium acre j^d, ut in pastura pro bidentibus, et non plus, quia predicta pastura est siccæ et petrosa, et iacet in montania, ut dicunt super sacramentum suum.

"Et est ibi unum molendinum aquaticum, quod ualet per annum xijj^d iij^d, et non plus, quia est totum dirutum et ruinosum, et non potest bene molare per defectum lapidum.

"There is interlined here, "Et ROBERTUS GODWYN est debitor de terra YALEX."⁹

¹ = U².

² = U², and this entry proves to conviction, that the "virga" or "virgula" of the roll is a rood, for the sum of the acreage of the free tenants is 54 acres

¹ "Virg."

² Sic in extenso, "virga."

³ Probably this, a piece of barland, which the Lord had taken into his own hands, on default or escheat of his tenant. (See Note 4)

APPENDIX.

ADDINGTON RENT ROLL. "Et est ibi de redditibus assisis liberorum tenencium¹ per annum "Is viij^d, solendis ad iij^q anni terminos principales equis porcionibus.
"Et dicunt, quod perquista Curiarum ibidem unlet per annum xvij^d
"iuxta verum valorem eudem." (See Eac. 35 Ed. III. No. 52.)

The next Roll which I adduce of this Manor is one of a century later than the preceding. It is a record of the First Court held by the Lord of the Manor, EDMUND WATTON, on the 17th December, 12th Ed. IV., A.D. 1472, as follows:—

"ADDINGTON.—Prima Curia EDMUNDI WATTON tenta ibidem die Jovis proxima post festum Sancte Lucie Virginis, anno regni Regis "Edwardi quarti post conquestum, duodecimo.

"ESSONIA.—Nulla ad hunc diem.

"DEFULTA.—Tenentes ibidem presentant, quod EPISCOPUS RUFFENSIS, "GEORGIUS BROWNE, miles, JOHANNES CLERK, unus Baronum, "Sacerdotii domini Regis, Ricardus Eggyock, Johannes Frere, "Ricardus Borgh, Johannes Osborne, Johannes Cotton, Wil- "helmus Stevynson, senior, Johannes Holkeby, Wilhelmus Cul- "peper, Wilhelmus Loperham, faciunt defaultum—Ideo "a. miserecordi a.

"FINIS.—JOHANNES HASSELL dat domino pro fine pro secta Curie relax- "anda de hoc anno iij^d.

"DISTRABERE.—Et preceptum est distrabere Thomam PYKENHAM, pro "secta Curie et Releuo domino faciendis.

"ALIENACIO.—Item presentant, quod JOHANNES FRERE, Senior, de "ADDINGTON, alienavit JOHANNI WILLIAM, Johanni Serch, et "Johanni Clerk, unam peciam terre vocatam MILLE LOSE, "continentem per estimationem ij acras et dimidiam terre, et "reddentem per annum vij^d. Ideo, preceptum est distrabere "dictum JOHANNEM WILLIAM, pro secta Curie, Releuo, et "fidelitate domino faciendis, erga proximam Curiam.

"ALIENACIO.—Et quod RICARDUS BORGH alienavit unam peciam terre "vocatam BRALDE, JOHANNI WILLIAM, JOHANNI SERCH, et "JOHANNI CLERK. Ideo, preceptum est distrabere eos erga "proximam Curiam pro secta Curie, Releuo et fidelitate "domino faciendis.

"ALIENACIO.—Et quod JOHANNES FRERE, Senior, alienavit unam "peciam terre vocatam LITLSTONE, prefatis JOHANNI WILLIAM, "JOHANNI SERCH, et JOHANNI CLERK. Ideo, preceptum est "distrabere eos erga proximam Curiam, pro secta Curie, Re- "leuo, et fidelitate domino faciendis.

ALIENACIO.—Et quod JOHANNES HASILL alienavit prefatis JOHANNI "WILLIAM, JOHANNI SERCH, et JOHANNI CLERK, unum mesu- "gium, cum certis terris adiacentibus, quondam THOME HASILL "atte WODGATE. Ideo, preceptum est distrabere eos erga "proximam Curiam, pro secta Curie, Releuo, et fidelitate "domino faciendis.

"ALIENACIO.—Et quod JOHANNES WILLIAM, alienavit unum mesugium in "quo inhabitat, iacens in cum certa terra eidem mesu- "gio pertinate JOHANNI CAREYNTES, JOHANNI SERCH, JO- "HANNI Deyse. Ideo, preceptum est distrabere eos, "erga proximam Curiam, pro secta Curie, Releuo, et fidelitate "domino faciendis.

"ALIENACIO.—Et quod RICARDUS PARTRYCH, perquisiuit de JOHANNE "ELYOTT, unam peciam terre in NORTHFELDE, continentem "per estimationem ij acram et dimidiam terre. Ideo, precep- "tum est distrabere predictum RICARDUM pro secta Curie, "Releuo, et fidelitate domino faciendis.

"ALIENACIO.—Et quod JOHANNES CHERECH, perquisiuit de THOMA FRERE, "unum mesugium cumcrofto adiacente, quondam vocatum "BOKEHERST. Ideo, preceptum est, distrabere predictum JO- "HANNEM, pro secta Curie, Releuo, et fidelitate domino "faciendis.

"ALIENACIO.—Et quod WILLELMUS LOPHAM perquisiuit de JOHANNE "CLERK, uno Baronum Sacerdotii domini Regis, certam terram "et boscum jucentes atte COMPE, quondam GALONES et JOHAN- "NIS HEXSTAPLE. Ideo, preceptum est distrabere eum, erga "proximam, etc., pro secta Curie, Releuo, et fidelitate domino "faciendis.

¹ The services of the "villani," then, must now have been commuted to money pay-
ments, and themselves become "Liberi Tenentes" by payment of assised or fixed rents,
which rents consisted partly of money, and partly of eggs, hens, a specified number of
meat to sow, resp. etc. It is true they are not distinctly enumerated in the inquisition,
nor are they in later ones, but they are regularly set out in the Court Rolls down to the
end of the seventeenth century, of which I have a large number, and it is important to
notice the continuance of these services even down to modern times; they are regularly
detailed in all the Rolls.

ADDINGTON RENT ROLL. "ALIENACIO.—Et quod JOHANNES DELTON, perquisiuit de JOHANNE WIL- "LIAM, unum mesugium, cum certis terris adiacentibus, quon- "dam THOME HASILL, atte WODGATE, nunc JOHANNIS HASILL.
"Ideo, preceptum est distrabere predictum JOHANNEM DELTON, "pro secta Curie, Releuo, et fidelitate domino faciendis."

Then follows the record of another Court held at the ensuing Epiphany, but it develops no new feature, and its insertion will not furnish any in-
formation requisite to be inserted here. The above is sufficient to evidence
the complete change that had taken place in the Manor as to the nature
of the tenure. There is now not a single "Villanus" holding as that class
seems to have held at the time of the Survey. All are now "Liberi Ten-
entes," and alienations in freehold seem to have been made them in
that capacity for many years past. They still, however, hold of the Lord
by assised rents, and services of Suit of Court, Heriot, Relief, etc.; and
as it appears throughout this series of Rolls, by providing the service of
labour at fixed periods, the Bederie or Precarie, and certain rents in
eggs and poultry, as the "Villani" used to do of old.

The next document to introduce is a roll containing a list of the services
due from the tenants of the Manor to the Lord. I found it in the collec-
tion of Mr. Dudlow described above. It has no date, but, judging from
the handwriting, I would assign it to the middle of the sixteenth Century.
It is as follows:—

Services due to the Manour of ADDINGTON.

"In primis, off MR. CLARKE, vij men to every work.
"Item, off PATCHE, for old JOHN GODYN, one man.
"Item, off GAMON, ij men.
"Item off SAGE, for BUSCHOPP, j man.
"Item, off BATHOLOMEWE SMYTH, one half man.
"Item, off VYDNAM, ij men et dimidius.
"Item, off BRYSENDEN, for Mr. SYDLEY, j man.
"Item, off YONG GAMBLE, for Mr. SYDLEY, ij men.
"Item, off ALYXAUNDER FULCKAM, for PALLEYE heirs, j man.
"Item, off WYMBLE, for old JOHN GODYN, ij men.
"Item, off JOHN DAN, and old GAMBLE, for the lands sumtyme WEL-
"BECK'S, iij men.
"Item, off RICHARD CLARKE, for PYCKENERS tenement, dimidius man.
"Item, off hym, for the tenement that HOMEWOODS dwellyth in, j man.
"Item, off hym, for the lands callyd KEMES landds, j man.
"Item, off hym, for PYCHOTTES.
"Item, off NICHOLAS HOWELL, for BENSANZ tenement, j man.
"Item, off old JOHN GODYN, for the BROKEFELDS, j man.
"Item, off hym for the tenement that EYE dwellyth in, hyt was parcel
"of the UPPERHOUSE lands, whyche THOMAS GODYN holdyth, whyche
"THOMAS is allowyd for hyt the payment of hys seruyces.
"Item, off hym for PYCKENERS tenement, sumtyme one JOHN HASILL,
"ij men.
"Item, off WYLLARD, for old JOHN GODYN, j man.
"Item, off THOMAS GODYN, for the UPPERHOUSE lands, j man.
"Item, off hym, for the tenement att EAST STREETS, and the landd
"thereunto belongyng, sumtyme one JOHN AMPRELL, j man.
"Item, off MARGERYE WALSYNGHAM, ij men.
"Item, off SYR MATHEWE BROWNE, for UNDERWODES BROMES, j man.
"Item, off RICHARD CLARKE, for the PYCHOTTES.
"Item of GEORGE CLARKE, and of hys mother, for TOMLYNS and LOVER
"and other landds.
"Item, off NICHOLAS HOWELL, for the tenement that he dwellyth in,
"and the lands thereunto belongyng
"Item, off my LORDE OF BURGOYENNIE, for Carpenters lande, nowe in
"the Parke, and LAWNDER'S MEDE, lyng to the pale.
"Item, off THOMAS GODYN, for EDWARD'S FELD, MONFELD, Byrchotte,
"and the ij MIDLE CROFTES.
"Item, for the landd callyd GOFTES LAND, in the occupyng of Mr.
"GEORGE CLARKE.
"Item, off old JOHN GODYN, for WOMANFELD, BRAKALANDS, BURGH
"MEDE, the LYTTEL MEDE, and other landds.
"All theyse paye no seruyces, for that they have agreeyd with the L,
"Mr. WATTON, to paye for theyr landd, after iij^d the acre by the yere, as
"long as hyt shall please hym," etc.

We will now pass on to the Court Roll of a Century later, viz. A.D.
1657.

It begins with "A view of Frank Plege with Court Baron," at which
the appointment of officers, and the presentments of different nuisances
and offences are made. It is beside our purpose to transcribe these here,
although I cannot avoid noticing the heading of the Inquisition, as a most
extraordinary one for the year 1657. It is thus:—

"The Inquisition for the King's Majestie."

Pass we on then to that which more concerns us in our present investi-
gation, "The Survey;" it is as follows:—

APPENDIX.

ADDINGTON
RENT ROLL.

"ADDINGTON.—The COURT BARON OF WILLIAM WATTON, Esq., of his
"Mannor of ADDINGTON aforesaid, holden there the vijth daie
"of October, Anno Domini, 1657.

"ESSOYNES.—The heires of S^r WILLIAM CLARKE, essayed by THOMAS
"YOUNG. GEORGE LUXFORD, essayed by THOMAS HARTY.
"THOMAS GODDEN, essayed by THOMAS YOUNG. WILLIAM
"BYNG, essayed by RICHARD HASTELYN.

"Homage { THOMAS YOUNG, } Jurati.
 { JOHN GOSLING, }
 { EDWARD CROWEST, }

"Which said Homage being sworn and charged upon their oaths, pre-
"sent, that the late BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, JOHN, BARON OF ABERGE-
"VENNY, CHRISTOPHER MORLAND, Gent., AUGUSTINE MORLAND, Gent.,
"NEVELL SAVAGE, Gent., the heires of LAMBERT KITCHILL, THOMAS
"BRIDGEN, THOMAS STACY, the heires of GEORGE ELFICK, MARTHA
"VAVASER, widow, JOHN NEAUE, and GEORGE SAVAGE, are tenants of
"this Mannor, and do owe their suite and service at the Court holden
"here this daie, and have made default. Wherefor, they have forfeited
"unto the Lord of the said Mannor, every of them, severall, iij^d.

"A SURVEY of all and singular the lands and tenements within
"the Mannor of ADDINGTON aforesaid, with the rents,
"customs, and services due, and of right belonging to the
"Lord of the Mannor aforesaid, for the same. And also,
"the severall tenants which claime to hold of the said
"Mannor. Taken and presented by the Homage aforesaid,
"at this Court, as followe:

"EUCHOR OF ROCHESTER'S
"TENNURE. { "Inprimis, they present, that the late BISHOP OF ROCHESTER
"holdeth of the Lord of this Mannor as of his Mannor of
"ADDINGTON aforesaid, by fealtie, suite unto his Court of
"the Mannor aforesaid from three weeks to three weeks,
"harriott, and relief, when it shall happen, and by the yearlie
"rent heer under written, one parcell of meadow land, lying
"neere FROWDFORTH BRIDGE, alias FROWDBRIDGE, conteynyng
"by estimation one acre and an half. The rent wherof by the
"yeere is ii^d ob.

"Lord
"ABER-
"VENNY, his
"Tennure. { "Item, they present that JOHN, BARON OF ABERGVENNY,
"holdeth of the Lord of this Mannor, by fealtie,—suite unto
"his Courte, etc., Harriott and Relief, when it shall happen,
"and by the yearlie rent of certaine lands, called CARPEN-
"TER'S LAND, lying within the late parke, called Birling Parke,
"and part of a parcell of meadow land, called LAWNDER'S
"MEADE, lying on the west side of the said [sic]. He holdeth
"also one other parcell of land, called MANTLES, conteynyng
"by estimation three acres, for all which lands no rent is paid,
"bycause the Lord of this Mannor holdeth certaine lands of
"the said BARON OF ABERGVENNY, as of his Mannor of
"RYARSH, for which the Lord of this Mannor payeth no rent.

"S^r WIL-
"LIAM
"CLARKE,
"his Tennure. { "Item, they present that the heires of S^r WILLIAM CLARKE,
"knight, hold of the Lord of this Mannor, by fealtie, suite
"unto his Court, etc., Harriott and Relief, when it shall
"happen, certaine lands which were his antecessors, for which
"the yearlie rent is xv^s iijij^d; for a plough-share, ij^s viij^d; and
"for the service and labour of vij men yearlie at all workes,
"x^s iijij^d; for vij hens, ij^s; for iij cocks, viij^d; and for lxxxix
"eggs, x^s. The said ij^s viij^d for the henns and cocks ought to
"be paid at Christmas, yearlie, and the said x^s for eggs to be
"paid at the feast of Easter yearlie. They hold also one tene-
"ment, and certaine lands purchased by WILLIAM CLARKE,
"Esq., grandfather of the said Sir WILLIAM CLARKE, of JAMES
"GODDEN, of CUCKSTONE, and late in the tenure of ROBERT
"ELLIS, by fealtie, suite unto his Court, etc., Harriott and
"Relief, when it shall happen, and by the yearlie rent of ij^s viij^d
"and for a plough-share, iijij^d ob.; and for suite unto his Court
"for the last mentioned lands, yearlie iijij^d; and by the service
"of one man, for one daie yearlie, at every worke, and ij henns,
"and xiiij eggs.

"THOMAS
"BRIDGEN'S
"Tennure. { "Item, they present, that THOMAS BRIDGEN holdeth of the
"Lord of this Mannor, by fealtie, suite unto his Court, etc.
"Harriott and Relief, when it shall happen, vij pieces of land
"and wood, called TOMLYNS, conteynyng by estimation xxxij
"acres, late the lands of SAMUELL COOKE, Clerke, deceased
"and purchased by him of Sir John Howell, Knight. For
"these lands the yearlie rent is xij^d.

"LAMBERT
"KITCHILL'S
"Tennure. { "Item, they present, that the heires of LAMBERT KITCHILL
"hold of the Lord of the Mannor, one Messuage, and certaine
"lands, which were the lands of THOMAS KITCHILL, grand-
"father of the said LAMBERT, by fealtie, suite unto his Courte,
"etc., Harriott and Relief, when it shall happen, and by the
"yearlie rent of iijij^d viij^d; and for a plough-share vij^s iij hens,
"and xiiij eggs; and by the service of ij men for one daie

"THOMAS
"KITCHILL'S
"Tennure.

"Item, they present, that THOMAS KITCHILL, unkie unto the
"said LAMBERT, claymeth to hold of the Lord of this Mannor
"a cottage, with the garden and backside thereunto belonging
"and also ten acres of land, by estimation, called
"which said cottage and lands were part of the lands of THOMAS
"KITCHILL, grandfather unto the said LAMBERT, and were
"purchased of the said LAMBERT by the said THOMAS KIT-
"CHILL, his unkie, and hold by fealtie, suite of Court, Harriott,
"and Relief, when it shall happen, and by the yearlie rent of
"iij^s viij^d iij hens, and xiiij eggs, for which alienation there
"happeneth unto the Lord of the said Mannor, for a Relief,
"iij^s iijij^d, which Relief is not paid. Therefore it is ordered,
"that a distress be taken for the same, and that the said
"THOMAS shall appeare at the next Courte to be holden for
"this Mannor, to do his fealtie, and paie the Relief, upon paine
"to forfeit unto the Lord of the said Mannor x^s.

"WILLIAM
"BYNG'S
"Tennure.

"Item, they present, that WILLIAM BYNG, gentleman, holdeth
"of the Lord of this Mannor, by Fealtie, suite unto his Court.
"Harriott and Relief, when it shall happen one messuage and
"xxx acres of land and one parcell of woodland, conteynyng
"by estimation one acre. And by the yearlie rent of i^s ij^d xij^d,
"ij hens and xxv eggs, and by the service of ij men and an
"half for one daie yearlie at every of the workes above men-
"tioned, which messuages and lands were sometime the lands
"of GEORGE SCOTT.

"CHRISTO-
"PHER MOR-
"LAND'S
"Tennure.

"Item, they present, that CHRISTOPHER MORLAND, gentleman,
"and AUGUSTINE MORLAND, gentleman, Lord of the Mannor,
"one messuage, situate at Woodgate within the Mannor afore-
"said, and certaine lands thereunto belonging, late the lands of
"ANTHONY ATTWOOD, deceased, and formerlie the lands of
"JAMES ATTWOOD, gentleman, by Fealtie, suite unto his Court,
"etc., Harriott and Relief when it shall happen, and by the
"yearlie rent of vi^s. For sharsilver iijij^d. For the service of iijij
"men at the severall workes aforesaid ij^s viij^d, and iij hens and
"allij eggs. Also, they hold certaine woodland purchased of
"JAMES WILLARD by the yearlie rent of ij^d, and one other
"parcell of land, lying neere GALLOWES LEAZE, late purchased
"of EDMUND CLARKE, gentleman, by the yearlie rent of viij^d.

"GEORGE
"ELFICK'S
"Tennure.

"Item, they present, that GEORGE ELFICK holdeth of the
"Lord of this Mannor one Messuage, called THE FELL, and
"xx acres of land, with the appurtenances, late the lands of
"ANTHONY GODDEN, and formerlie of WILLIAM BOOREMAN, pur-
"chased by the said GEORGE of WILLIAM FAIRFAX, by Fealtie,
"suite unto his Courte, Harriott and Relief when it shall
"happen, and by the yearlie rent of ij^s iijij^d, for sharsilver ij^d,
"one hen, and xij eggs, and by the service of ij men for one
"daie yearlie at all the severall workes aforesaid. Also, he
"holdeth one Messuage and certaine lands thereunto belong-
"ing, conteynyng by estimation vj acres, late purchased of
"ANTHONY GODDEN, and formerlie the lands of WILLIAM
"BOOREMAN, by the yearlie rent of iijij^d. For sharsilver viij^d,
"ij henns, and xiiij eggs, and by the service of ij man for one
"daie yearlie at everie severall worke aforesaid. Also, two
"parcels of land, called BROOKFELDS, conteynyng v acres,
"purchased of the heires of JAMES FAIRFAX, by the yearlie
"rent of ij^s, and the service of ij man for one daie yearlie at
"the severall workes aforesaid, j hen, and x eggs.

"THOMAS
"GODDEN'S
"Tennure.

"Item, they present, that THOMAS GODDEN, gentleman,
"holdeth of the Lord of this Mannor, by Fealtie, Suite unto
"his Court, etc., Harriott and Relief, when it shall happen,
"divers lands and tenements hereafter named. That is to
"say, One Messuage or Tenement, called WOODGATE, within
"the Mannor aforesaid, and one parcell of Meadow to the
"same adjoining, and by the yearlie rent of xij^s, for Shars
"silver ij^d, ij hens, and xij eggs. And certaine lands which
"late were the lands of JOHN GODDEN and his unkie, and by the
"yearlie rent of iij^s, j hen, and xij eggs. And by the ser-
"vice of ij men at the severall workes aforesaid. Also
"certaine lands called HORSLEAZE and HORSLEAZE MEADE,
"late the lands of GEORGE GODDEN, by the yearlie rent of ij^s,
"for Shars silver ij^d, and the service of one man for one daie

ADDINGTON
RENT ROLL.

APPENDIX.

ADDINGTON
RENT ROLL.

"yearlie at every of the severall workes aforesaid, all which
"the premises were, tyme out of mind, the lands of JOHN
"GODDEN, of Woodgate aforesaid. Also one Messuage or
"Tenement, and three parcels of land, late purchased of WIL-
"LIAM CLARKE, of Ford, Esq., called POTTIT'S CROFT and
"POTTIT'S Tenement, by the yearlie rent of xx^d. Also, certaine
"lands called SPICHERTS, conteynyn, by estimation, xxx acres,
"purchased of Edmond Clarke, Gentleman, by the yearlie rent
"of x^s. Also, one parcell of land called BROOKFIELD, pur-
"chased of JOHN CLARKE, Gentleman, by the yearlie rent of
"ij^s viij^d."

"Item, they present, that MARTHA VAVASER holdeth of the
"Lord of this Manner certayne lands called HASELLS, by
"Fealtie, Suite unto his Court, etc., Harriott, and Relief
"when it shall happen, and by the yearlie rent of ij^s iiij^d, and
"x eggs. Also, one Messuage and certayne lands at EAST-
"STREETE, by the yearlie rent of ij^s vi^d, For Share silver ij^s, and
"the service of ij men for one daie yearlie at all the severall
"workes aforesaid, and ij hens, and xv eggs. Also certayne
"lands called PETTAMS, late the lands of JAMES WILKARD, by
"the yearlie rent of ij^s, and one parcell of Meadow, called
"BOBBOW MEADE, by the yearlie rent of v^d. And lastlie, one
"Messuage or Tenement, formeis in the tenure of RALFE MAY,
"by the yearlie rent of ij^s ob., and the service of one man for
"one daie yearlie at every of the severall workes aforesaid."

"Item, they present, that AUGUSTINE MORLAND, Gentleman,
"holdeth of the Lord of this Manner certayne lands called
"UPPERHOUSE LANE, by Fealtie, Suite unto his Courte, etc.,
"Harriott, and Relief, when it shall be due, and by the yearlie
"rent of ij^s viij^d, for a Share iiij^d. And one Messuage, situate
"at EASTSTREETE, by the yearlie rent of ij^s, ij hens, and
"xv eggs, and the service of ij men yearlie at every of the
"severall workes aforesaid."

"Item, they present, that THOMAS YOUNG holdeth of the
"Lord of this Manner certayne woodland, called GALLOWES
"LEAZE, by Fealtie, Suite of Courte, etc., Harriott, and Relief,
"when it shall happen, and by the yearlie rent of ij^s, for a
"Share iiij^d, ij hens and one cock, and xvij eggs, and by the
"service of j man, for one daie yearlie, at every of the severall
"workes aforesaid. Also, one Messuage, wherein DOX formerly
"inhabited, and certayne lands thereunto belonging, by the
"yearlie rent of ij^s ij^d, j hen, and xiiij eggs, and the service
"of one man for one daie yearlie at every of the severall
"workes aforesaid, and likewise one little Meadow lying neere
"FROWDER'S BRIDGE, by Fealtie, Suite unto his Court, etc.,
"and by the yearlie rent of iiij^d."

"Item, they present, that LAURENCE FISCHER holdeth of the
"Lord of this Manner one Messuage, situate in EASTSTREETE,
"and v parcels of land and wood, conteynyn, by estimation,
"xviij acres, called by the severall names of MOONFIELD,
"EDWARDSFIELD, and BIRCHETS, by Fealtie, Suite unto his
"Court, Harriott, and Relief, when it shall happen, and by the
"yearlie rent of v^s, j hen, and x eggs, and by the service of one
"man yearlie for one daie, at every severall workes."

"Item, they present, that GEORGE SAVAGE holdeth of the
"Lord of this Manner one parcell of land, called UNDER-
"WOOD'S BROOME, and one little Croft, conteynyn, by estima-
"cion, one acre, by Fealtie, Suite unto his Courte, etc., Har-
"riott, and Relief, when it shall happen, and by the yearlie
"rent of ij^s viij^d, j hen, and x eggs, and by the service of one
"man, for one daie, yearlie, at every of the said workes."

"Item, they present, that NEVELL SAVAGE, sonne of the
"said GEORGE, holdeth of the Lord of this Manner five acres
"of land, with the appurtenances, called HORSELEES, late pur-
"chased by the above said GEORGE SAVAGE of ISABELL SHER-
"WOOD, sister and next heire of JOHN COST, the younger, who
"was heire of the said JOHN COST, the elder, deceased, by
"Fealtie, Suite of Court, etc., Harriott, and Relief, when it
"shall happen, and by the yearlie rent of xxij^d."

"Item, they present, that the above-named AUGUSTINE
"MORLAND holdeth also of the Lord of this Manner one Mes-
"suage, with the appurtenances, formeis the Messuage of
"ROBERT LYNCH, by Fealtie, Suite unto his Court, and by the
"yearlie rent of ij^s."

"Item, they present, that the said AUGUSTINE MORLAND
"holdeth likewise of the Lord of this Manner one cottage,
"formeis purchased by ROBERT LYNCH, of COLLYAR, and late
"the cottage of THOMAS COOPER, by Fealtie, Suite unto his
"Court, and by the yearlie rent of j^s, which cottage was
"sometime the cottage of FRANKIS DAUCE.

26*

"Item, they present, that JOHN GOSLING holdeth of the
"Lord of this Manner one Messuage, one Barne, one Orchard,
"one Gardine, and seven parcels of land, with th'apparte-
"nances, conteynyn, by estimation, xvij acres, by Fealtie,
"Suite unto his Courte, etc., Harriott, and Relief, when it
"shall happen, and by the yearlie rent of viij^d."

"Item, they present, that THOMAS STACY claymeth to hold
"of the Lord of this Manner one parcell of land, called LYNK-
"REEDS, conteynyn, by estimation, vij acres, late the lands of
"BAKER, alias HEATH, by Fealtie, Suite unto his
"Courte, etc., Harriott, and Relief, when it shall happen, and
"by the yearlie rent of ij^s iiij^d."

"Item, they present, that JOHN NEAUS holdeth of the Lord
"of this Manner ij cottages, late purchased of RICHARD LYNCH,
"by Fealtie, Suite unto his Court, etc., Harriott, and Relief,
"when it shall happen, and by the yearlie rent of j^s."

"Item, they present, that EDWARD CROWEST holdeth of
"the Lord of this Manner one parcell of woodland, called
"HORSELEES SPRING, by Fealtie, Suite unto his Court, etc.,
"Harriott, and Relief, when it shall happen, and the yearlie
"rent of v^d."

"Afferted by the Homage above said,
"By mee, LAUR. BYNG, Steward of the Mannor
"aforesaid."

The last Roll which I shall adduce is a Survey of the Manor in the year
1680, at which late period the rent of Eggs and Poultry, and Labour service,
as by the "Villani" of old, is still claimable from the Freeholders of the
Manor

The Survey is as follows:—

"ADDINGTON.—A Rentall of the said Manor renewed at a Court there
"holden, the 12th day of October, Anno Domini, 1680, with
"Tenements held by fealty, suite of Court, Harriott, and Ro-
"lief, as well after alienation as after Death.

"The BISHOPPE of ROCHESTER, for a Meadow at FROWDER'S BRIDGE,
"per annum ... 2jd.

"The LORD ABERGLENNEY, for CARPENTERS LANDS, and a parcell of Land
"called LAUNDER'S MEADE, and also for a parcell of Land called
"MANTLES, per annum."

"JOHN CLERKE, Esq., for Lands in ADDINGTON, which were his ancestors,
"per annum ... £1. 11s. 2jd., 2 hens and 14 eggs.

"RALPH PETLEY, Esq., for two Messuages att Woodgate, and severall
"lands in ADDINGTON, which hee purchased of THOMAS GODDEN, per
"annum ... £1. 2s. 8d., 4 hens and 24 eggs, and the service of 6 men
"at all workes.

"ROBERT TOPPS, Clerke, for a Messuage and lands purchased of PHILLIPPE
"BODDENHAM, Esq., per annum ... 1s. 2d., 1 man and an half.

"WILLIAM BYNG, Gent., for a Messuage and divers lands in ADDINGTON,
"per annum ... 6s. 4d., 3 hens, 34 eggs, and the service of 3 men
"and an half at all workes.

"PHOEBA SMYTH, for a Tenement called BISCH HALL, and for a parcell of
"land called WESTFIELD, per annum ... 8s. 6d.

"LAMBERT KITCHELL, for a Messuage and certayne lands in ADDINGTON
"4s. 10d., 3 hens, 24 eggs, and the service of one man.

"The heires of THOMAS KITCHELL, for a cottage and tenne acres of land in
"ADDINGTON, per annum ... 2s. 3d., 2 hens and 16 eggs, and the
"service of one man for half a day att all workes.

"THOMAS HARRISON, Gent., for two Messuages and divers lands in AD-
"DINGTON, purchased of Mr. ELPHICKS, per annum ... 9s. 1d., 4 hens
"and 30 eggs.

"ANTHONY CHAMBERLAIN, for the Moyety of seven parcells of land and
"wood called TOMLINS, per annum ... 6s., and the service of one man.

"THOMAS STONE, for the Moyety of the said seven parcells of land ... 6s.,
"and the service of one man.

"WILLIAM ROBINS, for Lands purchased of THOMAS HOOKER, the elder,
"att severall tymes, per annum ... 2s. 3d.

"THOMAS HOOKER, Junior, for a Messuage at EASTSTREETE, and certayne
"lands thereunto belonging, purchased of THOMAS HOOKER, his
"father ... 6s. 4d., 3 hens, 25 eggs, and the service of 3 men.

"ROBERT DIXON, D^r in Divinity, for a Messuage and lands thereto belong-
"ing, per annum ... 5s. 2d., the service of two men, 2 hens, 22 eggs.

"MARKE HURBLE, for a Messuage and certayne lands att Woodgate, for-
"merly Valentine Nicholls, per annum ... 4s. 2d., 2 hens, 22 eggs.

"MARKE HURBLE, for a Messuage and seven parcells of land, formerly
"JOHN GOSLINGS, per annum ... 7s.

"THOMAS GOLDING, for a parcell of Woodland, purchased of THOMAS
"YOUNG, called Gallon Leaze, per annum 3s. 4d., 3 hens, 1 cock, 18
"eggs, and the service of one man at all workes.

1 s c No 11

APPENDIX.

ADDINGTON
RENT ROLL.

"THOMAS YOUNG, for a Message, and certain lands thereunto belonging,
"per annum ... 1 hen, 24 eggs, and the service of one man.
"The heirs of LAURENCE FISHER, for a Message at EASTSTREET, and
"the lands thereunto belonging, per annum ... 6s., 1 hen, 10 eggs,
"and the service of one man.
"THOMAS TRESE, for lands lately purchased of CHRISTOPHER BURSTON,
"per annum ... 4s. 6d., 1 hen, 10 eggs, and the service of one man.
"MARY CARROLL, for lands which were JOHN AUSTIN's called LINKEREDDE'S,
"per annum ... 2s. 4d.
"JAMES GODDEN, Gentleman, for two Cottages, which were Mr. EDMUND
"ATTWOOD's, and before, JOHN NEAME's, per annum ... 2d.
"The inhabitants of EAST STREET, for the Common there, 20 eggs, viz.,
"of every of the five Tenements, there, 4 eggs, per annum ... 20
"eggs.
"ROGER TOMLYN, Gentleman, in the right of MARY, his wife, for a Message
"att EAST STREET, and certain lands thereunto belonging, per
"annum, 2s. 10d., for Sharesilver 4d., 3 hens and 15 eggs, and the
"service of two men.
"Also, for a Cottage at ADDINGTON GREENS, and a little parcel of
"Land thereto belonging, formerly the lands of COOPER and LYNCH,
"per annum, 1d.
"Also for a Message and lands in the occupation of HENRY
"MARTYN, per annum, 8d.
"And for another Cottage at ADDINGTON GREENS, formerly
"NICHOLAS WHITING's, per annum, 1d.—3s. 7d., 3 hens, 15 eggs,
"and the service of two men.

"The Totall in Money . . .	£	s	d
"Hennes . . .	6	19	4
"Egges . . .			318.

§

CHARTER BY
GAUFFRIDUS
OF CANTER-
BURY.

GAUFFRIDUS Prior et Conventus ECCLESIE CHRISTI, CANTUARIE, uni-
versis Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, eternam in
Christo salutem.

Sciatis, nos, unanimi voluntate, concessisse terras de dominis nostris et
ceclis, (i) salvis consuetudinibus quas solebant facere, apud FARLEGE, et
LOSSE, et PECHAM, jure hereditario tenendas, hominibus quorum nomina,
cum numero acrarum, et annua pensione, (sic) presenti carte inserta sunt:
videlicet:—

GEROLDO CARPENTARIO, ix acras, pro xij^s et obolo.
EDIT LA FAUMERE, j acram pro ij vomeribus.
OTHEL DE LOSE, ij acras pro ijij^s.
GUNORE DE LA DENE, xj acras et dimidium, pro x^s et ij vomeribus.
ADE, dimidium acram, pro ij^s et obolo.
FRETHERENT, dimidium acram, pro j vomere.
ROBERTO FILIO ELPEGI, j acram, pro j vomere.
ELFSTAN LE FULLERE, j acram, pro vj^s.
RADULPHO Clerico, et JACOBO, Fratri ejus, j deiwre, pro j^s.
SIWORDO, dimidium acram, pro ijij obolis.
EADWORDO Clerico, ij acras, pro ij vomeribus.
RADULPHO LE BOISE, ij acras, pro ijij^s.
ADWORD LE BEANE, j acram, pro j vomere.
OTHEL Clerico, j acram de Eschart, (i) pro ij obolis
GODEFRIDO GILDE, j acram et dimidium, pro vij^s.
SIMON DE LA HELLE et ORGAR, iij acras et dimidium, pro v^s, et j qua-
drante et ij vomeribus.
OTHEL Clerico, xlvij acras, pro ix solidis, et ix^s, et obolo.
JULIEN DE LOSE, xvij acras, pro iij solidis et ij^s.
JOHANNI DE LA HOKE, xvij acras, pro iij solidis et ij^s.
WILLELMO FORESTER, iij acras et ij percatas, pro x^s.
ADE et JULIEN, iij acras, pro xv^s.
HEREBERTO, ij acras, pro v^s.
DAVID, ij acras, pro v^s.
SIMON DE WESTDE, ij acras, pro v^s.
ORDLEINO, et fratribus ejus, v acras et ij percatas, pro xv^s.
GILBERTO, j acram, pro v^s.
HAMUN DE PIRFELDE, et fratri ejus, iij acras et j percatam, pro xi^s, et
j quadrante.
THOME, v acras, et j percatam, pro xv^s.
THOME DE PIRFELDE, iij acras, pro x^s.

ELFWINE LE CAU, ij acras, pro vj^s et j quadrante.
SIMON DE LA HELLE, vj acras et j percatam, pro xv^s.
WILLELMO, et ELPEGO, fratri ejus, iij acras et dimidium, pro x^s.
HERUEL, j acram et j percatam, pro iij^s et ij quadrantibus.
ADE WORDE, ij acras, pro v^s.
ORGAR, ij acras et dimidium percatam, pro v^s.
ELREDO, ij acras et dimidium, pro vij^s et j obolo.
ELURUE, Vidue, iij acras, et ij percatas, pro xij^s et obolo.
RADULPHO DE CHELESTED, iij acras et ij percatas, pro x^s.
DYONISIO FILIO GOCCLINI, xxxij acras, pro vij solidis, et iijij^s.
MARICE Stabulario, vij acras, pro xx^s.
HEREDIBUS ALBINI, ij acras et dimidium, pro vj^s et j quadrante.
ELFWINE LE CAU, iij acras, pro x^s.
RADULPHO FILIO ADE DE CHELESTED, iij acras, pro x^s.
ADE et JULIEN, ix acras et dimidium, pro xij^s.
WILLELMO DE DRINGO, ij acras et dimidium, pro vj^s.
RADULPHO FILIO ROCCLINI, j percatam, pro j obolo.
EADWINGO FRIENDES, iij acras, pro iij^s et ij vomeribus.
RADULPHO et AUSTIN DE CHILLENDEN, ij acras, pro iijij^s.
REGINALDO DE HUNDENHATE, vj deiwres, pro j^s.
RADULPHO Fabro, deiwre, pro j obolo.
WILLELMO DE CHILLENDEN, xx acras, pro iij solidis, et iijij^s.
ROGERO DE PATINEX DE LOSE, dimidium jugum, pro vj solidis. (Here
probably begin the Lese Tenants, the previous ones being of Farleigh.)
EDWINE et WILFALIN, j acram, pro ij^s.
NICHOLAS, j acram et j percatam, pro ij^s et obolo.
HEREDIBUS DEHNGOT, vj acras, pro xij^s.
ELUORD, ij acras, pro ijij^s.
RICARDO et CLICHU, x acras, pro iij solidis.
GROMET, ij acras et dimidium, pro xij^s.
RICARDO SE BLAKE, ij acras et dimidium, pro xv^s.
JULIEN DE LOSE, ij acras, pro vj^s.
WILHARD, j deiwre, pro j^s.
CLEMENT DOD DE PECHAM, x acras et dimidium, pro ij solidis et iijij^s. (Here
probably begin the Pecham Tenants.)
GERARD, j acram et ij deiwres, pro ix^s.
HEREDIBUS JOHANNIS, ij acras et ij percatas, pro xij^s.
HEREDIBUS RADULPHI COBEE, dimidium acram, pro vj^s.
WISTAN, ij acras et ij deiwres, pro iijij^s.
GILBERTO DE WIA, j acram et j percatam, pro vj^s et ij vomeribus.
IRILDE, Vidue, ij acras, et ij percatas, pro x^s.
HEREDIBUS JOHANNIS, v acras et dimidium, et dimidium percatam, pro
xvij^s et j vomere.
CECILIE, Vidue, j percatam et vij deiwres, pro ij^s.
GILBERTO DE WIA, x acras de eschart, pro ij solidis et iijij^s.
RADULPHO ASE, j percatam, pro j vomere.
Volumus vero, ut ij predicti homines nostri, et heredes eorum, prefatas
terras, in pace, per constitutas pensiones et consuetudines, in perpetuum
teneant.

[Endorsed in the handwriting of Sir E. Dering, "T, ut puto, H. II. vel
"Steph. R." and, afterwards, in pencil, "unus Jaufridus Prior fuit, 6
"Joh's."]

Sir F. Madden, finding, by the Monasticon, that "Gosfridus" was Prior
1126 to 1128, dates this Charter 26 to 28 H. I.

I rather call it temp. Ric. I., in the time of the Galfridus, who was Prior
1191 to 1206, i. e. 3 Ric. I. to 6 John. I think this date suits the character
of the writing better than that assigned by Sir F. Madden. We have only
one instance of the use of Æ diphthong, which rather points to the 13th
century than the 12th, when the diphthong was generally used.

On the other hand, the following note of documents would imply that
some of the parties named in this Charter, or rather their descendants, were
considerable holders of *Free Rents* in 1200 to 1235, making grants them-
selves to Christ Church, Canterbury, in "pure and perpetual alms," out
of lands held of them by other parties, and thereby indicating that their
own tenancies from Christ Church were of an earlier period, yet, perhaps,
1191, forty years before these grants, would be sufficiently early to reconcile
the difficulty, and I still abide by the opinion that the Charter is of temp.
Ric. I. :—

A.D. 1200, June 12.—Emma, widow of Richard de Lores, quitclaims to
Thomas Fitz-Geffrey and Haino Fitz-Mathew, all right in half the Ville of
Pirifeld, which she claimed as Dower from her late husband, Richard de
Loses. ('Archæologia Cantiana,' Pedes Finium, vol. ii. p. 248, no. lxi.)

A.D. 1204, November 25. William de Lese acknowledges the whole
Ville of Lese to be the right of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church,
Canterbury, who, in return, inter alia, grant him, in fee farm, for ss. 4d.
per annum, all the land in Pirifeld which his grandmother Emma holds in
dower; she being present, and claiming nothing but her dower. ('Archæo-
logia Cantiana,' Pedes Finium, vol. iv. p. 289, no. 186.)

CHARTER BY
GAUFFRIDUS
OF CANTER-
BURY.

¹ "Eschart" is used sometimes for the place or circuit, in which the King, or other
Lord, took knights of his tenants. (Jacob, citing Bracton, lib. II. tract. 2, cap. 2.)

² Eschart, i. g. assart. It means "assarted lands," i. e. wild or forest lands broken up
for culture. "Assartum est quod redactum est ad Culturam." (Fleta, lib. iv. cap. 21.)

In the Red Book of the Exchequer we find the following:—

"Assartum vero, id est, quod per se, non assartum, sed quod de Foresta,
"nemora, vel Dumeta, pascuis et latibula ferarum opportunit, succeduntur; quibus sus-
"cis et radibus avulsis, terra subvertitur et excolitur."

APPENDIX.

CHARTER BY
GAUFRIDUS
OF CANTER-
BURY.

A.D. 1235.—William, son of Julian de Lose, grants to the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, in pure and perpetual alms, 7s. 8½d., "liberi redditus mei in tenemento de Farlegh." The grant is "facta et recordata in Curia de Farlegh, A.D. 1235." (Surrenden Charters, vol. iii p. 329.)

A.D. 1235.—Hamo de Pyrifeld grants to the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, in pure and perpetual alms, 3s. 0½d., "liberi redditus mei in tenemento de Farlegh." This grant is "facta et recordata in Curia de Farlegh, A.D. 1235." (Surrenden Charters, vol. iii. p. 281.)

A.D. 1235.—Mathew, son of Hamo de Pyrifeld, grants a charter of confirmation of his father's grant, and it is "facta et recordata in Curia de Farlegh, A.D. 1235." (Surrenden Charters, vol. iii. p. 283.)

A.D. 1235.—In the grant of Hamo de Pyrifeld, in setting out the parties who pay him the specified rents, he states it thus:—

"Sicut ego percipere solebam," viz.
De Waltero de Capella, 2½d., de Crullesland.
De Waltero de Wstede, 10d., de Groflesaghe.
De Goldingo, et Willemo, et Hamoue, filiis Warini de Pyrifeld, 20d., de quadam terra quam tenent de me in Pyrifeld.
De Johanne, et Ricardo, filiis Thome de Pyrifeld, 3½d., de terra quam tenent de me in Pyrifeld.

XXI.

VILLANI ET BORDARI.

VILLANI ET
BORDARI.

"Summa divisio personarum hæc est, quod omnes homines aut Liberi sunt aut Servi, nec de scriptio habetur instantia, nam villenagium est servitus, et qui liber est nihil offeri libertatis, nec liberum tenementum Villano aliquid conferi libertatis; quoniam de facto cum de jure non possit quandoque per exceptionem aliquis privilegii contra dominum suum petere ipsum in Nativum."

(Fleta, lib. i. cap. 1.)

"DE DIGNITATE HOMINUM"

"Ex codice papye. Landenbrogiaco tractatus imperfecti de Legibus Anglie, in bul. Civit. Hamburg. asservatus."

"TANTUM lex est, ut sit dignus reitudine testamenti sui, et ut ita faciat pro terra sua, scilicet expeditionem, burbotam et brughotam. Et de multis terris majus landi rectum exurgit ad banum regis, sicut est deorbege¹ ad mansionem regium, et seorpurum in hostium, et custodiam maris et capitis et pacis et almesfoth, id est pecunia elemosynam, et circoscatum et alie res multimoda.

"VILLANI rectum est varium et multiplex, secundum quod in terra statutum est. In quibusdam terris debet dare langubum² et garsswin, id est porcum herbagii, et equitare vel avariare, et summagium ducere, et operari, et dominum suum firmare, metere, et falcare, deorbege cadere, et stabilitatem observare, edificare et circumspicere, novam faram adducere, circoscatum dare et almesfoth, id est pecuniam elemosynam,³ heafordwardam custodire et horswardam, in nuntium ire, longo vel prope, quocunque dicitur ei.

"CORDEZ rectum est juxta quod in terra constitutum est. Apud quosdam debet omni die Luna per anni spacium operari domino suo et tribus diebus unaquaque septimana in Augusto. Apud quosdam operatur per totum Augustum omni die, et unam acram avenæ metit pro diurno opere. Et habet garbam suam, quam prepositus vel minister domini dabit ei. Non dabit langubum. Debet habere quinque acras ad pertabendum plus, si consuetudo, opus est operis illius, de super hercþenig in secundo die Jovis, sicut omnia liber facere debet, et ad quietem in land domini sui, si submonitio fiat de sewardo, id est de custodia maris, vel de Regie deorbege, et ceteris rebus, que sue mensurae sunt. Et det suum circoscatum in festo San[c]ti Martini.

"GERGUM consuetudines inveniuntur multimode, et ubi sunt [onerose, et ubi sunt] leviores aut medie. In quibusdam terris operatur opus septimana, duos dies. Sic opus, sicut ei dicitur, per anni spacium omni septimana, et in Augusto III. dies pro septimana operatione, et a festo candelarum ad usque Pascha III. Si averiat, non cogitur operari, quamvis equus ejus foris moratur. Dare debet in festo San[c]ti Michaelis, x. d. de gablo; et Sancti Martini die, xxiii. et sestarium ordi, et II. galinas. Ad Pascha unam ovem juvenem vel II. d. Et jacebit a festo Sancti Martini usque ad Pascha ad faldam domini sui quotiens ei permittit. Et a termino quo primitus arabitur, usque ad festum San[c]ti Martini arabit unusquisque septimana unam acram; et ipse parabit semen domini sui in borreo. Ad hæc tres acras precum et duo de herbagio. Si plus indiget herbagio, arabit proinde, sicut ei permittatur. De

"aratura gabli sui, arabit tres acras, et seminabit de borreo suo et dabit suum hercþenig. Et duo et duo⁴ pascant unum molossum, et omnis geburus det VI. panes porcario curie, quando gregem suum inabit in pastingium. In ipsa terra vero hæc consuetudo stat. Moris est ut ad terram assidendam dentur ei II. boves, et una vacca, et VI. oves, et VII. acra seminata, in sua virgata terre. Post illum annum faciat omnes rectitudines, que ad eum adtinent, et committantur ei tela ad opus suum, et suppellex ad domum suam. Si mortem obeat, rehabeat dominus suus omnia. Hæc consuetudo stat in quibusdam locis, et alibi est, sicut proximis, gravius, et alibi levior, quia omnium terrarum instituta non sunt equalia. In quibusdam locis gebur dabit langubum⁵, in quibusdam enlagubum. Videat qui seipsum tenet, ut semper sciat, quæ sit antiqua terrarum institutio vel populi consuetudo.

"BOCHERO, id est apud custodi, pertinet si gavelherde, id est gregem ad censum tenent, ut inde reddat, sicut tibi moris erit. In quibusdam locis est institutum, reddi VI. sestaria molli ad censum. In quibusdam locis plus gabli redditur: et aliquoties etiam debet esse paratus ad multas operationes voluntatis domini sui, et ad benyrie, id est araturum precum, et benripe, id est preces metere et pratium filicare. Et si bonam terram habet, equum habet, quem ad summagium domini sui prestat possit, vel ipse minare, quocunque dicitur ei, et ejusmodi plurima facienda sunt ei, que modo nequeunt enarrari. Cum finis cum demodabit⁶ habet dominus quod reliquit, nisi forte liberum aliquid in-terret.

"CATOLSWANE, id est ad censum porcario, pertinet, ut suam occasionem det, secundum quod in patria statutum est. In multis locis stat, ut de singulis annis xv porcos ad occasionem, x veteres et v juvenes; ipse autem habeat superaugmentum. In multis locis est servilis rectum porcarii. Vidi etiam porcarium, ut post occisum ipsam, porcos occisos bene comedisset et suspendat, et tunc habetur dignus opus sua. Etiam erit, sicut de custode apum diximus, multis operibus frequentatus. Et equum habet in opus domini sui servus porcarium, et servus custos apum. Post obitum suum sicut unius legis digni.

"ETHERSWANE, id est suo porcario, qui dominicum gregem curie custodit, pertinet habere stiferb, id est porcellum de sude et suum gewiro, quando hactenus suos bene corrediaverit, et amplius acs rectitudines, que servo jure pertinet.

"UNI æSSO, id est inopi, contingunt ad victum XII. pondia bonæ annonæ, et duo scoppe feras, id est ovium corpora, et una bona convictualis vacca. Esartare juxta situm terræ.

"UNI ANCILOS VII. pondia annonæ ad victum, unam ovem vel II. d. ad hyemalem⁷ compangium, i sest⁸ fube, ad quadragesimalis convictum. In estate suum hveig, vel unum d.

"OMNIBUS FETEMANNIS jure competit natalis firma, et paschalis salu- hæcer, id est caruce acra et manipulus Augusti in augmentum jure debiti recti.

"FOLGARIO competit, ut in duodecim mensibus II. acras habeat, unam seminam, aliam non: sed idem seminat eam et victum suum, et calcamenta debet habere, et chyrothecas. Si plus deerit, ipsi commodum erit.

"SEDERE, id est seminatori, pertinet ut habeat unoquoque sementis tempore i leap fulne, quando semen omne bene seminaverit in anni spacio.

"BUBULCO licet adhibere duos boves et alibi plus, cum grege domini in communibus pascuis, per testimonium tamen aldremanni sui. Deservit por id calcos et chyrothecas sibi; et ejus mtecu, id est victus sui vaccam, licet ire cum bobus domini.

"VACCARI rectum est, ut habeat lac vacce veteris VII. noctibus, postquam enixa erit, et primitivarum hatingulum XIII. noctibus, et eat ejus vacca cum vaccis domini.

"PASTORIS ovium rectum est, ut habeat dingiam XII. noctium in natali d. et unum agnum de juventute hornotina, et unum bellis, id est tinpiani vellus, et lac gregis sui VII. noctibus ante equinoctium, et blede, id est, cuppam plenam megui de siringia tota estate.

"CAPRARIO convenit lac gregis sui post festum sancti Martini, et antea pars sua megui, et capritum⁹ aucticulum, si bene custodiat gregem suum. Casum facienti reddere convenit centum casos, et ut butyrum faciat ad mensam domini sui de siringia; et habeat sibi totam siringiam præter partem pastoris.

"BERBERETO, id est borreario, pertinet habere erodinum ad ostium borrei in Augusto, si Aldremannus suus ei concedat,⁴ et idem fideliter describat.

"BERELLO pertinet, ut pro servitio sui liberarii sit ab operatione, quam alij homines, quia sapius est impeditus. Etiam ei convenit, ut aliquam terre portunculam habeat pro labore suo.

"WUDEWARD, id est custodi memoria vel forestarii, jure conceditur lignum omne vento dejectum, ei wardo pertinet atq⁵ ut merces laboris

VILLANI ET
BORDARI.

¹ "Sic." ² "Leg. deorbege." ³ "Leg. langubum."

⁴ "Leg. adegstat?" ⁵ "E codice Cotton."

⁶ "Leg. langubum." ⁷ "Leg. Ber-crolo?" ⁸ "Sic." ⁹ "MS. condalat." ¹⁰ "Sic in MS. Legendum fortasse vestet."

APPENDIX.

VILLANI ET
BORDARI.

"eius compensetur in eam partem segetis, quæ pascuis adjacet. Quia scire debet, si minus hoc servabit, dampnum segetis imputabitur illi. Et si aliqua terre portunculæ permittatur ei secundum jus publicum, debet esse vicina compascuis, ut si per desidiam ejus seges infestabitur, a suo primitus expectetur.

"Leges et consuetudines terrarum sunt multiplices et variae, sicut præli-
"bavimus, nec sancitum super omnes dicimus generale. Notificamus tamen
"quid in quibusdam locis sit observare; si melius innotescat, gaudent
"amplectimur, et custodiri volumus, juxta morem populi, cum quo tunc
"habitabimus. Leges debet in populis libenter addiscere, qui non vult in
"patria solus amittere. In quibusdam locis datur firma natalis Domini,
"et firma Paschalis et firma precium ad congreganda segetes, et gutfirma
"ad arandum, et firma prætorum fenandorum, et hreacroppum, id est
"maçoli summitas, et firma ad maeholum faciendum. In terra nemorosa
"lignum plaustris, in terra uberi caput maeholi. Et alia plurima fuerunt
"a pluribus, quorum hoc viaticum sit, et quod supra diximus."

To illustrate the difference between "Liberi Homines" and "Villani,"
I submit the following from Pedes Finium for the county of Bucks:—

"Hec est finalis Concordia facta in curia domini Regis apud Gertenton,
"die Jovis (?) proxima ante caput Jeiumi anno regni Regis Johannis sortio.
"Coram Simone de Patehall . . . de Welles, Jacobo de Poterna, Jus-
"ticiariis domini Regis, et aliis fidelibus domini Regis ibidem tunc pre-
"sentibus

"Inter Willelmum de Brocton et Rohosiam uxorem suam, petentes per
"ipsum Willelmum, positum loco ipsius Rohosie ad lucrandum vel per-
"dendum, et Ricardum de Sifrewast tenentem.

"De tertia parte totius tenementi quod fuit Roberti de Sifrewast, quon-
"dam patris ipsius Rohosie, in Cestresham, quam tunc partem ipsi
"clamaverunt ut rationabilem partem que eandem Rohosiam contingebat
"de eodem tenemento.

"Et unde recognoscio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos
"in prefata curia.

"Scilicet quod predictus Willelmus et Rohosia recognoverunt tunc
"partem totius tenementi in Cestresham, quam clamant ut rationabilem
"partem ejusdem Rohosie, esse jus ipsius Ricardi

"Et pro hac recognitione et fine et concordia, predictus Ricardus dedit
"et concessit eidem Willelmo et Rohosie centum solidatas terre de eadem
"terra in Cestresham, tam in serviciis liberorum hominum quam in vile-
"nagio.

"In serviciis liberorum hominum.

"De Radulpho de Wuddon octo . . . de quatuor viginti acris terre, et
"vij acris in eadem villa. De Roberto filio Radulphi de Hertrigge xiiij
"solidos et duos denarios de uno assarto de ec acris. . . . De Radulpho de
"Blakewell x solidos de . . . xvj acris et j acra prati in eadem villa
"De Rogero filio Ricardi, quinque solidos de uno assarto de xij acris in
"eadem villa. De Albrea vidua Meden de uno masagio vij denarios, in
"eadem villa.

"In Villenagio:—xxx acras terre in eadem villa quas Hamo de Leia te-
"nuit [cum ipso Haimone]. Et xvij acras terre in eadem villa quas Ailmer
"King tenuit, cum ipso Ailmero. Et duo masagia cum duobus croftis in
"eadem villa, que Aillina filia Aldwini, et Agnes filia Godwini tenuerunt,
"cum ipsis Aillina et Agnete. Et unum masagium, cum curtillagio, in
"eadem villa quod Rohosia Griel tenuit cum ipsa Rohosia. Et j acram
"de assarto in eadem villa quam Edith que fuit uxor Ricardi tenuit, cum
"ipsa Editha. Et unum assartum et unam virgatam terre, de ec acris
"terre in eadem villa, quod assartum et unam virgatam terre Udardus
"tenuit, cum ipso Udardo.

"Ita quod predictus Willelmus et Rohosia et heredes ipsius Rohosie
"habeant et teneant predictas centum solidatas terre, sicut predistin-
"guntur, de predicto Ricardo, et heredibus suis, in perpetuum, per ser-
"viciu quartæ partis feudi unius militis, pro omni servicio.

"Et preterea idem Ricardus dedit eis viginti marcos argenti.

"Et hec concordia facta fuit presentibus prefatis Radulpho de Wuddon,
"Roberto filio Radulphi de Blakewell, Rogero filio Ricardi, Albrea vidua
"Meden, et concedentibus et cognoscentibus se tenere predicta tenementa
"per prenominata servicia. Et presentibus Hamone de Les, Ailmaro . . .
"Aillina et Agnete, Rohosia, et Editha, et Udardo, cognoscentibus se
"tenere predicta tenementa in villenagio, sicut predictum est."

The following document is from Lord Falmouth's Deeds:—

"Pateat universis per presentes, quod ego Thomas de Pridyas Dominus
"de Penstraden, constitui dilectum meum Johannem de Wythyei, Cleri-
"cum, attornatum meum ad ponendum Odonem de Rupe, Dominum de
"Tregawec, in plenam seysinam et possessionem totius redditus mei et
"serviciorum Johannis filii Roberti Fabri, Raudulfi de Rosonnen, Johanne
"filii et heredis Rogeri le Flananc, Radulfi Darundell, Johannis filii et

"heredis Joceolini de Trelyuer et Willelmi le Lestrar, de omnibus terris Villani et
"quas de me tenuerunt in Skewis Parva, Rosonnen, Crucinaon, Bosk-
"nynis, Trelyuer, et Boskynis (sic), et tenementis una cum tribus acris
"terre Cornubiensibus in Skewyur, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et pro-
"venientibus, prout carta inter me et predictum Odonem plenius et utilius
"confecta testatur.

"In cuius rei testimonium presentibus literis sigillum meum apposui.
"Datum apud Tregawec, in vigilia exaltacionis sancte Crucis anno regni
"regis Edwardi vicessimo nono."

Bracton thus distinguishes the Liberi et Villani:—
"In dominio regis plura sunt genera hominum: Sunt enim ibi servi,
"sive nativi, ante conquestum, in conquestu, et post, et tenent Villenagie,
"et per villana servitia et incorta, qui, usque in hodiernum diem villanas
"faciunt consuetudines et incortas, et quicquid eis preceptum fuerit (dum
"tamen licitum et honestum).
"Fuerunt autem in conquestu liberi homines, qui libere tenerunt
"tenementa sua per libera servitia vel per liberas consuetudines, et, cum,
"per potentiores ejusdem essent, postmodum reversi, receperunt eandem
"tenementa sua tenenda in villenagio, faciendo inde opera servilia, sed
"certa et nominata, qui quidem dicuntur glebe ascriptitii, et nullo minus
"liberi, quia, licet faciunt opera servilia, cum non faciunt ea ratione per-
"sonarum, sed ratione tenementorum, et ideo assiam nove disseisne non
"habent, quia tenementum est villenagium, quavis privilegium, sed
"nec assiam moris antecessoris, sed tantum parvam brevo de recto, se-
"cundum consuetudinem manerii, et idem dicuntur glebe ascriptitii, quia
"tali gaudent privilegio, quod a gleba moveri non poterunt, quando
"solvere possunt debitas pensiones ad quocunque pervenerit dominium
"domini Regis, nec compelli poterint ad tale tenementum tenendum nisi
"voluerint. Et etiam aliud genus hominum in manerio domini Regis, et
"tenent de domicilio, et per easdem consuetudines et servitia villana, per
"que supradicti, et non in villenagio, nec sunt servi, nec fuerant in con-
"questu, ut primi, sed per quandam conventionem quam cum dominis
"fecerunt, et itaque quidam eorum cartas habent, et quidam non," etc. etc.
(Bracton, lib. i. cap. 11, p. 7, ed. 1569.)

Generally speaking, we consider that those lands which are now rented
of the Lord of the Manor were those of the demesne, formerly worked by
Servi, and the plough-work of the Villani and Bordarii,—these prædial
services being converted into money-rents, which now represent all the
"servitia," whether in the shape of plough-work, poultry, or eggs, which
these Villani used to render.
The freeholds, on which are charges for quit-rents, heriots, obits, etc.,
payable to the Lord of the Manor, were, for the most part, the lands held
by the Villani, though in some instances they were alienated portions of the
demesne, not unfrequently converted, in the first instance, into submanors;
this manorial character having been gradually lost on conversion into
money-rents.
The same remarks will, with slight exceptions, apply to copyhold tenures.
The remarks of Archdeacon Hale, in identifying the different classes of
tenants, as they appear in records of the thirteenth century, with those of
the Domesday Survey, are so apposite to my theory that I will here append
them:—
"The inference," he says, "to be drawn from this comparison of the
"prædial services, due in the thirteenth century from tenants of manors,
"with the services recorded in the 'Exchequer Domesday,' is scarcely of
"less extent than this; that the social condition of England, as respects
"the relation between landlord and tenant, which we find exemplified in
"the manorial history of the thirteenth century, is of Anglo-Saxon cha-
"racter and origin; and that the Norman Conquest, in creating a number of
"powerful barons, and depressing the Anglo-Saxon theans, did not alter the
"relation between the owner and the occupier of the soil, which had existed
"for several centuries. Nor does this conclusion rest upon the Exchequer
"Domesday alone.
"In the 'Ancient Laws and Institutes of England,' there is a remark-
"able document, entitled, *Rectitudines Singularum Personarum*, which
"presents to us an enumeration of the several classes of persons employed
"on a domain, of the services to be rendered by each, and of the reciprocal
"duty of the lord to those engaged on his land. The place assigned to it
"by the learned Editor is between the laws of Cnut and those of Edward
"the Confessor. Many of the usages therein mentioned are not perfectly
"understood; but the general character of the services described in the
"*Rectitudines* so closely corresponds with the services which the St. Paul's
"Domesday states to be due from different classes of the tenantry, as to
"render it almost certain, that the *Rectitudines* represent only an older
"form of the same national institutions, the character of which, as after-
"wards modified, is so plainly described in the records of the twelfth and
"thirteenth centuries. The first part of this document relates to four
"classes of persons, and treats of THANES' law, GENEATIS right, COTTELIAL
"right, and GENEURS right, the services of the three latter classes being

VILLANI ET
BORDARI.

APPENDIX.

VILLANI ET
BORDARI.

"all prædial, and being distinguished from each other, either as occasional
"or as being continued throughout the whole year, on one or more days
"of the week. The GENKATE, the KOTSETLE, and the GENUR, appear to
"represent the VILLANI, COTARI, and BORDARI of the Exchequer
"Domesday, though placed in a different order of precedence. In the list
"of services due from the GENKATE or VILLANI, there are many which
"are not found in the Records of the St. Paul's manors to be due from
"LIBERI HOMINES, whom we considered to be identified with the VIL-
"LANI of Domesday; and yet, when the GENKATE is said to be bound
"acriare, summagium ducere, metere et falcere, stabilitatem observare,
"edificare et circumspire (carry, lead, load, reap and sow, hold safe, i. e.
"help to make park-paling, build and enclose the burh), just as the
"Hidarius of Horiok was bound, falcere unam acram prati, metere in
"autumno vij acres, etc., incenire in autumno vij carros, portare clausuram
"de parco, et claudere ej periculas circa curiam, facere bovariam ad suum
"cibum proprium, de vniuerso domini, quod videntur et parabant et carabant,
"incenare granarium (now one acre of meadow, reap in autumn three acres,
"etc., find in autumn three carts, carry the fencing of the park, and enclose
"six perches round the Court Lodge, make the Dextall, finding board, and
"that from the lord's timber, they cut, and prepare, and carry to make the
"new granary),—the resemblance is so striking as to leave little doubt of
"the identity of the two classes from whom the same services were due.
"The accuracy of the conclusion is still more apparent, when the services
"of the GENKATE, which were occasional, are contrasted with the daily
"services throughout the year, described in the Rectitudines as due from
"the two inferior classes—the COTSETLES and the GENURI. The COTSETLE
"worked for his lord every Monday; in some places, his labour in the
"month of August was limited to three days, but in others it extended to
"the whole month, and it was his privilege to hold five acres of land, more
"or less, according to the custom of the place. The GENUR's service was
"more extensive; he never worked less than two days in the week, and
"that throughout the whole year, and in addition to this service, he had
"payments to make of various kinds; these services being the counterpart
"of those of the tenants of Ardley, who laboured every Monday (and who,
"at Castle Combe, were termed Monday men) of the Operarii at Sandon,
"who held five acres, and of the other tenants upon all the manors of St.
"Paul's, who were bound to constant weekly service.

"The GENUR and the GENKATE existed as distinct orders, at so early a
"period as the reign of Ina (Laws, 6, 19, 22), that the prædial services,
"described in the Rectitudines as due from them, were as of great antiquity
"as the orders themselves, is probable from the repeated mention in the
"Rectitudines of the great variety of the services, dependent upon local
"custom, and which may be attributed to the progress of time modifying
"the customs as well as to differences existing in a remote age." (Intro-
"duction to the Domesday of St. Paul's, p. xxx.—xxxij.)

And now a few words as to the situs of the Villani's lands. From all
"that we can gather on the subject, it seems that they were situated on the
"outside of the demesne lands, and in "Common Field" culture; that is,
"not divided off from one another by fences, or "sundered; but undivided,
"as far as external marks are concerned; and that a "threefold course of
"cultivation was adopted, similar to that in use upon the continent of
"Europe; this consisted of a rotation of winter corn, summer corn, and
"fallow. The village containing the homesteads of the *markere* probably
"lay at a little distance from the fields." (Kemble, vol. i. p. 114.)

Kemble, it is true, is describing the mark, at a period of some centuries
"earlier than the time of the Survey; but there is good reason to think
"that, even at that later date, the description will not be very inaccurate.
"Of course, to this description must always be added the right of pasture
"and commonage, which the tenants of the cultivated portions had in the
"heath lands and uncultivated part of the mark.

In the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for May, 1865, is a most interesting
"notice, by Mr. H. Longueville Jones, of a paper in the 'Revue des Deux
"Mondes' (15th January, 1864), entitled, *L'Economie Rurale en Nier-
"lande*. It constitutes, as Mr. Jones remarks, "an unexpected illustration
"of the subject of the *Mark* so well handled by the late Mr. Kemble,"
"and to this we may add, that, aided by the evidence of the earliest Manu-
"script Court Rolls and Court Books, we obtain from it a very graphic picture
"of the Tenant Farms at the time of Domesday; and, be it remembered,
"this picture is drawn from scenes in the Netherlands existing at the pre-
"sent day. He cites M. de Laveleye's words as follows:—

"In the district of the Drenthe, another system of working the land is
"found, and is in close resemblance to the oldest customs of Germany of
"ancient times. This province, the Drenthe, is the least populous of any
"in the Netherlands, for, in 1860, it held only 94,472 inhabitants upon a
"territory of 266,276 hectares, or, about 36 for every 100 hectares. At
"the close of the last century, in 1796, there were only 89,672 inhabitants,
"out of which number only 6,789 did not directly belong to the rural
"classes. Surrounded on all sides by marshes and turbaries, the Drenthe
"formed, as it were, an island of sand and heath, on which ancestral cus-

30*

VILLANI ET
BORDARI.

"toms were still maintained intact: and, even at the present moment,
"there is to be observed on it the ancient organization of the Saxon
"mark.—*Saxena marks*.

[Note.—] The *mark* was the whole territory belonging to the tribe, or to
"a group of families in the tribe. It comprised wood, meadow, and field;
"but the appellation of *mark* (march) was specially applied to the vast
"open lands which surrounded the cultivated ones, and constituted a kind
"of uninhabited margin, serving for a frontier. The origin of the *mark* is
"lost in the obscurity of prehistoric times. During the middle ages, we
"find it among the populations of Germanic or Scandinavian race, as an
"association of free men concerting together for the common enjoyment of
"a property in which each man had his share. When we are able to de-
"tect it in the Saxon provinces of the Netherlands, individual property
"has already encroached on property in common, and, from that time
"forward, down to our own day, the system of its organization has scarcely
"changed. A single portion of the *mark* was termed *where*, and those
"who possessed several *wheres* bore the title of *refgenemen*, or 'heritors,'
"that is to say, *wheres* in the general heritage. The possessors of a single
"*where*, the *gewaerde markgenoten*, had the right of sending their flocks to
"feed on the heath-land of the *mark*, and of cutting turfs on it, for litter-
"ing their cattle, and warming their dwellings.]

"When you go over the vast plains of the *Drenthe* or *Over Eesel*, you
"perceive, from time to time, rising up above the level of the heath, a
"large rounded field, generally covered with a good crop of Rye.¹ This is
"the portion of the *mark* which has been kept for cultivation, the *esek*,
"a name coming apparently from the ancient root which gave *es* to the
"Latin, and *essen* to the Dutch languages, and which, in the present in-
"stance, designates the land whence the population is to derive its food.
"The *esek* was formerly the common property, upon which each owner of
"the *mark* received his own portion to cultivate, so clearly indicated by
"Tacitus and Caesar. During the middle ages these portions became, by
"degrees, private property,² but still this right of individual possession
"was far from being freed from all the fetters of common occupation, and
"the ancient usages of cultivation in common continued in force. The
"*esek* is divided into a multitude of parcels or lots; only, as there is no
"road traversing this vast cultivated field, these lots remain without issue
"as long as the crop is standing; and nothing limits them except great
"blocks of granite boulder, set up at the four corners of the land. It re-
"sults from this arrangement, that they must be all covered with the same
"seed, tilled, sown, and reaped at the same time; for, if an owner wanted
"to lay down a cereal of the spring series, while his neighbours have
"adopted one of the winter, it would be impossible to work the land and
"carry manure, without causing notable damage, such as would have to be
"paid for, and would bring on him the enmity of all the rest.

"A triennial rotation is still generally adopted; the field is divided into
"three parts,—the *winteresek*, in which the winter rye is sown, the *somer-
"esek*, in which the summer rye, and the *brachsesek*, which formerly used
"to lie fallow,³ but in which they now generally grow buckwheat. The
"whole body of cultivators call themselves *boelers*, that is, peasants."

I have transcribed these observations of Mr. Laveleye at great length,
"because I have a strong impression that they give an illustration of the
"mode of allotment and cultivation of the "Villani's" lands at the time of
"the Survey, and even for a period long after these lands had become what
"we now call freehold property. When many portions had accumulated in
"the hands of one richer individual than the rest, by gradual purchase, the
"system of fencing off into farms, and building homesteads upon them, was
"naturally adopted.

But let us investigate further the conjectures that have been advanced
"by different writers. We shall find, I believe, as we proceed in our in-
"quiries, an increasing amount of evidence that the "BORDARI" were,
"strictly speaking, the Labourers on the Demesne Lands of the Manor, in
"the service of the Lord, from whom, as we have already stated, they tenanted
"their "Borres," i. e. their Cottages, with four or five acres attached, by
"the rent of their labour services. In searching for their representatives
"in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when Records begin to abound,
"we have some little difficulty in their identification; but in Archdeacon
"Hale's charming Introduction to the *Domesday of St. Paul's*, the ground
"is much cleared for us.

"The Records of St. Paul's," he says, "throw no light upon the mean-

¹ Have we not here the etymology of my own parish—RISSEN in Domesday, now
RYASSE, but still called by my labouring population "Rash," or "Reash," quasi *Rye-
esek*?

² As late as the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, we have countless fragments of small
portions of land, described as situated "in strips of 4. or 5." among the Parish, *et inter
et bande dividunt* between the lands of other parties, North, East, West, or South, show-
ing that there had been one large field belonging to the Manor, in which the portions of
the Tenants (now the Owners) were situated, distinguished from one another only by
bound-marks, and not parted off by hedges or fences—L. B. L.

³ See an interesting account of these "Trinity," or "Common" fields, still recently ex-
isting in England, in Mr. Morgan's 'England under the Normans,' pp. 87, 88.

APPENDIX.

VILLANI ET
BORDARI.

"ing of the title BORDARIUS; but, since the use of the word had ceased at the beginning of the thirteenth century, we may conclude that, if any particular duties, other than those performed by the 'Operarii,' had before belonged to them, they had at that time ceased." (P. xxij.)

And this I believe to be the key to all our difficulties, and the explanation why we fail to discover what we can recognise, through all its features, as the true representative of the "Bordarius" of Domesday in the Records of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The precise status of the Bordarius no longer existed; he was now paid for his labour in actual money, not by remission of rent.

Again, the same learned author observes:—

"In the Exchequer Domesday, the tenants of the Manors of St. Paul's are enumerated as belonging to four classes:—*Villani, Bordarii, Cotarii, and Servi*. In the Capitular Survey of these Manors, in 1222, we find no such distinct classification, nor is there any uniform system in the description of the Tenants or their tenancies. The following list exhibits nearly all the varieties of description:—(1) *Libere tenentes*; (2) *Tenentes antiquum tenementum*; (3) *Tenentes de purpresturis*; (4) *Tenentes sex acras*; (5) *Tenentes dimidias virgatas*; (6) *Tenentes Lodland*; (7) *Tenentes de dominio*; (8) *Tenentes de dominio ecclesie*; (9) *Tenentes per Villanagium*; (10) *Tenentes terras operarias*; (11) *Tenentes de terra assisa*; (12) *Tenentes de essartis*; (13) *Tenentes et ad censum et ad denarium*; (14) *Feffati de pasturis*; (15) *Debentes Wardpeny*; (16) *Debentes landgabium*; (17) *Hidarii*; (18) *Akermanni*; (19) *Cotarii*. The ancient names, that of the 'Cotarii' excepted, had, as it appears, fallen into disuse; the relations, however, in which the services and persons of the 'Libere Tenentes,' the 'Tenentes terras operarias,' and the 'Nativi,' stood, with respect to each other, and to the Lord of the Manor, are so distinctly marked as to leave but little doubt that, in these three classes, we have the representatives of the *VILLANI, BORDARI, and SERVI* of the earlier age, under titles of a higher order, and which less plainly indicated the servile character of the services which were due; to be a Tenant of any class was, probably, a designation more agreeable than that of a 'Villain'; to hold land 'ad operationem,' and by the tenure of labour, and to be an 'Operarius,' might be an appellation as superior to that of BORDARIUS, as that of 'Nativus' manifestly is to that of 'Servus.'"

"With respect to the tenants of the Manors who were inferior to the 'Libere Tenentes,' viz. the *Operarii* and *Cotarii*, the Inquisitions of St. Paul's supply the fullest proofs that the distinctive character of their services consisted in the obligation to perform predial labour upon the demesne lands, not only at the Boon days, but during every week of the year, the holiday weeks at Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost excepted. The name by which this class of tenants was, in some cases, distinguished from the 'Libere Tenentes' was that of 'Customarii.' The customs of the different Manors were not uniform as respects these tenants; but, generally, their weekly labour varied according to the period of the year, being the least from Michaelmas to Pentecost; after that, increasing from Pentecost to the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (Aug. 1), and being 'greatest from that time till Michaelmas. At Sandon, during these periods, the 'Operarii' upon each half virgate supplied labour for two, four, and five days. At Kadeodon, the 'Cotarii' laboured thrice a week, from Michaelmas to August, and from that period every day but Saturday; but at Arley their labour was limited to Monday, and to the service of carrying and driving swine to London.

"We observe, in conclusion, although we have failed either to discover the exact difference between the 'Cotarii' and other 'Operarii,' or to explain the meaning of the title BORDARIUS, it has yet been shown that the 'Operarii' and 'Cotarii' were subject to demands of labour, and other payments, on the part of the Lord, far greater than those due from the tenants of the higher classes; and there being no evidence of their being compelled to perform those services in person, or of their being forbidden to live away from the Manor, it follows that they occupied the middle rank between the 'Libere Tenentes,' whose services were occasional, and those of the *Servi* or *Nativi*, who could never leave the soil without the licence of the Lord."

(Introduction to 'Domesday of St. Paul's,' pp. xxij, xxv, xxvi and xxvij.)

§

In the 'Pedes Finium' (Arch. Cantians, i. p. 244) will be found the following notice of the division of the Villani between two co-heiresses:—

"Preterea isti homines remanent predicto ELYE et CUSTANCIE, uxori sue, et hereditibus eorum; . . . se Settle, cum omni tenemento suo et servicio; Estrilda uxor Wilfridi, cum omni tenemento suo et servicio;

¹ An additional argument thus in support of the theory which I have suggested above, viz. that the *Villani* of Glanville, Bracton, and Fleta was not the *Villani* of Domesday, and that the term *Nativus*, in the charters cited by Madox and Baron Maseres, as being the *Villani*, was not so, but rather the *Servi* of Domesday.

"Lucas et Philippus filii Wilfridi, cum omni tenemento suo et servicio; Villani et Nicholas filius Winardi, cum x acris tenementi sui, et cum . . . ad x acras pertinet; Jordannus de Fleta, cum omni tenemento suo et servicio, excepta medietate servicii quod debet de Averagio; Edricus de Saunon, cum omni tenemento suo et servicio. Et medietas servicii . . . Walteri Hassard, scilicet, de orientali parte tenementi sui, et de servicio Alicie Andegavensis, iij^a et obolus; et dimidium servicii Rogeri Bulege, et de redditu Librici f . . . Ricardi, iij^a et obolus et quadrens."

The following are all the instances of "Bordarii," unaccompanied by "Villani," to be found in the Domesday of Kent. Among the Prebends of St. MARTIN in Beusberg Hundred.

In GOCSTONE tenet ULRIO j jugum. Et ibi habet ij villanos et j Bordarium cum j caruca. Ad hanc terram pertinent xxv acree terre in CORNELI hundredo. Et ibi sunt v Bordarii cum dimidia caruca . . . 4 l. 3 l.

Among the Prebends of St. MARTIN in St. MARGARET'S.

Ibi habet SIKED j Solin. Et j carucam in dominio. Et vj BORDARIOS . . . 4 l. 3 l.

Ibidem tenet RADULFUS j Solin. Et habet j carucam in dominio. Et vij BORDARIOS . . . 5 l. 2 l.

ROBERTUS habet dimidium Solin in Cornili Hundredo. Et ibi dimidium carucam in dominio. Et v BORDARIOS . . . 7 l. 19

In Inland St. Martini manent vij BORDARI cum dimidia caruca. Reddunt lx solidos ad calcomenta canonicorum . . . 7 l. 19

De hoc Manerio tenet quidam Francigena terram ad j carucam. Et ibi habet ij BORDARIOS . . . 12 l. 8

Tenet dimidium Solin. In dominio j caruca cum ij BORDARIIS . . . 16 l. 7

Parvum burgum nomine Sesele, quod proprio pertinet coquis archiepiscopi. Quidam nomine Blize tenet de monachis. In dominio est una caruca. Et xlvij BORDARI cum j caruca . . . 18 l. 16

Pro dimidio Solin. Terra est j caruca, et ibi est cum iij BORDARIIS et ij servis . . . 22 l. 22

Terra est ij boum. Ibi sunt ij boves, cum uno BORDARIO . . . 28 l. 7

Pro uno Solin se defendit. Terra est ij carucarum, et ibi sunt iij BORDARI . . . 23 l. 50

Pro ij Solin se defendit. Terra est ij carucarum. In dominio est una. Et ibi iij BORDARI . . . 28 l. 21

Pro dimidio Solin se defendit. Terra est j caruca. In dominio sunt ij. (1) Et vj BORDARI habent dimidium carucam . . . 31 l. 49

Pro ij Solin se defendit. Terra est ij carucarum. Et ibi sunt in dominio, cum vij BORDARIIS . . . 32 l. 20

De hoc manerio tenet Helto dimidium Solin. Et ibi habet j carucam cum uno BORDARIO . . . 33 l. 39

Pro dimidio Solin se defendit. Terra est dimidia caruca. Ibi est cum uno BORDARIO . . . 34 l. 44

Pro ij Solin se defendit. Terra est ij carucarum. In dominio est una, et cum v BORDARIIS, et uno servo . . . 35 l. 7

Pro uno Jugo se defendit. Terra j caruce et dimidie. In dominio nichil est nisi j BORDARIUS . . . 35 l. 27

Tenet j Solinum, et xl acras terre. Et ibi habet in dominio ij carucas, cum vj BORDARIIS . . . 36 l. 30

Tenet dimidium Solin et xl acras. Et ibi habet in dominio j carucam, cum vij BORDARIIS . . . 36 l. 32

Tenet j Solin et j Jugum, et vj acras terre. Et ibi habet in dominio j carucam, cum xi BORDARIIS . . . 36 l. 36

Tenet dimidium Solin. Et ibi habet in dominio j carucam cum iij BORDARIIS . . . 36 l. 38

Tenet lviij acras. Et ibi habet j carucam, cum v BORDARIIS . . . 36 l. 47

Tenet j Jugum, et ibi habet dimidiam carucam in dominio, cum iij BORDARIIS redditibus vj solidos . . . 38 l. 6

Pro uno Jugo se defendebat. Ibi est unus BORDARIUS reddens v denarios (paid rent as well as service) . . . 39 l. 18

Pro dimidio Solin se defendit. Terra est j caruca. Ibi ij BORDARI . . . 39 l. 22

Pro iij^{as} Jugis se defendit. Terra est j caruca. In dominio est, cum ij BORDARIIS, et ij servis . . . 39 l. 33

Pro uno Solin se defendit. Terra est j caruca. Ibi est in dominio. Et unus BORDARIUS habet dimidiam carucam . . . 40 l. 4

Pro uno Solin se defendit. Terra est ij carucarum. In dominio est una caruca. Et iij BORDARI, et ij servi . . . 41 l. 7

Pro iij Jugis se defendit. Terra est ij carucarum. In dominio est una. Et ix BORDARI habent dimidiam carucam . . . 41 l. 27

De hoc Manerio tenet quidam miles j Solin. Et ibi habet j carucam cum iij BORDARIIS . . . 42 l. 57

Pro ij Solin se defendit. In dominio j caruca. Et ij BORDARI cum dimidia caruca . . . 43 l. 5

¹ These are not tenants of Folkestone; see if this do not account for so many of them having only "Bordarii" and not "Villani."

APPENDIX.

Tenet j Solin. Et habet ibi j carucum in dominio, et unum BORDARIUM 49 l. 9
Pro uno Solin se defendit. In dominio sunt ij carucas cum vj BORDARIIS 43 l. 12
Pro uno Solin se defendit. In dominio sunt ij carucas cum ij BORDARIIS 43 l. 34
Tenet j Jugum et dimidium. Ibi habet vij BORDARIOS 43 l. 51
Habet j Solin vacuus terre, et ibi habet j BORDARIUM 44 l. 1
Pro uno Solin et dimidio se defendit. In dominio est j caruca, cum 44 l. 27
ijj BORDARIIS 44 l. 30
Tenet j Jugum, et ibi sunt ij BORDARI 44 l. 32
Tenet j Jugum, et ibi sunt ijij BORDARI 47 l. 47
Pro uno Jugo se defendit. Terra est ij carucarum. In dominio est una 48 l. 10
cum ijij BORDARIIS 48 l. 19
De terra Villanorum hujus Manerii tenet Oidelard j Solin, et ibi habet ij 48 l. 25
carucas, cum xi BORDARIIS 48 l. 31
Odelinus tenet de eadem terra villanorum j Solin. Et ibi habet j carucum 49 l. 14
cum ij BORDARIIS 49 l. 18
Tenet de hoc Manerio unum Solin, et ibi habet ij carucas cum x BORDARIIS 50 l. 84
48 l. 25
Habet monachi in dominio ijij carucas et xx BORDARIOS cum una caruca 50 l. 89
48 l. 31
De hoc Manerio tenet j Solin et dimidium Jugum. Et ibi habet in do- 51 l. 10
minio ij carucas Et xvij BORDARIOS cum dimidia caruca. 49 l. 1
Habet ijij virgus terrar. Et ibi est in dominio j caruca, cum v BORDARIIS 51 l. 10
49 l. 14
Pro j Solin se defendit. Terra est ij carucarum. Et ibi sunt cum vij 51 l. 39
BORDARIIS 51 l. 39
Tenet dimidium Jugum, quod tenuit unus sochmannus. Ibi ij BORDARI 52 l. 44
sunt modo 52 l. 44
Defendit se pro uno Jugo. Et ibi habet j carucam in dominio, et v BORDA- 53 l. 3
RIOS cum j caruca 53 l. 3
Pro j Jugo se defendit. Duo sochmanni tenuerunt. Terra est j caruca. 53 l. 9
Et ibi est cum ij BORDARIIS 53 l. 9
Tenet j Jugum. Terra est ij carucarum. Ibi sunt xij sochmanni cum vij 54 l. 9
BORDARIIS, habentes ij carucas 54 l. 9
Tenet j Jugum, quod tenuit unus sochmannus. Ibi est una caruca cum 54 l. 17
uno BORDARIO 54 l. 17
Pro j Solin se defendit. Terra est j carucas. Et ibi est in dominio. Et 54 l. 24
xix BORDARI habent j carucam 54 l. 24
Pro j Solin se defendit. Terra est ij carucarum. Et ibi sunt in dominio. 55 l. 27
Et xxj BORDARI, et ij servi cum ij carucis 55 l. 27
Unus sochmannus tenuit de rege E. Terra est j caruca. In dominio est 55 l. 27
dimidia caruca et vj BORDARI, et ij servi 55 l. 27
Tenet dimidium Solin, unam virgam minus. Sex sochmanni tenuerunt de 55 l. 27
rege E. Terra est v carucarum. In dominio sunt ij. Et xxxj 55 l. 27
BORDARI habent ij carucas. Ibi unus servus 55 l. 27
Habet unam denam. Ibi sunt ij BORDARI reddentes xxx denarios 54 l. 14
Tenet quidam homo de Hugone dimidium Solin, et habet ibi ij BORDARIOS 54 l. 17
reddentes iij solidos 54 l. 17
Est una virga terre in Scestone, quam tenuit unus sochmannus de rege E. 54 l. 24
Ibi modo est unus BORDARIUS xij denarios reddens 54 l. 24
Habet lxij acras terrar. Ibi sunt xi BORDARI reddentes xij denarios 55 l. 27

XXII.

CARUCÆ.

De Officio Communis Senescalli.

(Fleta, lib. ii. cap. 72.)

CARUCÆ. "Provideat tunc sibi dominus de Senescallo circumspecto et fideli viro
"provido, discretio et gratio, humilis et pudico, et pacifico, et modesto, qui
"in legibus, consuetudinibusque provincie, et officio Senescalcis se cog-
"noscat, et jura domini sui in omnibus tueri affectet, quique sub-ballivos
"domini in suis erroribus et ambiguis sciis instruere et docere, quique
"egenis parcere, et nec prece vel pretio velit et tramito justitie deviare et
"perverse judicare, ejus officium est curias tenere maneriorum," etc. etc.
After a long list of duties, we have: -
"4. Item, certificetur in primo adventu res de custagiis carucarum in
"quocumque manerio, que scribi poterunt per hanc rationem, ut terre sint
"tripartite, tunc onies viginti acree faciunt carucatam, eo quod lxii hyeme,
"lx in quadragesima, et lx in estate pro varecto debent exarari.
"5. De terris vero bipartitis debent ad carucam octies viginti acree com-
"putari, ut medietas pro varecto habeatur et medietas alia in hyeme et
"quadragesima seminetur, et perinde de numero carucarum de facili poterit
"certiorari.
"6. Item, scire debent de quot carucis adjutricibus et quoties debent
"32*

"dominus in quolibet manerio subveniri, et de omnibus auxiliis et opera CARUCÆ.
"tionibus quoruncumque veraciter scire debet."

Examinatio Testium.

The following examination of witnesses was made in return to a man-
date of Clement IV. in his third year (i. e. 1295), by the Master of Strodes
commissioned to take the evidence. (See the paragraph immediately pre-
ceding the "Examinatio Testium.")

I suppose that no answer had till then been made to the Mandate of
Rostandus, issued in 1255.

Dominus THOMAS DE MPEHAM, Sacrista Roffensis, juratus, et dili-
genter examinatus de valore mense episcopalis Roffensis, dicit quod Epi-
scopus Roffensis habet tantum sex maneria. Requisitusque, dicit quod
HALLYNGE, quod est principale manerium mense episcopalis, STONE,
BROMLEIGH, TROTTEGLYVE, BORSTALLE, et FRAKEHAM.

Requisitus quot Caruce terre sint in manerio de HALLYNGE, dicit quod
in manerio de HALLYNGE cum pertinentiis, scilicet, HOLEBERGHE et
CUKELSTANE, sunt ex consuetudine quatuor Caruce, non tamen quatuor
Carucate terre.

Requisitus quomodo scit, dicit quod quilibet Carucata terre, de consue-
tudine regionis, continet ciiij^m acras terre arabilis, quod non est in illo
manerio

Requisitus quantum valent predice Caruce terre in manerio de HAL-
LYNGE per annum, dicit quod, cum tota pastura pertinente ad sustentationem
animalium laborantium in Carucis, valent per annum xvij libras.

Requisitus quantum habet illum manerium in redditibus, dicit quod tam
in pecunia numerata, quam in gallinis, ovibus, vomeribus, et exomis Roffensis
habet in annuo redditu, cum HOLEBERGHE et CUKELSTAN cxxvij^m vj^m liij^m
ob. q.

Item, Requisitus quot molendina sunt in predicto manerio, dicit quod
tria. Requisitus quot valent, dicit quod e solidos per annum.

Requisitus quantum valet pratum predicti manerii, dicit quod duas
marcas per annum. Summa lxi^m xij^m ob. q.

Item, Requisitus quot Carucate terre sunt in manerio de STONE, dicit
quod duo sunt ibi Caruce, non tamen duo Carucate, propter rationem
superius assignatam. Requisitus quantum valent, dicit quod cum marisco
et pastura valent annuatim lxxvj^m viij^m. Requisitus quantum est ibi in
annuo redditu, dicit quod tam in pecunia numerata, quam in gallinis, ovibus,
vomeribus, bosco, et gurgile, xxvj^m xij^m viij^m ob.

Requisitus de molendino, dicit quod est ibi unum molendinum de quo
solvuntur xl^m per annum. Summa xxxij^m iij^m ob.

Item, Interrogatus de manerio de TROTTEGLYVE quantum habet in
annuo redditu, dicit quod tam in pecunia numerata, quam in gallinis, ovibus,
vomeribus, habet quatuor libras vij^m.

Item, quot Carucate habet dictum manerium, dicit quod duas, non tamen
sunt ibi due Carucate terre, per rationem superius denotatam. Requisitus
quantum valent per annum, dicit quod cum pastura valent lxxvj^m viij^m.
Requisitus si sint molendina, dicit quod unum tantum est ibi molendinum,
de quo solvuntur x^m per annum. Summa vij^m viij^m iij^m.

Item, Requisitus quantum est in manerio de BROMLEIGH in annuo
redditu, dicit quod tam in pecunia numerata, quam in gallinis, ovibus, vomeribus,
sunt xxxij^m viij^m ob. Requisitus quot Carucate habet illud manerium,
dicit quod duas habet Carucas, non tamen duas terre arabiles Carucatas.
Requisitus quantum valent annuatim, dicit quod lx^m x^m cum pastura tamen
propter terre sterilitatem que est ibi.

Requisitus de molendinis. Dicit quod est ibi unum molendinum de quo
percipiuntur due marce per annum. Summa xxi^m iij^m viij^m ob.

Item, Requisitus quantum FRAKEHAM habet in annuo redditu, dicit
quod habet xij^m xvij^m iij^m ob. in pecunia numerata.

Requisitus quot Carucas terre habet ibidem, dicit quod duas que valent
per annum vi^m xij^m iij^m.

Requisitus de molendinis ejusdem manerii, dicit quod sunt ibi duo, que
valent per annum xl^m.

Item, Requisitus de mercato, quantum recipitur de eo per annum, dicit
quod xx^m.

Requisitus quantum valent prata ejusdem manerii per annum, dicit vij
libras. Summa xxvij^m xj^m v^m ob.

Item, Requisitus quantum habet BORSTALLE in annuo redditu, dicit
quod in pecunia numerata, gallinis, ovibus, et vomeribus, habet xliij^m.

Requisitus quot Carucatas terre, dicit quod non unam ad plenum.
Requisitus quantum valet illa, dicit quod cum pastura valet lxx^m iij^m.

Item, Requisitus si sit ibi molendinum, dicit quod ibi est unum de quo
recipiuntur xl^m per annum. Summa vij^m xij^m iij^m.

Item, Interrogatus si habeat aliquas prestaciones sive pensiones in ali-
quibus monasteriis vel ecclesiis annuatim; dicit quod est.

Requisitus quas habet et ubi, dicit quod de ecclesia de LAMMETHE debet
recipere quique marcas annuas nomine pensionis; et de BEREMUNDESEYB
iij marcas; et de LEVESHAM iij marcas; et de ecclesia parochiali de
TUNEBREGGS iij marcas. Summa x libras

APPENDIX.

CAPIT

Summa omnium summarum clxxviii^o vii^o vij^o d

Item, Requisites quomodo scit quod tot maneria, et tantum in redditibus, et tot Carucae terre, et tot molendina, et prata tanti valoris, sicut superius est expressum, et tot pensiones, sive annuas prestaciones in ecclesiis supradictis; respondit, quod fuit Senescallus RICARDI EPISCOPI ROFFENSIS, per duos annos, et amplius, et predictos redditus et obventiones recepit a Prepositis maneriorum, et computum de Carucae, et molendinis et aliis obventionibus, audiebat, et de hiis omnibus predicto R. Episcopo, respondebat.

Requisitus si alia bona habet mensa Episcopalis Roffensis annua, dicit quod non, exceptis tribus Ecclesiis, scilicet, FREDERICK, DARTFORD, et ISLEHAM, quas super L. Dei gracia presens Episcopus Roffensis, propter tenuitatem reddituum et proventuum mensa episcopalis Roffensis, cui Conventus accedente consensu, episcopatus usibus impetpetum deputavit.

Item, Dominus ADAM DE ESSEXIA, supprior Roffensis, iuratus, et diligenter requisitus de maneris episcopatus Roffensis, et aliis proventibus, dicit idem quod Sacrista, hoc adiecto, quod dicit quod minus esse in bonis mensa episcopalis, quo ad temporalia bona quam fuerunt in temporibus aliorum episcoporum, quia presens Dominus LAURENCIUS Episcopus, pro pace habenda cum Domino Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, sibi donare annuatim duodecim marcas de suis maneris fuit compulsus.

Requisitus quomodo scit quod non habet plura maneria, vel plures obventiones, seu Carucae, dicit quia fuit frequenter cum diversis Episcopis Roffensibus in predictis maneris, et vidit tantum tot Carucae, et audivit computum de obventionibus maneriorum.

ROBERTUS HARANG, iuratus, et diligenter examinatus, dicit idem quod Sacrista. Requisites quomodo scit, dicit quod fuit longo tempore Ballivus apud HALLYNGE, et ibi respondebat cum aliis Ballivis et Prepositis maneriorum, de exitibus et Carucae de HALLYNGE.

THOMAS HARANG, qui fuit Domini Ballivus de FRANKHAM, iuratus, et diligenter examinatus super valore reddituum et proventuum, dicit idem quod Sacrista, et ROBERTUS HARANG, frater ipsius, tam de carucae terre quam de redditibus, et aliis obventionibus.

Requisites quomodo scit, dicit quod domini fuit ballivus, et in domibus diversorum episcoporum Roffensium nutritus in maneris antedictis, et vidit rotulas maneriorum, et legit eos, et computum redditus eorum senescallo episcopi, et audivit computum aliorum, et nunquam audivit de pluribus maneris mensa episcopalis Roffensis, nec de pluribus carucae terre, nec de aliis obventionibus.

ADAM, Prepositus de STORF, iuratus, et diligenter examinatus, dicit idem quod THOMAS HARANG.

Requisites quomodo scit, dicit quod fuit in servicio episcopi xij annis, et amplius, et semper vidit quod de illorum maneriorum tantum redditibus respondebatur coram episcopo, et suis senescallis.

JOHANNES HOSTIARIUS, ballivus de Hallyngo, qui fuit jam xv annis in servicio episcopi, iuratus, et diligenter examinatus, dicit idem quod ADAM Prepositus de STORF. Requisites quomodo scit, respondit quia frequenter, de mandato episcopi et senescalli, ivit ad omnia maneria supradicta pro obventionibus maneriorum, et tunc adivit et dedit valorem eorum; et quia fuit cum ballivis et prepositis eorum senescallo in compoto audiendo et reddendo, et nunquam audivit de aliis maneris quam que superius sunt expressa, nec de aliis obventionibus mensa episcopalis Roffensis.

(E. Regist. Temp. Episc. Roffen.)

(Thorpe, p. 64.)

CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR OF HEDENHAM.¹

"Isti sunt juratores de Hedenham et de Cudintune, de consuetudinibus recognoscendis. Matheus de Balle miles, Tristrannus Osbertus de Balle, Walterus filius Radulphi, Robertus filius Ade, Walterus de Pole, Johannes filius Baldewini, Williemus Fainel, Radulphus juvenis, Rogerus filius Yrning, Gilebertus filius Selewini, Willielmus filius Eadwini, Godwinus de Porta, Alewi filius Botilde, Robertus de la Sole, Hemmingus Galfridi filius molendinarius Euarardus Kipping, Simon filius Radulphi.

"Consuetudines de Hedenham et de Cudintune.

"Dominus potest ponere ad opera quaecunque voluerit de notis suis in die Martini Sancti, et sciendum est quod neti idem sunt quod natmen; quia aliquantulum liberioribus sunt quam cotinen, qui omnes habent virgatas terre vel dimidias virgatas ad minus. In crastino, non ponet eos ad opera sine consensu eorumdem.

"Item faciet prepositus de illo qui tenet unam virgatum terre in predicto die scilicet in die Sancti Martini. Et idem prepositus tenebit terram suam quietam ab omnibus et habebit victum suum in curia Domini. Et quando vadit in servitium pro villa de Hedenham extra quadraginta hidas habebit prebendam equo suo. Item habebit iiij^o boves in pastura Domini. Prepositus de Cudintune habebit unam virgatum terre et decem denarios per prefecturam, et habebit iiij^o boves in pastura Domini. Et a festo Sancti Petri ad Vincula usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis

habebit viij^o bussellos frumenti et viij^o d. et prebendam equo suo ad predictum terminum. Item quisquis operatur si Dominus voluerit debet herolare dimidiam acram tempore seminandi qualibet die in Septimana preter diem sabbati.

"Item si Dominus velit habere amagium ad Oxoniam vel ad Wallingfordiam vel ad Wicumham qualibet virgata debet cariare dimidiam quarterium, et omnes cariores habebunt in communi ad potandum j d., et in crastino non debent operari.

"Item qualibet virgata terre debet ducere apud Morelram viij^o quarteria bladi de antiqua mensura ad tres anni terminos, et debent esse quieti per sex ebdomadas de omnibus.

"Item a festo Sancti Martini usque ad Vincula Sancti Petri de iiij^o virgatis terre debent venire duo homines ad opus Domini qualibet die, et debent omnia opera facere preter fodere in curtillagio.

"Item si debent falcare, precedens falcatoribus debet habere duas fessas de herbugio ligatas in una corda. Et unus eorum debet equum ferre.

"Item si debent cariare fenum de grava ante festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula, dimidia hida debet secundo die cariare iiij caretatas. In crastino dupliciter.

"Item si debent cariare bladum de sub ferdwice, dimidia hida iiij^o caretatas et alia dimidia hida debet tassare. Et de Dodecote vj caretatas, et sic debent cariare de prope die tota si placet Domino.

"Item si Dominus emit boscum qualibet virgata terre debet ducere duas caretatas de bosco in curiam, et Dominus debet parare ut ait promptus ad curandum ante festum Sancti Michaelis. Et si non cariant ante festum Sancti Michaelis debent cariare post unum hociam pro carreta. Ita quod possint uno die ire et redire. Et tota septimana illa quieti remanebant.

"Item qualibet hida debet arare iiij^o acras et triturare semen ad illas acras et ducere in campum et tradere seminatori qui illud debet seminare, et illi debent berciare, et esse quieti de illa septimana.

"Item si Dominus velit domos edificare, debet emere materiem et parare, et homines debent adducere domum. Scilicet qualibet hida qualibet die unam caretatum dum totum sit curiatum. Ita ut possunt ire et redire uno die.

"Item si placet Domino mittere propter pacem, summonitor debet summonere iiij^o hidas, unde due hide ibunt propter pacem apud Glovecestram et alia due hide ducent pacem apud Rovecestram: super eustom suum, et quieti remanebunt donec redeant.

"Item debent pannagium ad festum Sancti Michaelis, pro porco super annato j d. Si sit infra annum ob. Si habet porcos separatos quatuor, pro j d. Si autem nichil.

"Item si sint ad firmam qualibet virgata terre debet ad iiij^o terminos anni vij sol. Scilicet ad Pascha floridum ij sol. et iiij^o, ad Vincula Sancti Petri ij sol. et iiij^o, ad festum Sancti Michaelis ij sol. et iiij^o.

"Item qualibet virgata debet falcare duos andas per duos dies et quieti debet habere unum panem, et omnes habebunt iiij multones in communi. Et pro prato de Dodecote falcando pro amore non pro debito habebunt unum multonem et unum caseum de iiij^o, et unum bacinum salis, et unum fessum straminis. Et isti homines et omnes homines qui faciunt consuetudines debent levare fenum illud cum servitibus Domini.

"Item si Dominus debet habere duas precarias in Augusto, erunt ad prandium suum et habebit duo fercula carnis et potagium et caseum. Et omnes operarii debent venire cum tota familia sua preter uxorem suam et pastorem. Et si hospes habeat duos homines, non debet laborare. Si non habeat duos, laborabit. Et si aliquis eorum habeat undersetlam, ad primam bedriam veniet.

"Item Dominus habebit duas precarias carrucarum per annum, scilicet unam in hieme, et aliam in quadragesimali tempore ad prandium suum, et venient ad horam rationabilem et redibunt.

"Item si fortuita arsura evenierit de ecclesia Rovecestrae, aut murina in villa evenierit, aut tallagium Domini regis emergerit: omnes adjuvant cum mensura et non aliter.

"Item si habeat filiam aut sororem, dabit illam pari suo sine emptione, sed illud debet monstrare Domino aut senescallo suo.

"Item si velit dare filiam aut sororem extra villam non potest sine licentia Domini.

"Item si aliquis velit ducere uxorem, docet utcumque voluerit per visum senescalli.

"Item potest vendere equum suum et bovem suum et mel et fraxinum suum dum sit ad firmam.

"Item si eveniat quod messarius Domini aliquem equum aut animal imparet de blado Domini a festo Sancti Martini usque ad festum Sancti Johannis, debet habere unum panem de domo illius cuius equus vel animal est.

"Deinde a festo Sancti Johannis usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis detur cornbote de omnibus dampnis, sicut juraro voluerit, secundum consuetudinem. Et si forte animal veniat ad transitum Domini in campo, per visum emendetur.

¹ From Verbruggen A. xxi. fol. 79.

APPENDIX.

CARRUC.

"Item, si aliquis moriatur, Dominus habebit melius cattalum quod habuit.
 "Et si non habeat nisi unum equum, equus debet vendi et Dominus debet
 "habere xxxth denarios pro heriati et vidua alios denarios. Et vidua illa
 "debet tenere terram in qua est residens, dum poterit illam defendere et
 "dum pura vidua remanebit.
 "Item, si aliquis fuerit ad sacramentum Dominus ponet illi certum diem,
 "ad quem possit legem facere sine dilatione. Et si non possit facere
 "legem emendabit penes Dominum.
 "Item homines de Cudintune debent pascere pratum Domini cum
 "animalibus suis a festo Sancte Marie in Marcio, usque ad Inventionem
 "Sancte Crucis in Maio; pro hoc autem herbagio quilibet carruca ejus-
 "dem ville debet waretare unam acram, et aliam acram arare ad seminan-
 "dum, et debent herciare eandem acram.
 "Item Dominus non debet aliquem operarium injuste et sine iudicio a
 "terra sua ejicere.
 "Item medesp debent dari ad festum Sancti Michaelis, scilicet pro fal-
 "cundo.
 "Item de unoquoque masagio, vel homine qui tenet in capite de tene-
 "mento monachorum duo alutia et duos panes et potum cervisie, qui ad
 "minus continet ibi Galones ad Natale Domini.
 "Et notandum quod monachi habent in dominio vij carrucas et rustici
 "quadragesima et octo.
 "Terra de Dominico potest coli cum vijth carruca et de staumento
 "potest sustinere l vacas et oves porcos super annatos et quinquaginta
 "aves apud Gramam et eo et dimidium apud Dodecote et eo et dimidium
 "apud Hedenham.
 "Terra de Dominico in Cudintune potest coli cum ijth carrucis, et de
 "staumento potest sustinere xl oves et xxth iijth porcos super annatos et
 "v vacas et unum taurum.
 "Ad istos ijth terminos debent homines de Hedenham redditum suum,
 "scilicet. In Ramis Palmarum. Ad Vincula Sancti Petri. Ad festum
 "Sancti Michaelis
 "Hec est summa redditus, xxxth ij lib. et xj sol. et j d.

§.

"In hoc hundredo Winepoia pro iij hidis se defendit t. r. E. et modo.
 "Et de his iij hidis tenet consul Alanus ij hidas et dimidium et dimidium
 "virgam. Tribus c' est ibi terra, j carr' et ij hide in dominio, et dimid. c'
 "potest fieri, una o' et dimid. villanis, ij villani, unus bord. de xv acris,
 "vj cotarii. Pratum dimid. car', ij ser. c. o. Inter totum valet vij lib. et
 "qñ recep. vj lib. t. r. E. vij lib.
 "Hanc terram tenuit Edia palcra. Et de his iij hidis tenet Hunfridus
 "Dansteuilla de Eudone dapifero unam hidam et j^m u. et dim. ij carrucis
 "ibi est t. Ambo c' in dominio, unus uillanus, j ser. Pratum j carr'. Silva
 "ad se refici. c. o. vj por. ij rucui. iij asini. Inter totum val. c sol. et qñ
 "reco. c sol. t. r. E. et x sol. Hanc terram tenuit comes Gurd."
 (MS. Cotton. Tiberius A. vi. f. 109b.)

"Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitaniae
 Thesaurarius et Camerarius suis salutem. Quia quibusdam certis
 de causis certiorari volumus utrum Manerium de Alwarthorpe in Com
 Ebor. sit de antiquo dominio coronae Anglie necne, vobis mandamus quod
 scrutato libro nostro, qui vocatur Domesday, de eo quod inde inveneritis
 nos in cancellaria nostra sub sigillo scaccarii nostri distincte et aperte
 sine dilatione reddatis certiores, remittentes nobis breve. T. me-
 ipso apud Odyham xxiiij die Septembris, anno reg. nostri septimo.

"BADMURGE"

Indorsed.—"Id quod invenimus in libro de Domesday tangens Manerium
 de Alwarthorpe infra scriptum vobis mittimus in cedula huic brevi con-
 suta."

In Libro de Domesday in Com. Ebor. inter terras Regis.

"In Poollinton cum ij berew. Hatton, Mileton, Beley, sunt ad geld.
 "xvj carucate, et possunt esse xv caruce. Hoc tenet Morcar pro j
 "Mancro. Nunc habet Rex ibi xij villanos et v bord. habentes v car. et
 "ij ser. censores, qui reddunt xxx solidos. Ibi est ecclesia et presbyter et ij
 "molend. v solidos redditus. Totum Manerium iij leu. lg. et ij lat. T. R. E.
 "valut lvj lib. modo vij lib.
 "Ad hoc Manerium pertinet soca harum ter-
 "rarum, Brunham, Metelby, Grantorpe, Mileton, Brunely, Alauarstorp,
 "Waplington, Efrangefos, Berneby, Ghivedale, Forp. Inter omnes sunt ad
 "geld. lxx carucate terre et dimid. et possunt esse xxx caruce. Nunc in
 "manu Regis sunt ibi xv burgenses habentes vij car. et molend. ij solid.
 "reddens. Preterea in Chilleuine sunt ed geld. xvj carucate terre ubi
 "possunt esse vij caruce. De hiis carucatis sunt vj ad aulam et x sunt in
 "Soca de Poollinton. Silva pascua iij quarent. long. et tant. d. lat. Tot.
 "Chilleuine ij leuc. long. et dimid. leuc. lat."

[County Placita, York, No. 81.]

¹ Metelby, D.
314

² Brunelby, D.

³ Berneby, D.

XXIII.

DE SERVITUTE.

"Diet sunt Servi, a *servando*, non a *serviando*. Solent enim principes *SEVI*.
 "hujusmodi captivos vendere, et non occidere, et ideo servare; dici etiam
 "possunt *mancipia*, eo quod ab hostibus suis manucapiuntur.
 "2. Servi, autem, aut nascuntur, aut fiunt. Nascuntur quidam ex Nativis
 "et Nativis, solutis vel copulatis, et ejus est Servus in cujus potestate nasci
 "contigerit, dum tamen de soluta Nativia domini loci, quia sequitur con-
 "ditionem matris, a quocunque fuerit genitus, libero vel Nativio. Si
 "autem copulati fuerint, et genitus fuerit partus a libero, licet a Nativia,
 "partus erit liber; et si de Servo et libera in matrimonio servus erit.
 "3. Fiunt autem homines Servi, de jure gentium, captivitate; bella enim
 "orta sunt, et captivitates secute.
 "Fiunt etiam de jure civili, per confessionem in curia fieri factam, vel,
 "cum quis Servus, Clericus, vel Monachus efficitur, et sic in statu libero;
 "si ad saecularem vitam redierit, restituendus est domino ut servus suus,
 "quia omnium servorum una est conditio substantialis. Quicunque
 "enim Servus erit, ita est Servus, sicut alius, nec plus nec minus.
 "4. In Servorum enim conditione, nulla differentia est. In Liberis,
 "autem, multe sunt differentie, quia quidam sunt ingenui, et quidam
 "Liberi."

(Pleta, ed. Selden. lib. i. cap. 3.)

SERVITIA

Even after actual services had been commuted into money payments, we find the term "servitium" still retained in old Charters, Covenants, etc., though confined only to rent paid in money.

The expression generally runs "per liberum servitium," of so much money, "pro omni servitio."

For the rights of the *Servi* the reader is referred to the Rectitudines Singularum Personarum, in Thorne's 'Ancient Law,' etc. i. 437. In the Laws of William the Conqueror the following enactment refers to the manumission of the *Servi* :—

"Prohibemus ut nullus vendat hominem extra patriam. Si qui vero
 "velit Servum suum liberum facere, tradat eum Vicecomiti per manum
 "dextram in pleno comitatu, quietam illum clamare debet a jugo servitutis
 "sue per manumissionem, et ostendat ei liberas vias, et portas, et tradat
 "illi libera arma, scilicet lanceam et gladium; deinde liber homo efficitur."
 l. b. p. 498

For other ordinances referring to the same class, see the Laws of Henry I. l. b. p. 670, 689

In Saxon times the different forms of servitude were expressed by *Genote Thew*; in Domesday by *Villanus*, *Bordarius*, *Servus*. Then came *Liber Tenens*, *Operarius*, *Nativus*;—the last gradually disappearing, and leaving *Liberi Tenentes*, *Custom Tenentes*, converted into our English Freeholders, Occupiers, Labourers. Consider the changes of the last fifty years, and why should we stagger at change between any of the above periods? (See Kemble, i. p. 103.)

XXIV.

CANTERBURY

In the reign of Edward I, the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine, CANTERBURY, granted the Aldermayn of Westgate, in Canterbury, to BURY. Nicholas Doge, under the yearly rent of £10 sterling.

The Crown was anciently seized of the city of Canterbury in demesne; and probably this aldermayn was severed from the rest of the city, by virtue of some ancient grant made by the Crown to the Abbey of St. Augustine

"Anno Domini MCCLXXVIII. Nicholaus, Abbas, cum consensu sui conventus, concessit et dimisit cuidam magistro Nicholao Doge aldermanniam de Westgate, que tunc ad istud monasterium pertinebat, tenendam et habendam eandem, cum omnibus appendiciis, tam in civitate Cantuarum quam extra in suburbio ejusdem, vel alibi, de prefato Abbate et Conventu in perpetuum; reddendo inde annuatim in thesauraria nostra x li sterlingorum, pro omnibus serviciis, salva secta *Bourneki Cant.* quam ob eandem causam facere tenetur. Quomodo autem a possessione hujus ecclesie devenit non memini me respicisse." Thorne, apud X. Script. p. 1926.

§.

CHARTULARY OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S.
 (Exchequer Miscell. Books, f. 21.)

"De civitate Cantuarum Rex Edwardus in dominio li. burgenses, qui reddebant ij lib. et xvij solid. et v d. de gablo. Et in eadem civitate

APPENDIX.

CANTER-
BURY

" fuerunt eo et xij homines, de quibus Rex habebat sacam et socam et tria
" molendina, que reddebant Regi xij a. de gablo, et viij agri prati, unde
" pascuntur equi Regis, omnes et redunt, et mille agri minute silve,
" unde homines patrie et burgenses civitatis reddebant preposito Regis xx
" solid., et tunc panis reddebat xx solid. Et si extranei mercatores
" veniebant in civitatem et accipiebant hospitium in terra Se'e Trinitatis
" vel Se'i Augustini, tunc habebant sui prepositi. Sed fuit quidam prepositus
" nomine Brimannus, qui per totam terram civitatis accepit omnes consue-
" tudines et tunc in iusta, de quo fecerunt monachi clamorem Regi
" Willelmo, qui precepit ut inde fuisset ante Episcopum Baiocensem, et
" ante Hugonem de Mundfort, et Comitum Ow, et Ricardum filium Gisle-
" herti, qui eum jurare fecerunt ut de hac re verum diceret, quibus post
" iurandum dixit quod verum tunc habebat acceptum per totam
" civitatem, sed in iusta de terra Se'e Trinitatis vel Se'i Augustini. De
" molendinis vero que sunt infra muros civitatis, si ex utroque partibus
" aque ambe ripe sunt unius senioris, tunc exclusam et molendinum potest
" mutare quo voluerit, ita tamen ut alterius molendino non nocent; et de
" rota molendini in spatio ij portarum potest deliberare vi animantes vel
" retro, propter emendationem molendini, et ut dictum est alterius senioris
" molendino non nocent. Et si ex una parte aque est ripa unius senioris,
" et alterius ex altera, tunc non potest ulla edificatio vel mutatio excludere
" sine licencia illius cuius est altera pars ripe, et ex spacio duarum partium
" esset facta alio modo quam constitutum est in antiquo tempore, volebant
" inde mo¹ h're forisfacturam. Sed Brimannus supradictus prepositus
" accepit hanc forisfacturam sicut p'holoneum. Et omnes vie civitatis que
" habent duas portas, hoc est introitum et exitum, ille sunt de consuetudine
" Regis. Et si aliquis facit forisfacturam aliquam unam leucam, et in
" spacio trium portarum et trium pedum, illam habebant prepositi Regis

¹ Suos prepositos?

² Sic. " Solebant inde in communia habere forisfact."?

" de civitate. Et si aliquis in hoc supradicto spacio fossam fecerit vel sudem
" miserit vel callem Regis cinxerit,³ sine licencia prepositi Regis, quo-
" cumque ierit, ille qui hoc fecerit secuturus erit donec Rex habeat inde
" forisfacturam suam. Regina E. et Alnoth ald. et Osbern Biggs et Sir'd
" de Chieham, isti habuerunt in civitate consuetudines suas de suis
" hominibus. Tholoneus panis reddebat lx s.; et quando Hamo recepit
" ministerium huius civitatis erant omnes consuetudines Regis sicut prius,
" sed modo sunt xxxij burgenses minus, propter escambium castelli, qui
" reddebant Regi xl s. et ij d. Ex hiis habet modo Archiepiscopus vij, et
" Abbas Se'i August. xiiij, et xj sunt perdit infra fossatum castelli. Et
" adhuc sunt eo et xij liberi homines, de quibus habet Rex sacam et socam.
" Sutores et draparii reddunt xxx s., et porcarii v s. Molendinum lxx s.
" Tholoneus panis reddit vij sol. plus solito. Et de minutis debitis x s.
" in tempore Regis Edwardi est appreciatum ministerium ij li. Et quando
" Hamo recepit, similiter; sed t'n qui nunc tenet reddit xxx li. tum in cen-
" sione et pensa. Extra portam civitatis in calido Regis erant due domus,
" una foris et alia intus, de quibus monachi Se'e Trinitatis unam destruxe-
" runt, et aliam prohibuerunt ne fuisset facta, que reddebant Regi xvj d. de
" gablo. Et in alio loco tantum terre que reddebat ij d. Item demon-
" strant burgenses civitatis xlv mansiones terre, unde habebant hij s. de
" gablo tempore Regis Edwardi, et ipse Rex habebat in sacam et socam.
" Sed omnia nunc tenet Ranulfus de Columbeles et Vitalis de Cantebire
" de feodo Episcopi Baiocensis; sed illi non cognoscunt nisi de xxvj.
" Adhuc tenet idem Ranulfus v agros terre cum una ecclesia, que pertinent
" ad monasterium Se'i Augustini. Item dicunt burgenses quod idem
" Ranulfus tenet quatuor viginti agros de alodiis eorum, et ipse dicit se eos
" tenere de Episcopo Baiocensi. Adhuc idem Ranulfus tenet xxxij agros
" terre, quos burgenses semper habuerunt in gilda eorum de donis omnium
" regum."

CANTER-
BURY.

³ Sic.





TABULAR VIEW OF MANORS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Ancient Name of Place.	Modern Name of Place.	In what Hundred, City, or Burgh, (Ancient Name).	Name of Tenant in Chief.	Tenant, T. R. E.	Under Tenants and other Persons or Dependencies mentioned.	Reference to Extension and Translation.	
						Extension.	Translation.
ACRES . . .	ACRIS . . .	Nanniberg . .	Fee of Bishop of Baieux	Two Brothers . . .	Anschitil de Ros	p. 45, ll. 24-28.	p. 136, ll. 10-14.
AUGSLAY . .	DEAL . . .	Cornelai . . .	Bishop of Baieux, apparently, or else merely Custos	Archbishop Stigand . . .	Anschitil the Archdeacon, 1 suling in, and 50 acres at Deal, and 50 acres in St. Margaret's, as a prebend	p. 5, ll. 11-16.	p. 95, ll. 16-20.
ADDRIAM . .	DEAL . . .	Cornelai . . .	Bishop of Baieux, apparently, or else merely Custos	Adelold, 3 virgines in, as a prebend	Abbot of St. Augustine, 1 suling in, as a prebend	p. 5, ll. 21-29.	p. 95, ll. 25-34.
AFETUNE . .	. . . . .	Lantport . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	. . . . .	Robert de Romenel	p. 11, ll. 45-48.	p. 131, ll. 4-7.
AIGLESSA . .	ECCLIS . . .	Laurochesfel . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Alnod Cilt	Ralph Fitz-Turcold	p. 27, ll. 6-13.	p. 116, ll. 5-12.
					Richard de Tonebrige		
					The King, as of the new gift of the Bishop		
ALDLOSE . .	ALDLOSE, in Hastingleigh	Billissold . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Godoric, in chief . . .	3 houses in Rochester	p. 41, ll. 21-25.	p. 131, ll. 24-27.
ALDINTONE . .	ALDINGTON . .	Belicolt . . .	Archbp. of Canterbury, in demesne	. . . . .	Osbert holds of William Fitz-Tanm . . .	p. 14, l. 3.	p. 102, l. 46.
					25 Burgesses in Romney	p. 14, l. 19.	p. 103, l. 13.
					7 Presbyters in Limne	p. 14, l. 21.	p. 103, l. 16.
ALHAM . . .	ELHAM . . .	Honinberg . . .	Bishop of Baieux, in demesne	Edric, in chief . . .	Earl of Ow, Stowling	p. 14, l. 26.	p. 103, l. 19.
ALNOITONE . .	ELNOTHINGTON, in Hollagbourne	Aihorde . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Osward, in chief . . .	In Demesne	p. 37, ll. 2-7.	p. 126, ll. 27-31.
ALTHAM . . .	ELTHAM . . .	Grenviz . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Aluold, in chief . . .	Haimo	p. 29, l. 18, to p. 30, l. 4.	p. 118, l. 45, to p. 119, l. 6.
APFELDES . .	APFLEDOR . .	Blacheborne . .	Archbp. of Canterbury . .	. . . . .	The Archbishop's Monks	p. 25, ll. 29-33.	p. 114, ll. 26-30.
APLESTONE . .	APULTON, in Waldenshaw	Bewsberg . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Ascored, in chief . . .	Ralph de Curbespine	p. 19, l. 33.	p. 108, l. 30.
						p. 43, ll. 11-14.	p. 133, ll. 33-35.
ARCLIE . . .	HARTLEY . . .	Essamle . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Earl Harold, and Hanef held of him	Ralph Fitz-Tursild	p. 84, ll. 25-29.	p. 123, ll. 33-36.
ASHESLANT . .	. . . . .	In Maresco de Romenel	Archbp. of Canterbury . .	. . . . .	The Archbishop's Monks	p. 19, ll. 43-46.	p. 108, l. 41.
ATDINTONE . .	ALDINGTON . .	Aihorde . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Godwin and Aluin, in chief as 2 manors	Ansgot of Rochester	p. 29, ll. 39-43.	p. 118, ll. 36-40.
BACHHAM . .	BECKENHAM . .	Brunlei . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	. . . . .	Ansgot of Rochester	p. 26, ll. 22-26.	p. 115, ll. 21-25.
BADLESMEERE .	BADLESMEERE . .	Favreshant . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Abbot of St. Augustine . .	Ansfild	p. 39, ll. 11-17.	p. 129, ll. 6-12.
					Abbot of St. Augustine	p. 49, ll. 37, 38.	p. 140, ll. 35-36.
BEDENESMEER .	. . . . .	Maresco de Romenel	Abbey of St. Augustine . .	. . . . .	No name	p. 43, ll. 36-42.	p. 134, ll. 11-17.
BEDESHAM . .	. . . . .	Estrei . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Godessa, in chief . . .	Osbert Fitz-Letard	p. 37, ll. 8-10.	p. 126, ll. 33-35.
BELICE . . .	I denn in Bircroft	Rovinden . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	. . . . .	X Thanus	p. 51, ll. 26-29.	p. 143, ll. 26-29.
					Adam Fitz-Hubert		
BELICE . . .	BIRCHOLA (Hasted) but ? Bilchurst, in Hawking (L. B. L.)	Hen	Hugh de Montfort . . .	Turgis, in chief . . .	Hugo de Montfort	p. 33, ll. 26-29.	p. 122, ll. 27-30.
BYVEDESTRE .	BENSTON, in Hulton	Tviferde . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Alnod Cilt, and Godric held of him	Adelold held it of the Bishop . . .	p. 42, ll. 6-9.	p. 131, ll. 19-22.
BEKINDENE . .	BENKENDEN . .	Rovindene . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Osier, in chief . . .	Robert holds it at farm	p. 40, ll. 35-39.	p. 130, ll. 31-34.
BECHTALLE . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Werelin, in chief . . .	Wadard	p. 16, l. 25.	p. 105, l. 20.
BEREWIC . . .	BEREWICK . . .	Estraites . . .	Archbp. of Canterbury . .	. . . . .	William de Eddesham (one of the Archbishop's Knights)	p. 37, ll. 15-17.	p. 127, ll. 2-5.
BERKESTONE .	BARPRESTONE .	Estre	Bishop of Baieux . . .	. . . . .	Ralph de Curbespine	p. 37, ll. 35-50.	p. 127, ll. 22-36.
					One poor Woman		
BERHAM . . .	BARHAM . . .	Berham . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Stigand, in chief . . .	Ranulf de Columbels, but charged to scot in Hardon	p. 37, ll. 35-50.	p. 127, ll. 22-36.
					Fulbert		
					Herbert Fitz-Ivo, and Berewich, called Huham or Hucham		
BEFLINGE . .	BIRLING . . .	Laurochesfel . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Sbern Bigs, in chief . .	Osbern Paisforeve	p. 28, ll. 33-39.	p. 117, ll. 30-35.
BERMELIE . .	BARNET, of West Barning	Modestan . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Alnod Cilt, and Godric held it of him	Ranulf, a Knight	p. 39, l. 30.	p. 123, ll. 31-31.
BEFEMEINGE .	EAST BARNING .	. . . . .	Richard de Tonebrige . .	. . . . .	Adelold	p. 55, ll. 10-14.	p. 146, ll. 15-19.
BEYMONESTON .	BEAMONSTON, of Beamonston-in-Welwell	. . . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Alies, in chief . . .	Ralph de Curbespine	p. 10, ll. 45-50.	p. 130, ll. 10-11.
					Hugh de Montfort		
BEVESFEL . .	BEWESFELD, alias Whitfield, held of Northborne	Cornelst . . .	Abbey of St. Augustine . .	. . . . .	Oidelard	p. 45, ll. 25, 26.	p. 139, ll. 22-23.

TABLE OF MANORS.

Ancient Name of Place	Modern Name of Place	In what Hundred, City, or Borough, (Ancient Name).	Name of Tenant in Chief	Tenant, 1 R. E.	Under Tenants and other Persons or Dependences mentioned.	Reference to Extension and Translation	
						Extension.	Translation.
BICHELEI . . .	BEKLEY, <i>alias</i> Bocolles-in-Chalk	Medestan, but ? rather not named	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Earl Leuin, and Vlavin held of him	Adam	p. 34, ll. 21-24.	p. 123, ll. 28-31.
BILSTVITONE . .	BILSINGTON . .	Nevececo	Bishop of Baieux, in demesne	Alnod Cilt	In Demesne	p. 41, ll. 37-44.	p. 131, l. 41, to p. 132, l. 2.
BIX . . .	BEXLEY . . .	Helmeestre . .	Archbp. of Canterbury	. . . . .	. . . . .	p. 10, l. 40.	p. 99, l. 47.
BLACHEMENE-SUNE . .	BLACKMANSTONE . .	Werde . . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	Blacheman	Hervey	p. 50, l. 13, to p. 51, l. 4.	p. 142, ll. 3-6.
BIEHEM . . .	BLEANE . . .	Witestaple . .	Haimo the Sheriff . .	Norman, in chief . .	. . . . .	p. 55, ll. 37-41.	p. 146, ll. 41-44.
BOCHELAND . . .	1 Yoke in BUCKLAND . .	Favreshant . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Leuuard, in chief . .	Osbern	p. 39, ll. 29-31.	p. 129, ll. 23-25.
BOCHELAND . . .	BUCKLAND . . .	Favreshant . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Seuuard, in chief . .	Osbern	p. 39, ll. 25-28.	p. 129, ll. 19-22.
BOCHELAND . . .	BUCKLAND, near Dover . . .	Beusberg . . .	Bp. of Baieux apparently, or else merely Custos	. . . . .	Godric, one suling in, apparently as a prebend	p. 5, ll. 41-43.	p. 96, l. 1-2.
BOCHELANDE . . .	BUCKLAND . . .	Favreshant . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Turgot, in chief . .	Turstin de Girande	p. 40, ll. 1 3.	p. 129, ll. 40 42.
BOCHELANDE . . .	BUCKLAND, near Dover . . .	Beusberg . . .	Bishop of Baieux, apparently, or else merely Custos	Aluin, one suling in, as a prebend	Aluin, one suling in, as a prebend	p. 4, ll. 26-28.	p. 94, ll. 32-34.
BOCHELANDE . . .	BUCKLAND, near Dover . . .	Stotinges . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	. . . . .	Anfrid	p. 37, l. 11.	p. 126, ll. 37-39.
BOCOLAND . . .	BUCKLAND . . .	Estrei . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury	. . . . .	Osbern Fitz-Letard (one of the Archbishop's Knights)	p. 16, l. 10.	p. 105, l. 4.
BODESHAM . . .	BOTTSHAM, in Elmsted . .	Stotinges . . .	Abbey of St. Augustine	A Villaner	Gaufrid	p. 19, ll. 17 19.	p. 140, ll. 18-20.
BOGELEI . . .	BOWLEY, in Boughton Malherb	Aihorde . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Turgis, in chief . .	Adam Fitz-Hubert, a Tenant (<i>homage</i>) Adam has a suling called Mevlea	p. 30, ll. 20-26.	p. 119, ll. 21-23.
BOLITONE . . .	BOUGHTON Malherbe	Haiborne . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury	. . . . .	Ralph Fitz-Turald, one of the Archbishop's Knights	p. 15, l. 87.	p. 104, l. 25.
BOLITONE . . .	BOUGHTON Monchensei	Aihorde . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Earl Godwin, and Aluin held of him	Hugh, nephew of Herbert	p. 31, l. 1-5.	p. 120, ll. 1 4.
BOLITONE . . .	BOUGHTON under the Bleau	Boltun . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury, in demesne	. . . . .	. . . . .	p. 13, l. 16.	p. 102, l. 10.
BOLITONE . . .	BOUGHTON Aluph	Wi . . .	Earl Eustace	Earl Godwin, in chief . .	. . . . .	p. 54, ll. 35 40.	p. 146, ll. 2 6.
BONNTONE . . .	BONNINGTON . .	Estraiteis . . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	Norman, in chief . .	William Fitz-Grosse	p. 53, ll. 50-54.	p. 145, ll. 11 14.
BORCHETELLE . .	BORSTALL . . .	Rovecestra . .	Bishop of Rochester	. . . . .	80 messuages in Rochester belong to Borchetelle and Fraudesberie	p. 21, l. 29.	p. 110, l. 22.
BORHAM . . .	BURHAM . . .	Laurochesfol . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Earl Leuin	Ralph de Curbespine Bishop of Rochester	p. 28, ll. 40-46.	p. 117, ll. 36-40.
BORNE . . .	PATHEBORNE . .	Brige . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	. . . . .	Richard Fitz-William	p. 35, l. 16.	p. 124, ll. 32-37.
BORNE . . .	(?) PATHEBORNE or Littleborne	Brige . . .	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves	. . . . .	Demesne	p. 46, ll. 16-21.	p. 137, ll. 6-9.
BORLEU . . .	BOXLEY . . .	Medestan . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Alnod Cilt	Robert Latin, at farm Helto One Frenchman	p. 33, ll. 34-40.	p. 122, ll. 36-43.
BRADHURNE . . .	BRABORNE . . .	Billissold . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Godric, in chief . .	. . . . .	p. 11, l. 25.	p. 131, l. 27.
BREBURNE . . .	BRISOV . . .	Berisovt . . .	Hugh de Montfort part, Bishop of Baieux part	Godric de Burnes, in chief	. . . . .	p. 53, ll. 23-29.	p. 144, ll. 27-32.
BRIESTED . . .	BRISTED . . .	Achestan . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury	. . . . .	Haimo the Sheriff, one of the Archbishop's Knights	p. 15, ll. 23 30.	p. 104, ll. 13-18.
BROCHETELLE . .	Temple or Boswell Banks in Ewell (<i>Hasted</i>)	Bevsberg . . .	Fee of Bishop of Baieux, now Hugh	Vlnod, in chief . .	Herfrid	p. 43, ll. 15-18.	p. 133, ll. 96-99.
BROCHETELLE . .	Temple, or Boswell Banks in Ewell	Estroi, but surely Bevsbergo	Bishop of Baieux . .	Mollene, in chief . .	Ralph de Curbespine	p. 45, ll. 15, 16.	p. 136, ll. 1-2.
BROULEI . . .	BROMLEY . . .	Broulei . . .	Bishop of Rochester	. . . . .	. . . . .	p. 20, l. 25.	p. 149, l. 23.
BROTCHAM . . .	WROTHAM . . .	Brotcham . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury	. . . . .	William Despencer (Dispensator) Goisfrid Farnman Richard de Tonebrige	p. 11, ll. 20-31.	p. 100, ll. 24-39.
BRUNFELLE . . .	BROOMFIELD . .	Aihorde . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Earl Godwin, and Aluin held of him	Robert Latin, at farm Adold held it of the Bishop A piece of free land belongs to this Manor	p. 31, ll. 31-38.	p. 120, ll. 27-32.
BURGH DE ROMENEL . .	BURGH of ROMENEL . .	Lantport . . .	Bishop of Baieux (?) Robert de Romenei	Earl Godwin, and Alsi held of him	Robert de Romenei, who has 1 burgesses in Romenei, the king having all their service	p. 41, ll. 51-53.	p. 131, ll. 10-13.
BURNES . . .	BISHOPSBOURNE .	Berham . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury, in demesne	. . . . .	. . . . .	p. 13, l. 10.	p. 182, l. 4.
BURNES . . .	BEKEBORNE . .	Brige . . .	Bishop of Baieux, in demesne	Leuine, in chief . .	Hugh de Montfort once held it . .	p. 35, ll. 30-37.	p. 125, ll. 4-10.
BURWAR MARESC . .	BURMARSH . . .	Maresc de Romenei	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves	. . . . .	Rannulf, at farm	p. 10, ll. 33-36.	p. 140, ll. 32-34.
CANTUARIA . . .	Certain Burgesses and Measures, and a mill in CANTERBURY	Civitas Cantuaria	Archbishop of Canterbury	. . . . .	12 Burgesses The Clergy of the Town for their Guild	p. 10, ll. 2-4.	p. 99, ll. 14-15.

TABLE OF MANORS.

Ancient Name of Place.	Modern Name of Place.	In what Hundred, City, or Burgh, (Ancient Name).	Name of Tenant in Chief.	Tenant, T. R. E.	Under Tenants and other Persons or Dependencies mentioned.	Reference to Extent and Translation.	
						Extension.	Translation.
CANTUARIA VI DOMUS	The hundred and City of CANTERBURY	Hundret et Civitas Cantuarie	Bishop of Baieux		Adam Fitz-Hubert	p. 36, ll. 3-5.	p. 127, ll. 27-28.
CEICA	CHALK	Medestan, but (?) rather "not named"	Bishop of Baieux		Adam The King to value of 7 shillings of the new gift of the bishop 3 Haughs in Rochester In Essex a hide belonging to this Manor, held by Goduin, son of Dada-man, and now Rannulf Peurel holds it (?) in Essex	p. 33, l. 49, to p. 34, l. 7.	p. 123, ll. 7-14.
CERCE	(?) EASTCHURCH	Mildetone	Bishop of Baieux	Osmard	Hugh de Port	p. 35, ll. 6-8.	p. 124, ll. 18-20.
CERLESTONE	CHARLTON	Grenviz	Bishop of Baieux	Goduin and Alard, 2 brothers, in chief, as 2 manors	William Fitz-Oger	p. 25, ll. 43-47.	p. 114, ll. 40-43.
CERLESTONE	CHARLTON, near Dover	Bousberg	Bishop of Baieux, apparently, or else merely Custos	Leunin, as a prebend Sired, one suling in	Ralph de St. Sanson, as a prebend William, Son of Oger, one suling, etc.	p. 4, ll. 17-25.	p. 94, ll. 25-31.
CERTHAM	CHARTHAM	Feleberg	Archbp. of Canterbury		The Archbishop's Monks	p. 18, l. 26.	p. 107, l. 21.
CERTH	GREAT CHART	Cert	Archbp. of Canterbury		The Archbishop's Monks	p. 18, l. 37.	p. 107, l. 32.
CETH	CHART SUTTON	Athorde	Bishop of Baieux	Alnod Cilt	Adam Fitz-Hubert	p. 30, ll. 10-14.	p. 119, ll. 12-15.
CETHAM	CHATHAM	Cetham	Bishop of Baieux	Earl Godwin	Robert Latin, at farm of the Bishop	p. 32, ll. 2-8.	p. 121, ll. 2-6.
CHESTERONE, et jacuit in Borchmores	KENNINGTON (?) (L. B. L.)	Langebrige	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves			p. 10, l. 25-32.	p. 140, ll. 25-30.
CHEWOLTON	KNOWLTON	Estrei	Bishop of Baieux	Eduard, in chief	Turstin	p. 43, ll. 33-35.	p. 134, ll. 8-10.
CHEBINCH-HELLE	? (perhaps CHARING HILL)	Ferleberg	Abbey of St. Augustine		Ansfird	p. 45, ll. 1-3.	p. 138, l. 43, to p. 139, l. 2.
CHERKINGS	CHARING	Calo Helle	Archbp. of Canterbury, in demesne			p. 13, l. 23.	p. 102, l. 17.
CHESAM	KESON	Helmestrei	Bishop of Baieux	Sberne Biga, in chief	Gislebert Maminot	p. 26, ll. 13-16.	p. 115, ll. 11-14.
CHIDRESHAM	LEDDENHAM (?) (Hasted)	Fayreshant	Bishop of Baieux		Ansfird A Knight	p. 35, ll. 16-50.	p. 128, ll. 37-41.
CILHAM	CHILHAM	Feleberge	Bishop of Baieux	Sired, in chief	Fulbert	p. 38, ll. 25-33.	p. 128, ll. 19-25.
CILLEDENE	CHILLENDE	Estrei	Bishop of Baieux	Godwin, in chief, and 5 other Thanes	Osbern Fitz-Letard	p. 44, ll. 12-16.	p. 134, ll. 39-42.
CRESPEL	CHELFIELD	Helmestrei	Bishop of Baieux	Tochi, in chief	Ernulf de Hesding	p. 24, ll. 39-44.	p. 113, ll. 32-36.
CRISET	CRISLET	Cistelet	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves		4 French Knights	p. 47, ll. 6-12.	p. 137, l. 42, to p. 138, l. 1.
CIVITAS CANTUARIA	CITY OF CANTERBURY	City of Canterbury	King William	King Edward	Haimo, the Sheriff Bishop of Baieux The Archbishop of Canterbury Abbot of St. Augustine Rannulf de Columbels Ralph de Curbespine, 4 messuages formerly held by Harold's Concubine Churches of St. Trinity, St. Augustine, and the land of Queen Eddeva, and Alnod Cilt and Esber Biga and Sired de Cilleham A Reeve called Brumen, in King Edward's time, cited as having been out of King Edward's Soc.	p. 6, ll. 1-47.	p. 96, ll. 6-40.
CIVITAS ROVERESTRE	CITY OF ROCHESTER	City of Rochester			Bishop of Baieux	p. 6, ll. 48-49.	p. 96, ll. 41-42.
CLIVE	CLIFFE	Essmels	Archbp. of Canterbury		The Archbishop's Monks	p. 17, ll. 41-45.	p. 108, ll. 36-40.
CLIVE	CLIFF	Essamle	Bishop of Baieux	Aluric and Ordric, two brothers, in chief	Ernulf de Hesding	p. 34, ll. 34-37.	p. 123, ll. 41-44.
COLCESTANE	CUXTON	Essamle	Bishop of Rochester			p. 21, l. 1.	p. 110, l. 1.
CODHAM	CUDHAM	Helmestrei	Bishop of Baieux		Gislebert Maminot	p. 26, l. 8.	p. 115, l. 7.
COLIDGE	COWLING	Medestan, but (?) rather not named	Bishop of Baieux	Earl Leunin, and Vinuin held of him	Adam Richard de Tonebrige	p. 34, ll. 15-20.	p. 123, ll. 22-29.
COLINGS	COWLING	Essamle	Bishop of Baieux	God, in chief	Odo	p. 34, ll. 44-46.	p. 124, ll. 7-9.
COLERT	COLDRED	Bevsberg	Bishop of Baieux	Mollene, in chief	Ralph de Curbespine	p. 43, ll. 49-53.	p. 133, ll. 15-18.
CRAL	FOOT'S CRAY	Helmestrei	Bishop of Baieux	Goduin Soc, in chief	William Fitz-Oger	p. 25, l. 49, to p. 26, l. 2.	p. 114, ll. 44, to p. 115, l. 2.
CRAT	PAUL'S CRAY	Helmestrei	Bishop of Baieux	Leuric, in chief	Anschitil de Ros	p. 25, ll. 12-15.	p. 114, ll. 8-11.
CRAT	NORTH CRAY	Helmestrei	Bishop of Baieux	Alnod Cilt, and Aluin held of him	Anschitil de Ros	p. 25, ll. 16-30.	p. 114, ll. 12-17.
CROCTUNE	CRANTON, alias Crofton-in-Orpington	Helmestrei	Bishop of Baieux	Aluin, in chief, as 2 Manors	Anschitil	p. 26, ll. 3-7.	p. 115, ll. 3-6.
CUMBE	COMBE-IN-BROURN		Bishop of Baieux	Leuret de Roehinge, in chief	Wadard	p. 40, ll. 40-44.	p. 130, ll. 35-29
DANETONE	DENTON	Estrei	Bishop of Baieux	Mollene, in chief	Ralph de Curbespine	p. 45, ll. 10-14.	p. 135, ll. 40-44
DANETONE	DENTON	Essamle	Bishop of Rochester			p. 21, l. 6.	p. 110, l. 6.
DARENDEN	DERRINGTON-IN-WI (surely BRAM (L.B.L.) Bridge)		Abbey of St. Augustine		Adam	p. 47, ll. 37, 38.	p. 138, ll. 26, 27.
DELCE	GREAT DELCE, with Lower Delce	Rovocostre	Bishop of Baieux	Godrie, in chief	The Son of William Tahum	p. 32, ll. 10-14.	p. 121, ll. 7-10.

TABLE OF MANORS.

Anc. and Name of Place.	Modern Name of Place.	In what Hundred, City, or Borough, (Ancient Name).	Name of Tenant in Chief.	Tenant, T. R. E.	Under Tenants and other Persons or Dependences mentioned.	Reference to Extension and Translation.	
						Extension.	Translation.
DELCE . . .	LITTLE DELCE, alias Delco	Roycestre . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Osuard, in chief . .	Ansaut of Rochester	p. 32, ll. 15-18.	p. 121, ll. 11-14.
DENE . . .	DEAN COURT, in Westwell . .	. . . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Vlnod, Wuuus, Alnuard, Vluoron, Shern, in chief	Adelold Ralph de Curbespine Now in the King's hands	p. 41, ll. 1-8.	p. 130, l. 45, to p. 131, l. 8.
DIOTTEB DODERAM . .	DIOTTON . . . DODDINGTON . .	Laurochesfel Favreshant . .	Bishop of Baieux . . Bishop of Baieux . .	Sired, in chief	Haimo, the Sheriff Fulbert	p. 26, ll. 42-47. p. 40, ll. 15-20.	p. 115, ll. 39-43. p. 130, ll. 12-17.
DOVERE . . .	DOVER	Villa do Douere	King William (apparently)	King Edward (apparently)	5 Hauglis in Canterbury Bishop of Baieux, Custos Robert de Romemel Ralph de Curbespine William, son of Tedald William, son of Oger William, son of Tedold Robert Niger William, son of Goisfrid Hugh de Montfort Durand Rannulph de Columbels Wadard The son of Modbert Humphry Loripes Roger do Ostrohan Herbert, son of Ivo Wibert Osbert Fitz-Letard Hugh Turstin	p. 2, ll. 32, 35, 45. p. 2, ll. 26-45.	p. 93, ll. 18, 20. p. 93, ll. 22-30.
DOVERE . . .	Laid into the guild of DOVER	Estrei	Bishop of Baieux . .	. . . . .	The Archbishop's Monks 2 of the Archbishop's Knights Ralph Fitz-Turald	p. 19, ll. 18-27. p. 108, ll. 16-23. p. 22, ll. 21-25.	p. 134, ll. 33-34. p. 133, ll. 9, 10. p. 135, ll. 14-16.
DOVERE . . .	A mill in DOVER	Bevsberg . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	. . . . .	Ralph Fitz-Turald	p. 27, ll. 45-50.	p. 116, ll. 39-43.
ECE	1 yoke in ASH, next WINGHAM	Summerdene (?)	Bishop of Baieux . .	. . . . .	Hugh de Port	p. 22, ll. 30-44.	p. 111, ll. 31-39.
ECE	ASH, near SANDWICH	Estrei	Bishop of Baieux . .	Bornolt, in chief	Osbert Fitz-Letard	p. 44, ll. 45-47.	p. 135, ll. 27-29.
EDDSHAM . .	ADDEHAM . . .	Estrei	Archbishop of Canterbury . .	. . . . .	Lestan, in chief Alnod Cilt Agredel, in chief	p. 11, ll. 19-22.	p. 111, ll. 19-22.
EDDINTONE .	ADDINGTON . .	Achestan (?)	Bishop of Baieux . .	. . . . .	Ralph Fitz-Turald	p. 27, ll. 45-50.	p. 116, ll. 39-43.
EDDINTUNE .	ADDINGTON . .	Laurochesfel	Bishop of Baieux . .	. . . . .	Godric, in chief	p. 22, ll. 30-44.	p. 111, ll. 31-39.
EISSE	ASH	Achestan . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	. . . . .	Richard de Tonebrige Anschtill	p. 26, ll. 36-41.	p. 115, ll. 34-38.
ELENTUN . .	ALLINGTON . .	Laurochesfel	Bishop of Baieux . .	Alnod Cilt, and Vluor held of him	Haimo, the Sheriff Ansaut Bishop of Rochester RALPH FIRZ-UNSPAC, one of the Archbishop's Knights Richard de Tonebrige Ralph Fitz-Turald	p. 22, ll. 17-20.	p. 111, ll. 15-18.
ELISFORD . .	ATLESFORD . .	Laurochesfel	King William . . .	King Edward	Anschtill	p. 10, l. 46. p. 39, ll. 1-7.	p. 100, l. 6. p. 128, ll. 42-129, l. 2.
ELISFORD . .	ETNSFORD . .	Achestan . .	Archbishop of Canterbury . .	. . . . .	Anschtill	p. 29, ll. 30-38.	p. 118, ll. 29-35.
ERCLEI . . .	HARTLEY . . .	Achestan . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	A certain Woman, but (?) in chief	Anschtill	p. 40, ll. 4-8.	p. 130, ll. 1-5.
ERHEDE . . .	CRAYFORD . .	Litelai	Archbp. of Canterbury . .	Burnod, in chief	Anschtill	p. 40, ll. 9-14.	p. 130, ll. 6-11.
ERNOLTON .	ELWERTON, in STONE, next FAVRESHAM	Favreshant . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	. . . . .	Anschtill	p. 47, ll. 34-36.	p. 138, ll. 23-25.
ESLEDES . . .	LEEDS	Aihorde . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Earl Leuin	Adelold Abbot of St. Augustine, half a solin in, in exchange for the park of the Bishop of Baieux Earl of Ow, & demus Roger Fitz-Anschitil Fulbert Hugh Fitz-Fulbert Auschitil	p. 40, ll. 4-8. p. 40, ll. 9-14.	p. 130, ll. 1-5. p. 130, ll. 6-11.
ESLINGS . . .	EASLING	Favreshant . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Vlnot, in chief	Anschtill	p. 47, ll. 34-36.	p. 138, ll. 23-25.
ESLINGS . . .	EASLING	Favreshant . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Sired, in chief	Anschtill	p. 40, ll. 9-14.	p. 130, ll. 6-11.
ESMERFEL . .	ESMERFEL, alias ASHENFEL, in WALTHAM (Hastet)	Wi (surely Bridge)	Abbey of St. Augustine	. . . . .	Anschtill	p. 47, ll. 34-36.	p. 138, ll. 23-25.
ESMETONE . .	ELMINGTON, in EYTHORNE (Hastet)	Summerdene (?) surely Estrei	Bishop of Baieux . .	Sired, in chief	Anschtill	p. 40, ll. 9-14.	p. 130, ll. 6-11.
ESNOILAND .	SNODLAND . .	Not named, for it cannot be Bronte	Bishop of Rochester	. . . . .	Anschtill	p. 40, ll. 9-14.	p. 130, ll. 6-11.
ESSAMELESFORD.	SHALMSFORD, in CHARTHAM	Ferliberg . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Alrec, in chief	Anschtill	p. 40, ll. 9-14.	p. 130, ll. 6-11.
ESSEDENE . .	NASHENDEN . .	Laurochesfel	Bishop of Baieux . .	Earl Leuin	Anschtill	p. 40, ll. 9-14.	p. 130, ll. 6-11.
ESSELLA . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Hugh de Montfort	. . . . .	Anschtill	p. 40, ll. 9-14.	p. 130, ll. 6-11.
ESSTESFORD (alia)	Another ASHFORD	Langebrige . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	Wirelm, in chief	Anschtill	p. 40, ll. 9-14.	p. 130, ll. 6-11.

TABLE OF MANORS.

Ancient Name of Place.	Modern Name of Place.	In what Hundred, City, or Burgh, (Ancient Name)	Name of Tenant in Chief	Tenant, T. R. E.	Under Tenants and other Persons or Dependences mentioned.	Reference to Extension and Translation.	
						Extension	Translation.
ÆLSTONNE	ELMSTONE	Prestetun	Abbey of St. Augustine	Godessa, alodiary	Ansfrit	p. 49, ll. 5-12.	p. 140, ll. 8-13.
ÆSEWELLE	EASTWELL (Hasted); (?) WELLS in EASTRY	Estrei (but if Eastwell, not so)	Bishop of Baieux	Molleue, in chief.	Ralph de Curbespine	p. 44, ll. 48-51.	p. 135, ll. 30-32.
ESTAYES	STONE	Not named	Bishop of Rochester			p. 20, l. 9.	p. 109, l. 8.
ESTBRIGE	EASIBRIDGE	Werde	Hugh de Montfort, in demesne	Earl Goduin, and Alsbeld of him	Richard de Tonebrige	p. 20, l. 15.	p. 109, l. 14.
ESTEFORT	ASHFORD	Langebrige	Hugh de Montfort	Earl Goduin, and Turgis held of him	Maigno	p. 50, ll. 16-19.	p. 141, ll. 15-18.
ESTENBERGE	STATENBOROUGH	Estrei	Archbishop of Canterbury		William Folet (one of the Archbishop's Knights)	p. 16, l. 14.	p. 105, l. 8.
ESTOCHES	STOKE	How	Bishop of Rochester	Earl Goduin, by fraud	2 Men, tenants of the Bishop, T. R. E.	p. 21, ll. 29-38.	p. 110, ll. 31-39.
ESTOCHINGEBLAGE	STOKENBURY, in EAST PECKHAM	Litfelle	Bishop of Baieux		Bishop of Baieux	p. 29, l. 7.	p. 118, ll. 6-7.
ESTOTINGHERS	STOWTING	Belicolt	Archbp. of Canterbury		Earl of Ow	p. 14, l. 26.	p. 103, l. 10.
ESTRAITES	STREET, in LIMNE	Estrates	Hugh de Montfort	Vmod, in chief	Hugh de Manneulle	p. 52, ll. 34-38.	p. 143, ll. 36-39.
ESTREI	KASEY	Estrei	Archbp. of Canterbury		The Archbishop's Monks	p. 19, l. 8.	p. 108, l. 8.
ESTSELVE	EAST SELVE, at Shelve Cobham, in Lenham	Aihorde	Bishop of Baieux	Vinet, in chief	Hugo, nephew of Herbert	p. 31, ll. 17-20.	p. 120, ll. 14-17.
EST SELVE	OLD SHELVE, in Lenham (?)	Aihorde	Bishop of Baieux	Godric, in chief	Adam Fitz-Hubert	p. 30, ll. 39-42.	p. 119, ll. 38-41.
ESTREI	STURREY	Esturai	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves			p. 46, ll. 41-47.	p. 137, ll. 28-32.
ESTURSETE	WESTGATE	Estursete	Archbp. of Canterbury, in demesne		25 Messuages in Canterbury (formerly 52)	p. 12, l. 44, to p. 13, l. 8.	p. 101, l. 39, to p. 102, l. 2.
ESTWELLE	EASTWELL		Hugh de Montfort	Frederic, in chief	Five of the Archbishop's Men	p. 50, ll. 1-7.	p. 141, ll. 1-6.
ESWALT	St. ALBAN's, in Nonington	Estre	Bishop of Baieux	Alnod Cilt, in chief	Haino, the Sheriff	p. 37, ll. 20-23.	p. 127, ll. 6-9.
EWERTONE		Newceoce	Hugh de Montfort, but claimed by Canons of St. Martin, Dover	Vianile Wilde, in chief, in alodio		p. 50, ll. 34-40.	p. 141, ll. 35-39.
ETWELLE	EWELL	Bevsberge	Hugh de Montfort	Molleue		p. 53, ll. 1-6.	p. 144, ll. 7-11.
ETWELLE, xii] acres de	EWELL (Hasted) but in HERINGBILL, see 'Hasted,' vii. 560.	Langebrige (?) Beusberge)	Hugh de Montfort		Herbert Fitz-Ivo held "Etwelle," extra divisionem Hugonis	p. 32, ll. 49, 50.	p. 144, ll. 3, 4.
EWELLE	EWELL	Bevsberg	Bishop of Baieux	Edric de Alham, in chief	Hugh	p. 42, ll. 26-32.	p. 132, ll. 40-46.
EWELLE	EWELL		Bishop of Baieux	Molleue, in chief	Hugh de Montfort	p. 43, l. 54, to p. 43, l. 4.	p. 133, ll. 19-25.
FAHESHAM	FAWKHAM	Not named	Hugh de Montfort now		A Knight	p. 20, l. 17.	p. 109, l. 15.
FANE, una dora in	A dame in VANNES, in CRUNDAL	Blacheburne, Novercece?	Bishop of Rochester		Herald?	p. 54, ll. 13, 14.	p. 145, ll. 34, 25.
FANSE	VANNE, or Vannes, in Crundal		Bishop of Baieux	Adam	Hugh de Montfort	p. 40, ll. 30-34.	p. 130, ll. 27-30.
FAVRESHANT	FEVERSHAM	Favreshant	King William	King Edward	Tenants of 3 Haughs in Canterbury	p. 9, l. 19-26.	p. 99, ll. 5-10.
FEBREBURN	EAST FARBORN, part of Hartesham	Aihorde	Bishop of Baieux	Earl Goduin, and Aluvin held of him	Hugh, nephew of Herbert	p. 20, l. 19-23.	p. 118, ll. 18-21.
FEBREBURN	WEST FARBORN, in Hartesham	Aihorde	Bishop of Baieux	Sbern Biga, in chief	Ralph Curbespine	p. 31, ll. 44-47.	p. 120, ll. 38-41.
FELLAGA	EAST FARLEIGH	Medestan	Archbp. of Canterbury		The Archbishop's Monks	p. 17, ll. 31-41.	p. 106, ll. 26-35.
FELLAGA	WEST FARLEIGH	Tviferde	Bishop of Baieux	Alnod, in chief	Richard de Tonebrige	p. 32, l. 46, to p. 33, l. 2.	p. 121, l. 41, to p. 122, l. 6.
FELRINGHAM	FAIRNINGHAM	Achestan	Bishop of Baieux	Brunesune, and could change, with his land, at pleasure	Malgerius	p. 23, ll. 6-10.	p. 112, ll. 5-8.
FELRINGELAI	FARTHINGLOE, at Venson Dano, in Hougham	Beusberg	Bishop of Baieux, apparently, or else merely Custos	Sired, one sueling in, as a prebend	William, son of Geoffrey, one sueling in, as a prebend	p. 5, ll. 33-38.	p. 95, ll. 42-44.
FERNINGHAM	FAIRNINGHAM	Achestan	Bishop of Baieux	Estan, and could change at his pleasure	Wadard	p. 23, ll. 22-28.	p. 112, ll. 18-23.
FERNINGHAM	FAIRNINGHAM	Achestan	Bishop of Baieux	Dering, and could change at his pleasure	Ernulph de Hesding	p. 23, ll. 33-38.	p. 112, ll. 28-33.
FLENGESSA	FINGLISHAM	Estrei	Archbp. of Canterbury		The King has wood to the value of 8s.	p. 16, l. 12.	p. 105, l. 6.
FLETES	FLEET	Wingoham	Archbp. of Canterbury		William Folet (one of the Archbishop's Knights)	p. 13, l. 41.	p. 102, ll. 34-36.
FOREWIC	FORDWICH	Forewic	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves		William de Arois	p. 47, ll. 13-28.	p. 138, ll. 3-16.
					One Knight		
					Earl Goduin		
					Bishop of Baieux		
					King Edward		
					King William		
					Archbishop Lanfranc has 7 messuages		

TABLE OF MANORS.

Ancient Name of Place.	Modern Name of Place.	In what Hundred, City, or Borough, (Ancient Name).	Name of Tenant in Chief.	Tenant, T. R. E.	Under Tenants and other Persons or Dependences mentioned.	References to Entries and Translations.	
						Extension	Translation
FORNINGHAM	FARNINGHAM	Achestan	Archbp. of Canterbury		Ansotus, one of the Archbishop's Knights Richard de Tonebrige The Monks of Canterbury	p. 15, ll. 2-8.	p. 103, ll. 42-46.
FRANDESBERIE	FRINDSBURY	Essamele	Bishop of Rochester		Richard de Tonebrige 80 messuages in Rochester belong to Frandesberie and Borchetelle	p. 21, ll. 15-18. p. 21, l. 19. p. 21, l. 25.	p. 110, ll. 15-19. p. 110, l. 20. p. 110, l. 26.
FREDENESTEDE	FRINSTEAD	Aihorde	Bishop of Baieux	Leuvin, in chief	Hugh, nephew of Herbert, and Adeldold, the Chamberlain	p. 29, ll. 26-29.	p. 118, ll. 25-28.
FULCHESTAN	FOLKESTONE	Fulchestan	Bishop of Baieux	Earl Goduin	William de Arcis The Archbp. has 55s. from 5 Churches Hugh Fitz-William Walter de Appenille Alured Walter Fitz-Engelbert Wesman Alured Dapifer Eudo Bernard de St. Audoen Baldric Richard The Archbishop's Monks William, the Archbishop's Man	p. 36, ll. 16-50.	p. 125, l. 39, to p. 126, l. 25.
GECHAM	ICKHAM	Dunehamfort	Archbp. of Canterbury		Alured Walter Fitz-Engelbert Wesman Alured Dapifer Eudo Bernard de St. Audoen Baldric Richard The Archbishop's Monks	p. 18, ll. 3-8.	p. 106, l. 49, to p. 107, l. 3.
GELINGHAM	GILLINGHAM	Ceteham.	Archbishop of Canterbury		A Certain Frenchman (Francigena)	p. 12, ll. 2-10.	p. 101, ll. 5-12.
GELINGHAM	GILLINGHAM	Aihorde, but (?) Ceteham (for "CETEAM" is at end of it as much as at beginning of next)	Bishop of Baieux		Odo	p. 31, l. 18.	p. 120, l. 42.
GETINGE	GETTINGES	Estrei	Archbp. of Canterbury		The Archbishop's Monks	p. 19, l. 13.	p. 108, l. 12.
GOCSTONE	GUSTON	Bonsberg	Bishop of Baieux, apparently, or else merely Custos	Eric, one yoke in, as a prebend	Eric, one yoke in, as a prebend, with 25 acres in Cornil hundred	p. 4, ll. 29-32.	p. 94, ll. 35-37.
GODESELLE	GOLDWELL in GREAT CHART, but (?) (Hasted)	Aihorde (?)	Bishop of Baieux	Eduuin, in chief, and could go with his land where he chose	Hugo, nephew of Herbert	p. 31, ll. 6-10.	p. 120, ll. 5-8.
GOLLESBERGE		Estrei	Bishop of Baieux	Thanes, in chief	Ansfrid xxxij messuages in Sandwich Adelulold The Archbishop's Monks	p. 43, ll. 23-32.	p. 133, l. 44, to p. 134, l. 7.
GOMERSHAM	GODMERSHAM	Feleberg	Archbp. of Canterbury		Richard, the Archbishop's man (Knight)	p. 18, l. 32. p. 15, ll. 46-50.	p. 107, l. 26. p. 104, ll. 34-37.
GRAVENEL	GRAVENEY	Bolton	Archbishop of Canterbury		The Monks of Canterbury Herbert Fitz-Ivo	p. 38, ll. 15-20.	p. 117, ll. 14-18.
GRAVESHAM	GRAVESEND	Tollentrev	Bishop of Baieux	Leuric, Viuvin, } in 3 manors Goduin, } Earl Harold, } then in Brixil, } 2 manors	Bishop of Lisieux	p. 25, ll. 21-28.	p. 114, ll. 19-25.
GREENVIE	GREENWICH	Grenviz	Bishop of Baieux		Ernuif de Hesding Odo	p. 34, ll. 37-43.	p. 124, ll. 1-6.
HADONE	HATDON, alias The Mount, in (OPHAN	Essamele	Bishop of Baieux		Hugh de Port Osuuard the Sheriff The Bishop of Rochester	p. 8, ll. 21-30.	p. 98, ll. 17-24.
HAGELEI	HAWLEY, in SUTTON-AT-HONE	Achestan	Hugh de Port	King Edward	Hugh de Port The Bishop of Rochester Ulurel	p. 22, ll. 3-8.	p. 111, ll. 8-8.
HAGELEI	HAWLEY	Achestan	Bishop of Baieux		Hugh de Montfort	p. 50, ll. 8-10.	p. 141, ll. 7-9.
HAINSTONE	HEYTON, in STANFORD (L. B. L.)		Hugh de Montfort	Vlsi, presbyter, in chief			
HALLINGES	YALDING	Triferde	Richard de Tonebrige	Aldret, in chief		p. 55, ll. 2-9.	p. 146, ll. 8-13
HALLINGES	HALLING	Essamele	Bishop of Rochester			p. 21, l. 10.	p. 110, l. 10.
HANA	HAM	Estrei	Bishop of Baieux	Three Thanes, in chief	Osbem Fitz-Letard	p. 14, ll. 8-11.	p. 134, ll. 35-38.
HAMESTEDE		Bevsbergo	Bishop of Baieux	2 Free Men, in Boche-land	Rannulf de Valbadon	p. 15, ll. 20-23.	p. 136, ll. 6-8.
HAMOLDE alias AIMOLDE	HAMWOLDE, in WOODNESBOROUGH	Estrei	Fee of Bishop of Baieux now, Adam and Hugh nephew of Herbert		Riculf, tenant of Adam, and Herbert, tenant of Hugh, nephew of Herbert	p. 42, ll. 23-25.	p. 132, ll. 37-38.
HANEHST	HENHURST	Essamele	Bishop of Baieux	Earl Goduin, and Goduin held of him	Ansot of Rochester	p. 31, ll. 30-33.	p. 123, ll. 37-40.
HARDES	UPPER HARDES	Brige	Bishop of Baieux, in demesne	Eduin, in chief	Rannulf, at farm	p. 35, ll. 22-25, and 37.	p. 124, ll. 38-41.
HARDES	NETHER, alias LOWER HARDES	Brige	Bishop of Baieux	Azor, in chief	Ranulf de Columbels	p. 35, ll. 38-42.	p. 125, ll. 11-14.
HARIARDESHAM	HARRIETSHAM	Aihorde	Bishop of Baieux	Osuuard, in chief	Hugh, nephew of Herbert	p. 29, ll. 13-18.	p. 118, ll. 14-17
HASLOW	HADLOW	Litefelle	Bishop of Baieux	Eddeus, in chief	Richard de Tonebrige	p. 29, ll. 2-7.	p. 118, l. 1-5.
HASTINGLEI	HASTINGLEIGH	Bricode	Fee of Bishop of Baieux	Vlnod, in chief	Roger, son of Anschitil Hugh de Montfort, a part A certain Man	p. 45, ll. 29-35.	p. 136, ll. 16-20.
HASTINGLEIE, Dimiduum So-	1/2 Saling in HASTINGLEIGH	Beriscolt	Hugh de Montfort	Vlnod, in chief		p. 51, ll. 15-18.	p. 145, ll. 27-29.

TABLE OF MANORS.

Ancient Name of Place.	Modern Name of Place.	In what Hundred, City, or Burgh, (Ancient Name).	Name of Tenant in Chief.	Tenant, T. R. E.	Under Tenants and other Persons or Dependances mentioned.	Reference to Extension and Translation	
						Extension.	Translation.
HECHAM . . .	HIGHAM . . .	Medestan, but ? rather not named	Bishop of Baieux . .	Goduin, son of } as 2 Carte, and Toli } manors	Adam In Excesse, pasture for 200 sheep (? for Escax)	p. 34, ll. 8-14.	p. 133, ll. 15-21.
HERBERTITOV . .	HARBILTON in HARRIETSHAM	Aihorde . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Earl Godwin, and Aluric held of him	Robert Latin, at farm	p. 31, ll. 26-30.	p. 120, ll. 23-26.
HERSTE . . .	? HERST HALL, an outlying piece of Murston, surrounded by LUDJEMHAM	Favreshant . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Osuard, in chief . .	Adeloid held it of the Bishop Hugh de Porth	p. 39, ll. 32-35.	p. 129, ll. 20-28.
HERTANGE . . .	HARTANGER, in BARPRESTONE	Estrei . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Eddid, in chief . . .	Ralph Fitz-Robert	p. 43, ll. 47-50.	p. 134, ll. 21-24.
HICHAM . . .	HOUGHAM . . .	Bausberg . . .	Bp. of Baieux apparently, or else merely Custos	Eduin, one suling in, apparently, as a prebend	Baldwin, one suling in, apparently as a prebend	p. 5, ll. 39-40.	p. 95, ll. 45-47.
HOLLINGBORDE . .	HOLLINGBOURNE	Aihorde . . .	Archbp. of Canterbury . .		The Archbishop's Monks The Bishop of Baieux	p. 17, ll. 19-24.	p. 106, ll. 11-16.
HORTONE . . .	HORTON, in HALTHAM	Ferleberge . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Godric, in chief . . .	Ansfrit	p. 40, ll. 25-29.	p. 130, ll. 22-25.
HORTONE . . .	MONKS HORTON	Stotinges . . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	Leuin, in chief . . .	Alnod	p. 52, ll. 8-11.	p. 143, ll. 13-17.
HORTON . . .	MONKS HORTON	Stotinges . . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	2 Sochmen, in chief . .	Ralph (Fitz-Richard?)	p. 52, ll. 29-33.	p. 143, ll. 31-34.
HORTUNE . . .	HORTON . . .	Achestan . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Godul held it of Brixi, and could go, with his land, where he chose	Anschitil de Ros The King has wood to the value of 5 shillings of the new gift of the Bishop	p. 23, l. 50, n. p. 24, l. 5.	p. 112, l. 43, to p. 113, l. 2.
HORTUNE . . .	HORTON, ½ a Solu in	Achestan . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Ordin, in chief . . .	Anschitil de Ros	p. 24, ll. 6-9.	p. 113, ll. 3-6.
HORTUNE . . .	HORTON, 1 Solu in	Achestan . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Harold, and Alnuard held of him	Anschitil de Ros	p. 24, ll. 10-15.	p. 113, ll. 7-10.
HOV . . .	HOWERY . . .	Litelai . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Anschil, in chief . . .	Ansgotus	p. 24, ll. 23-26.	p. 113, ll. 18-21.
Hov . . .	Hov, St. Warburgh	Hov . . .	Bishop of Baieux, in demesne	Earl Goduin	9 houses in Rochester pertain to it Richard de Tonebrige Adam Fitz-Hubert Anschitil de Ros Hubert Fitz-Ivo	p. 32, ll. 23-40.	p. 121, ll. 19-35.
HURAM <i>alias</i> Hucham	A BEREWICK in Barham (?) Hougham	Berham . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .			p. 37, l. 42.	p. 127, ll. 27-28.
HULVIS, latij actus in	63 acres in Woolwich	Grenviz . . .	Haimo, the Sheriff . .	William the Hawker, in chief		p. 55, ll. 25-27.	p. 146, ll. 30-32.
LAMPFORT . . .	LAMPFORT . . .	Lampfort . .	Archbp. of Canterbury . .		Robert de Romanel (one of the Archbishop's Knights) 21 Burgesses in Romney	p. 16, ll. 30-38.	p. 105, ll. 25-31.
LANGAFEL . . .	LONGFIELD . . .	<i>Not named</i> . .	Bishop of Rochester . .			p. 20, l. 22.	p. 109, l. 19.
LANGVELAI . . .	LAZOLEY . . .	Aihorde . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Turgis, in chief . . .	Adam Fitz-Hubert	p. 30, ll. 28-31.	p. 110, ll. 28-32.
LANFORT . . .	LONGFORT, Borough and Manor in Canterbury	Brige . . .	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves			p. 46, ll. 22-29.	p. 137, ll. 10-15.
LANFORT . . .	LONGFORT, in Canterbury	Stotinges (?) . .	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves			p. 49, ll. 20-23.	p. 140, ll. 21-23.
LASELA . . .	LANGLEY, in Beckenham, according to <i>Hasted</i> ; but (?) Seale, though it is another Hundred	Helmeistri . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Brixi Cilt, in chief . .	Goisfrid de Ros Richard de Tonebrige The King	p. 25, ll. 5-11.	p. 114, ll. 1-7.
LATINTONE . . .	HACKINGTON, <i>al.</i> St. Stephen's	Cantuariensis .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Burgesses of Canterbury	Haimo, the Sheriff	p. 36, ll. 6-14.	p. 125, ll. 30-37.
LEDESDUNE . . .	LUDDESDowne . .	Tollentrev . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Earl Leuin	Ralph Fitz-Turold 4 houses in Rochester	p. 28, ll. 7-14.	p. 117, ll. 7-13.
LEE . . .	LEE . . .	Grenviz . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Aluin, in chief . . .	Walter de Doumai	p. 25, ll. 39-42.	p. 114, ll. 36-39.
LELDORNE . . .	LEYBOURNE . .	Laurochesfel .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Turgis, of Earl Goduin .	Adam Richard de Tonebrige The King, as of the new gift of the Bishop, to value of 2 <i>ss.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	p. 26, ll. 27-35.	p. 115, ll. 27-33.
LEMINGES . . .	LYMINGE . . .	Moniberge . .	Archbp. of Canterbury, in demesne		6 Burgesses in Hythe 3 of the Archbishop's Men	p. 14, ll. 32-41.	p. 103, ll. 25-34.
LENHAM . . .	LENHAM . . .	Calchelle . . .	Archbp. of Canterbury . .		Godfrey Dapifer (one of the Archbishop's Knights)	p. 16, l. 2.	p. 104, l. 38.
LENHAM . . .	LENHAM . . .	Haihorne . . .	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves		Robert Latin	p. 46, ll. 10-15.	p. 136, l. 45, to p. 137, l. 4.
LEVERKEOE . . .			Pee of Bishop of Baieux, now Ansfrit (?)	Leuin, in chief . . .	Altet	p. 42, ll. 45-48.	p. 133, ll. 11-14.
LEVERKEOE . . .		Bevsberg . . .	Bishop of Baieux, now in the King's hands	Boche, in chief . . .	Turstin Tinel, at farm of the King	p. 43, ll. 19-21.	p. 133, ll. 40-42.
LEVELANT . . .	LEVELAND . . .	Faverham . . .	Archbp. of Canterbury . .		Richard, the Archbp.'s Man (Knight)	p. 15, l. 43.	p. 104, ll. 30-33.
LEVESHAM . . .	LEWISHAM . .	Grenviz . . .	Abbey of St. Peter's, Gaud	Abbey of St. Peter's, Gaud		p. 49, ll. 10-13.	p. 110, ll. 34-38.
LEWES, land in, belonging to Aldington Manor	LEWES . . .	Belicolt . . .	Archbp. of Canterbury . .			p. 14, l. 21.	p. 103, l. 15.
LITBOURNE . . .	LITTLEBOURNE	Dunamesfort .	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves		Bishop of Baieux, his park	p. 46, ll. 30-35.	p. 137, ll. 17-21.

TABLE OF MANORS.

Ancient Name of Place	Modern Name of Place	In what Hundred, City, or Borough, (Ancient Name).	Name of Tenants in Chief.	Tenant, T. R. E.	Under Tenants and other Persons or Dependences mentioned.	Reference to Extension and Translation	
						Extension.	Translation.
LITELCROFT . . .	LITTLE CHART . . .	Calebell.	Archbp. of Canterbury . . .		The Archbishop's Monks	p. 18, ll. 42-50.	p. 107, ll. 38-45.
LITELBROTHERHAM . . .	LITTLE WROTHAM . . .	Medestan . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Goduin and Eduin, as 2 manors	William, tenant of the Archbishop Ralph Fitz-Turald Richard de Tonebrige The King to the value of 16 <i>l</i> .	p. 33, ll. 41-48.	p. 122, l. 44, to p. 123, l. 6.
LOHESY . . .	LENNE, <i>at</i> Erith	Litelai . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Azor	Robert Latun	p. 24, ll. 16-22	p. 113, ll. 12-17.
LOLINGSTONE . . .	LULLINGSTONE . . .	Achestan . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Brice Cilt, in chief . . .	Goisfrid de Ros The King has in his own hands land worth 10 <i>s</i> .	p. 22, ll. 46-50.	p. 111, ll. 40-44.
LOLINGSTONE . . .	LULLINGSTONE . . .	Achestan . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Bruning, in chief . . .	Malgerins The King has to the value of 10 <i>s</i> .	p. 23, ll. 1-5.	p. 112, ll. 1-4.
LOLINGSTON . . .	LULLINGSTONE . . .	Achestan . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Seuuart Sot, and could change with his land at pleasure	Osbern Pastforeire The King has wood as a new gift of the Bishop	p. 23, ll. 15-21.	p. 112, ll. 12-17.
MACHEHEVET . . .	MAKENADE, in PRESTON, next FAVERSHAM	Favreshant . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Seuold	Ansfird	p. 39, ll. 8-10.	p. 129, ll. 3-5.
MAPLEDSCAM . . .	MAPLESCOMBE . . .	Achestan . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Eustan, in chief . . .	Ansfrot of Rochester	p. 22, ll. 26-30.	p. 111, ll. 23-26.
MAPPIPS AND . . .	MAPLESCOMBE . . .	Achestan . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .		Wadard Vlcan held it under Harold	p. 23, ll. 29-32.	p. 112, ll. 24-27.
MAPPOUS I . . .	ROMNEY MARSH, $\frac{1}{2}$ a suling in, ROMNEY MARSH, $\frac{1}{2}$ a suling in, R WENEL	Lantport . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .		Rotbert de Romemel	p. 41, ll. 49, 50.	p. 131, ll. 8, 9.
MAROCKDE . . .	MEREWORTH . . .	Litafel . . .	Haimo the Sheriff . . .	Six Sockmen	Rotbert de Romemel	p. 42, ll. 2-5.	p. 131, ll. 14-17.
MASSEBERGE . . .	MARENBOROUGH, in WOONESBOROUGH, 1 yoke and 10 acres in, MAIDSTONE . . .	Summerdene? surely Estrei	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Haimo the Sheriff . . . Goduin, in chief . . .	Osbert	p. 55, ll. 30-35. p. 44, ll. 34, 35.	p. 146, ll. 34-39. p. 135, ll. 17, 18.
MEDDESTANE . . .	MAIDSTONE . . .	Meddestan . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury . . .		Three Knights The Monks of Canterbury	p. 11, ll. 36-49.	p. 100, l. 40, to p. 101, l. 4.
MELSTUN . . .	MILTON, next GRAVESEND, ? for PARKROCK	Essamle . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Vluuard, in chief . . .	Helto	p. 34, ll. 47-50.	p. 124, ll. 10-12.
MELETUNE . . .	MILTON, next GRAVESEND	Tollentren . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Earl Lemun	Ralph Fitz-Turold Richard de Tonebrige	p. 28, ll. 1-6.	p. 117, ll. 2-6.
MELLINOETES . . .	WEST MALLING . . .	Not named, for it cannot be Bromlei	Bishop of Rochester . . .			p. 20, l. 36.	p. 109, l. 32.
METPHAM . . .	MEOPHAM . . .	Tollentrev . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury . . .		The Archbishop's Monks	p. 17, ll. 25-30.	p. 106, ll. 18-24.
MERLEA . . .	MARLAY, in HARRISTHAM, but held of Bewley Manor, in Houghton Malherb	Aihorde . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Turgis, in chief . . .	A Tenant (<i>homo</i>) Adam	p. 30, l. 24.	p. 119, ll. 24-27.
MERSERHAM . . .	MERSHAM . . .	Lingebrige . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury, in demesne			p. 13, l. 18.	p. 102, l. 40.
METLINGES . . .	EAST MALLING . . .	Lanrochesfel . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury, in demesne			p. 11, l. 6.	p. 100, l. 12.
MIDDELTUNE . . .	MILTON . . .	Middelrun . . .	King William . . .	King Edward . . .	The Men of the Weald Haimo the Sheriff Hugh de Port Wadard Alnold Cild Abbot of St. Augustine Alured	p. 8, l. 43, to p. 9, l. 17.	p. 98, l. 34, to p. 99, l. 4.
MIDLEIA . . .	MIDLEY? (<i>Has-tad</i>)	Estrei? . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Godric, in chief . . .		p. 44, ll. 17-21.	p. 134, l. 43, to p. 135, l. 3.
MONOSTUNE . . .	MONKTON . . .	Tanet . . .	Archbp. of Canterbury . . .		The Archbishop's Monks	p. 17, l. 47.	p. 106, ll. 42-48.
MUNDINGERHAM . . .	LITTLE MONGERHAM . . .	Cornelst . . .	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves		Wadard, part	p. 48, ll. 27-34.	p. 139, ll. 24-32.
NEDESTEDE . . .	NETTLESTRAD . . .	Triferde . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Norman, in chief . . .	Haimo 2 Haughs	p. 33, ll. 3-8.	p. 123, ll. 7-11.
NEVENTON . . .	NEWINGTON, I suling laid into	Bevsberge . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .		Hugh de Montfort	p. 44, ll. 2-4.	p. 134, ll. 29-31.
NEVENTONE . . .	NEWINGTON, near HYTHE	Bevsberge . . .	Hugh de Montfort . . .	Ederic, in chief . . .		p. 53, ll. 7-13.	p. 144, ll. 12-16.
NEWEDENE . . .	NEWENDE . . .	Selebrist . . .	Archbp. of Canterbury . . .			p. 11, l. 43.	p. 103, l. 36.
NKWTON . . .	NEWINGTON, near SITTINGBORNE	Mildetone . . .	Albert the Chaplain . . .	Sidgar held of Queen Eddid (<i>alias</i> Editha, wife of the Confessor)	4 Haughs in Canterbury 2 Haughs in Rochester Mildetone Manor Archbishop of Canterbury Bishop of Baieux Goisfrid de Ros Adam Fitz-Hubert	p. 56, ll. 1-24.	p. 147, ll. 1-23.
NORBORNE . . .	NORTHBORNE . . .	Cornelst . . .	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves		Oidelard Eislebert Wadard Odelin Marcherius Osbert Fitz-Letard Ranulph de Columbers Ranulph de Valbadon	p. 48, ll. 5-26.	p. 139, l. 4-21.

TABLE OF MANOIRS

Ancient Name of Place.	Modern Name of Place.	In what Hundred, City, or Burgh, (Ancient Name).	Name of Tenant in Chief.	Tenant, T. R. E.	Under Tenants and other Persons or Dependencies mentioned.	Reference to Extension and Translation.	
						Extension Translation.	
NORDESLINGE	EASLING	Favreshant .	Bishop of Baiex	Turgod	Herbert Fitz-Ivo	p. 38, ll. 16-20. p. 129, ll. 36-39.	
NORDEDENE	LITTLE BARTON.	Cantuarva .	Archbishop of Canterbury	. . . . .	The Archbishop's Monks	p. 18, ll. 9-14. p. 107, ll. 5-9.
NORFLET	NORTHFLEET	Tollentreu .	Archbishop of Canterbury, in demesne	. . . . .	97 Burgesses in Canterbury	p. 11, ll. 12-13. p. 106, ll. 17-23.
NORTONE .	NORTON	Roculf	Archbishop of Canterbury, in demesne	. . . . .	Richard de Tonebrige	p. 12, ll. 20-31. p. 101, ll. 21-30.
NOROSE . .	NORTON, DEAR JAFFREHAM	Favreshant .	Bishop of Baiex	Osuward, in chief	The Archdeacon of Canterbury Vitalis	p. 38, ll. 19-24. p. 128, ll. 14-18.	
NOTETEDR	NURSTED, alias NCTED	Tollentreu .	Bishop of Baiex	Vltan, in chief	Hugh de Porth	p. 28, ll. 21-24. p. 117, ll. 19-22.	
OTTERPOLE	OTTERFOOLE .	Estrates	Hugh de Montfort	Alrebot, in chief	Hervey	p. 54, ll. 8-7. p. 145, ll. 15-18.	
OFHAM . .	OFFHAM	Laurochesfel .	Bishop of Baiex	Godric, in chief	Hugh de Port	p. 27, ll. 26-30. p. 116, ll. 23-26.	
OFHAM . .	OFFHAM	Laurochesfel .	Bishop of Baiex	Alnod Olt, and Vluric held of him	Anschilt	p. 28, ll. 25-32. p. 117, ll. 24-29.	
OSTERHAM .	WESTERHAM	Oistroham .	Earl Eustace	Earl Goduin, in chief	A house in Rochester Richard de Tonebrige	p. 54, ll. 28-33. p. 145, ll. 39-43.	
OLIGHAM .	WOULHAM	Not named	Bishop of Rochester	. . . . .	. . . . .	p. 20, l. 31. p. 109, l. 28.
OLCUMBE .	ULCOMB	Achestan, or (?) Haiborne	Archbp. of Canterbury . . . . .	. . . . .	Earl of Ow, one of the Archbishop's Knights	p. 15, ll. 30-35. p. 104, ll. 19-23.
ORE	ORE	Favreshant .	Bishop of Baiex	Turgis, in chief	Adam	p. 38, ll. 10-14. p. 128, ll. 5-9.	
ORE (juggum in)	ORE, 1 yoke in	Favreshant .	Bishop of Baiex	Leuold, in chief	Adam	p. 39, ll. 30-39. p. 129, ll. 29-31.	
ORLAVESTONE, 5 yokes and 3 virga in	ORLAVESTONE, 5 yokes and 3 virga in	Hame	Hugh de Montfort	11 Sochmen	William	p. 52, ll. 30-33. p. 143, ll. 22-25.	
ORFINGTON	ORFINGTON	Achestan	Archbp. of Canterbury . . . . .	. . . . .	MALGERIUS, one of the Archbishop's knights	p. 15, l. 17. p. 104, l. 8.
ORFINGTON	ORFINGTON	Helmestren .	Archbp. of Canterbury . . . . .	. . . . .	The Archbishop's Monks	p. 17, l. 1. p. 105, l. 35.
OSPRINGES	OSPRINGE	Favreshant .	Bishop of Baiex	. . . . .	Hugh, nephew of Herbert Herbert	p. 38, ll. 34-45. p. 128, ll. 27-36.
OTEFORT . .	OTFORD	Achestan	Archbp. of Canterbury, in demesne	. . . . .	Richard de Maria Turstin	p. 10, ll. 23-32. p. 99, ll. 30-39.
OTHAM . .	OTHAM	Aihorde	Bishop of Baiex	Almuin, in chief	Three Thanes Richard de Tonebrige	p. 31, ll. 21-25. p. 120, ll. 18-22.	
OTRINGEBERGE	WATERINGBURY.	Tviferde	Bishop of Baiex	Leueua, in chief	Goisfrid de Ros	p. 33, ll. 9-14. p. 122, ll. 12-16.	
OTRINGEBURG	WATERINGBURY.	Tviferde	Bishop of Baiex	Godil, in chief	Ralph Fitz-Turald	p. 38, ll. 15-19. p. 122, ll. 17-20.	
OTRINGEDENE	OTTERDEN	Aihorde	Bishop of Baiex	Almuard, in chief	4 Haugls in the City (Rochester) Hugh de Braboune	p. 30, ll. 33-38. p. 119, ll. 33-37.	
PALESTREI	PALEST, in Wiltorham	Oxenai	Bishop of Baiex	Ednin Presbyter, in chief	Adam Fitz-Hubert	2 Messuages of Land in Canterbury	p. 41, ll. 27-30. p. 131, ll. 20-32.
PECKEHAM .	EAST PECKHAM	Litefelle	Archbp. of Canterbury . . . . .	. . . . .	Oxben Paisforer	p. 17, ll. 9-18. p. 105, l. 42, to p. 106, l. 9.
PECKEHAM .	WEST PECKHAM	Litefelle	Bishop of Baiex	Earl Leuain	The Archbishop's Monks An Archbishop's Man Richard de Tonebrige	p. 28, l. 47, to p. 29, l. 1. p. 117, ll. 42-46.	
PILLESOLDE	PADDLESWORTH	Laurochesfel .	Bishop of Baiex	Godric, in chief	The King has 3 denms	p. 27, ll. 14-19. p. 116, ll. 13-17.	
PERIE . . .	PERRY COURT, in Preston, next Favt-ham	Favreshant .	Bishop of Baiex	Wlui	Ansfrit	p. 39, ll. 18-20. p. 129, ll. 13-15.	
PERIE . . .	It is impossible to say which of the two is PERRY COURT, perhaps both, now in one (See p. 3)	Favreshant .	Bishop of Baiex	Vluena, in chief	Ansfrit	p. 39, ll. 21-24. p. 129, ll. 16-18.	
PESSINGES and Piham	PISINO, in East Langdon	Beusberge	Bishop of Baiex	Lefstan, in chief, and Leuin, could go with Sirod, and 2 others they chose Aluret, and could change at his pleasure	Hugh de Porth	p. 41, ll. 33-37. p. 181, ll. 35-39.	
PIHAM, v. sub Pessinges	PINDEN	Achestan	Bishop of Baiex	Godric, in chief	Adam	p. 23, ll. 11-14. p. 112, ll. 9-11.	
PIMPE . .	PIMPE	Tviferde	Bishop of Baiex	Adam	Ralph de Curbespine	p. 41, ll. 14-16. p. 131, ll. 15-17.	
PISINGES . .	? in PUCKLEY	Caleheve	Bishop of Baiex	. . . . .	. . . . .	p. 12, ll. 32-42. p. 101, ll. 31-38.
PITEHAM . .	PETHAM	Piteham	Archbp. of Canterbury . . . . .	. . . . .	Godfrey and Nigell The Monks	p. 41, ll. 9-13. p. 131, ll. 10-14.
PIVENTONE .	PEVINGTON	Caleheve	Bishop of Baiex	Sbern Biga, in chief	Ralph de Curbespine	p. 41, ll. 9-13. p. 131, ll. 10-14.	
PLATENOTT .	. . . . .	Bevsberg	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves	. . . . .	Ralph de Curbespine, a part	p. 48, ll. 43-48. p. 139, ll. 38-42.
PLUCKELM .	PLUCKLEY	Cale Helle	Archbp. of Canterbury, in demesne	. . . . .	. . . . .	p. 13, l. 29. p. 102, l. 23.
PLUMSTEDDE	PLUMSTED	Litelai	Bishop of Baiex	Brixii Cilt, in chief	Abbot of St. Augustine	p. 24, ll. 27-33. p. 113, ll. 22-26.	
PLUMSTEDDE	PLUMSTED	Litelai	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves	. . . . .	. . . . .	p. 16, ll. 3-8. p. 136, ll. 39-43.
POLTONE . .	POLTON	Bevsberge	Hugh de Montfort	Vluuin, in chief	Herfrid	p. 63, ll. 19-21. p. 144, ll. 23-25.	

TABLE OF MANORS.

Ancient Name of Place	Modern Name of Place	In what Hundred, City, or Burgh, (Abstracted from Domesday)	Name of Tenant in Chief	Tenant, T. R. E.	Under Tenants and other Persons or Dependances mentioned.	Reference to Extension and Translation.	
						Extension.	Translation.
POPESELL . . .	POPESELL, in Coldred	Estre . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Two Freemen, in chief	Osbern Fitz-Letard	p. 37, ll. 27-31.	p. 127, ll. 13-17.
POPESSALE . . .	POPESSALE, in Coldred	Beusberge . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Vluric, in chief . . .	A Knight of his Ralph de Carbespine	p. 37, ll. 32-34.	p. 127, ll. 19-20.
POSTINGES . . .	POSTLING . . .	Hen	Hugh de Montfort . . .	Sbern Biga	Rogerius Ralph de Carbespine The Archbishop's Monks	p. 51, ll. 14-21.	p. 142, ll. 16-22.
PRESTETONE . . .	PRESTON . . .	Favreshant . . .	Archbp. of Canterbury . . .		Vitalis	p. 18, l. 21.	p. 107, l. 15.
PRESETUNE . . .	PRESTON . . .	Presetun . . .	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves		Anserod	p. 48, l. 50, to p. 49, l. 4.	p. 140, ll. 1-7.
RAPENTONE . . .	REYTON in ASHFORD	Cert	Abbey of St. Augustine			p. 47, ll. 46-50.	p. 138, ll. 37-41.
REDLEE . . .	RIDLEY . . .	Achestan . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Sinuard, in chief . . .	Adam Fitz-Hubert	p. 22, ll. 31-35.	p. 111, ll. 27-30.
RIRSC . . .	RYARSH . . .	Laurochesfel . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Aluric, in chief . . .	Hugh de Port	p. 27, ll. 20-25.	p. 116, ll. 18-22.
RINGTON . . .	RINGLESTONE in WOODNESBOROUGH	Estrei	Fee of Bishop of Baieux, now the King	Eduard, in chief . . .	Herbert, at farm of the King	p. 42, ll. 17-22.	p. 131, ll. 32-36.
ROCHLEY . . .	RUXLEY . . .	Helmestrei . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Alunard, in chief . . .	Malgerius	p. 24, ll. 31-38.	p. 113, ll. 28-31.
ROCKINGES, dimidiatus solin, in	ROCKING, $\frac{1}{2}$ a suling in, in	Hume	Hugh de Montfort . . .	Leuret, in chief . . .	Ralph Fitz-Richard	p. 52, ll. 24-28.	p. 143, ll. 26-29.
ROCLIF . . .	RECVLYER . . .	Roculf	Archbp. of Canterbury . . .			p. 12, l. 12.	p. 101, l. 14.
ROMENEL ulum jugum in MARESCO DE	1 yoke in ROMNEY MARSH	Newcerce . . .	Hugh de Montfort . . .	2 Socmen and 2 Villans		p. 60, ll. 30-34.	p. 141, ll. 29-31.
ROMENEL ulum solin, dimidiatus minus, in MARESCO DE	One suling, less one virgo, in ROMNEY MARSH	Werde	Hugo de Montfort . . .		14 Socmen	p. 51, ll. 5-7.	p. 142, ll. 7-9.
ROMENEL j jugum in MARESCO DE	One yoke in ROMNEY MARSH	Werde	Hugh de Montfort . . .	2 Socmen	Rogerius	p. 51, ll. 8-10.	p. 142, ll. 10-12.
ROMENEL socia panyndus jugi, in MARESCO DE	The 6th part of 1 yoke, in ROMNEY MARSH	Werde	Hugh de Montfort . . .	1 Socman	Rotbert	p. 51, ll. 11-13.	p. 142, ll. 13-14.
ROMENEL dimidiatus solin, in MARESCO DE	$\frac{1}{2}$ suling, in ROMNEY MARSH	Newcerce . . .	Hugh de Montfort . . .	12 Socmen	12 Socmen	p. 51, ll. 34-36.	p. 142, ll. 34, 35.
ROMENEL 1 jugum in MARESCO DE	1 yoke, in ROMNEY MARSH	Adelovesbruge . . .	Hugh de Montfort . . .		12 Socmen	p. 51, ll. 37-40.	p. 142, ll. 37-40.
ROMOSTONE . . .	RINGLESTONE in HOLINGBOURN (Hasted)	Favreshant . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Vluist, in chief . . .	Richard	p. 40, ll. 21-23.	p. 130, ll. 18-20.
ROTINGE . . .	ROTING in PLUCKLEY	Culeheve . . .	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves		In Domesne	p. 47, ll. 43-45.	p. 138, ll. 34-35.
SALTBORE . . .	SALTWOOD . . .	Hen	Archbishop of Canterbury		Hugh de Montfort (one of the Archbishop's Knights) 225 Burgesses in Hythe	p. 16, ll. 17-24.	p. 105, ll. 12-18.
SANTA MARGARITA	ST. MARGARET'S	Beusberg . . .	Bishop of Baieux, apparently, or else merely Custos	Sired, the father, one suling in, as a prebend Alric, one suling in, as a prebend The father of Alred, one suling in, as a prebend Esmelt, Chaplain of King Edward, one suling in Sigar, one suling in, as a prebend Golsan, half a suling in, as a prebend Edunin, half a suling, etc., as a prebend Spiritus, one yoke and a half in, as a prebend	Sired, son of Sired, one suling in, as a prebend Ralph, one suling in, as a prebend Alred, one suling in, as a prebend Robert Niger, one suling in, as a prebend Walter, one suling in, as a prebend Turbatas, half a suling in, as a prebend Edunin, half a suling and 25 acres, and 85 acres in Cornilo hundred, as a prebend Alan, Clerk of the Bishop of Baieux, 8 acres Vluric de Oxenford, 8 acres Nigell, the physician, one yoke and a half in, as a prebend	p. 4, ll. 33-48, and p. 5, ll. 1-10.	p. 94, ll. 38-47, and p. 95, ll. 1 to 14.
SANTA MARCUTA	ST. MARGARET'S	Beusberg . . .	Bp. of Baieux, apparently, or else merely Custos	King Edward	7 Burgesses in Canterbury	p. 5, ll. 33-36.	p. 95, ll. 39-41.
SANCTI MARTINI VILLA . . .	VILLE OF ST. MARTIN	Estursete . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury		Ralph The Monks of the Holy Trinity	p. 11, ll. 10-15.	p. 103, ll. 6-8.
SANDWICH . . .	SANDWICH . . .	Hundredam de Sandwice . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury		Godfrey Dapifer (one of the Archbishop's Knights)	p. 10, ll. 5-14, and p. 19, l. 47.	p. 99, ll. 16-22, and p. 108, l. 43.
SCAPE . . .	? SHEPPEY . . .	Therham ? for Tenham . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury		Heruey	p. 16, l. 7.	p. 104, l. 44.
SEDLINGES . . .	SELLINGOE . . .	Estraites . . .	Hugh de Montfort . . .	Osuuard, in chief . . .	Maigno	p. 52, ll. 1-7.	p. 143, ll. 7-11.
SEIVETONE . . .	SEVINGTON (L. B. L.) . . .	Langebrige . . .	Hugh de Montfort . . .	Bresibalt, in chief . . .		p. 50, ll. 11-15.	p. 141, ll. 11-14.
SELESBORNE . . .	part of HARBET-NEAN ?	Aiborde . . .	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Earl Goduin, and Alunin, held of him	Hugh, nephew of Herbert	p. 29, ll. 23-25.	p. 118, ll. 22-24.
SELINGE . . .	WOODNESBOROUGH alias SHELIVING	Estre	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Alunin	Osbern Fitz-Letard	p. 37, ll. 24-26.	p. 127, ll. 10-12.
SELINGES . . .	? SHELIVING alias WOODNESBOROUGH ? SHELIVING in BARMAN	Estrei	Bishop of Baieux . . .	Vluic, in chief . . .	Ralph de Columbers	p. 45, ll. 5-9.	p. 135, ll. 36-39.

TABLE OF MANORS.

Ancient Name of Place	Modern Name of Place	In what Hundred, City, or Borough, (Ancient Name).	Name of Tenant in Chief	Tenant, T. R. E.	Under Tenants and other Persons or Dependents mentioned	Reference to Extent, and Translation	
						Extent	Translation
SENILINGE . . .	St. Mary Lyng in St. Mary Cray	Helmestrei . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Bude, held of the Archbishop	Hugh, the nephew of Herbert . . .	p. 23, ll. 17-30	p. 113, ll. 15-19.
SESELTHE . . .	SEARALTER . .	Cantharia . .	Archbishop of Canterbury . .	. . . . .	The Archbishop's Monks	p. 18, ll. 15-19.	p. 107, ll. 10-13.
SETLINGES . . .	SETLING . . .	Baltone . . .	Abb. of St. Augustine, Thomecarys . .	. . . . .	Blize, Tenant of the Monks in Demesne	p. 47, ll. 39-42.	p. 138, ll. 29-32.
SIBERTESWALT . .	SIBBERTSWELL . .	Beusberg . . .	Bishop of Baieux, apparently, or else merely Custos	The father of Sigar, one yoke and a half in, as a prebend	Sigar, one yoke and a half in, as a prebend	p. 5, ll. 30-32.	p. 95, ll. 35-38.
SIBERTESWALT . .	SIBBERTSWELL . .	Beusberg . . .	Bishop of Baieux, apparently, or else merely Custos . . . . .	. . . . .	William of Poitiers, half a salung and 12 acres in, and he t a salung, less 12 acres, in Deal, as a prebend	p. 5, ll. 17-20.	p. 95, ll. 21-23.
SIBERTESWALT . .	SIBBERTSWELL . .	Beusberg . . .	Bishop of Baieux, apparently, or else merely Custos	Vluuin, one salung in, apparently as a prebend	Vluuin, son of Vluuin, one salung in, apparently as a prebend	p. 5, ll. 14-16.	p. 96, ll. 3-5.
SIBERTESWALT . .	SIBERTSWOOLD alias SHELBARTSWALL	Beusberg . . .	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	p. 18, ll. 38-42.	p. 130, ll. 31-37.
SIDORNE . . .	Possibly SIBERTSWOOLD in HAUGHAM (L. B. L.)	Estraites . . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	Osier, in chief . . . . .	. . . . .	p. 53, ll. 35-39.	p. 141, l. 10, to p. 145, l. 2.
SIFLETONE . . .	SIFLETONE . . .	Laurochesfel . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Leuvin and Vluuin, "in paragio," and could go, with their land, where they chose	Vitalis	p. 26, l. 48, to p. 27, l. 5.	p. 115, l. 14, to p. 116, l. 4.
SOANECLIVE . . .	SWATECLIFFE . .	Witenestaple . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Edward, in chief	Vitalis	p. 38, ll. 1-5.	p. 127, ll. 38-41.
SOLES . . .	SOLES in NO-RINGTON . . .	Estre . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Elmer, in chief	Ansfird	p. 43, ll. 43-46.	p. 134, ll. 18-20.
SOLTONE . . .	SUTTON in WESTCLIFFE . .	Beusberg . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	. . . . .	Hugo	p. 42, ll. 38-42.	p. 133, ll. 5-8.
SONDRESE . . .	SUNDRIIDGE . .	Achestan . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury . .	. . . . .	Godric lived there, an alodary	p. 10, ll. 33-38.	p. 99, ll. 41-46.
STANEFLE . . .	STALSFIELD . .	Favre-shaut . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Earl Goduin, and Turgis, held of him	1 Knight in the service of the Archbp. Adam	p. 35, ll. 15-18.	p. 128, ll. 10-13.
STELLINGES . . .	STELLING . . .	Brige . . .	Bishop of Baieux, in Demesne	Alret, in chief	Rannulf, at Elm	p. 35, ll. 26-29, and 37.	p. 124, l. 12, to p. 125, l. 3.
SILPDRONE . . .	STOPEINTON, in N. HUS . . .	Mildetone . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Osunard	Hugh de Port	p. 35, in margin.	p. 124, ll. 21-24.
STOCHUS . . .	MALMAYNES, in STOKES . . .	Hov . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Anschil, in chief	Ansget, of Rochester	p. 32, ll. 19-22.	p. 121, ll. 15-18.
STOCHINGEBERGE .	STOCKBURY . .	Athorde . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Elucra, in chief	Ansget, of Rochester	p. 29, ll. 44-47.	p. 118, ll. 11-14.
STOCHRAI . . .	St. Mary Cray	Helmestrei . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Tuli, in chief	Adam Fitz-Hubert	p. 21, ll. 45-49.	p. 113, ll. 37-40.
STOPLAIA . . .	STOPLAIA . . .	Not saved . . .	Bishop of Rochester . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	p. 20, l. 2.	p. 109, l. 2.
SUDTONE . . .	TOWN SUTTON, alias SUTTON	Athorde . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Earl Leuvin	Adam Fitz-Hubert	p. 20, l. 8.	p. 119, l. 6.
SUDTONE . . .	Vulce, but ? EAST SUTTON, but ?	Athorde . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Leuenot, in chief	Adam Fitz-Hubert	p. 30, ll. 15-19.	p. 119, ll. 16-20.
SUESTONE, ubi virga in	. . . . .	Langebrige . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	I Soeman, in chief . . . . .	. . . . .	p. 54, ll. 23-25.	p. 115, ll. 34-36.
SVANTONE . . .	SWANTON, in Lydden . .	Beusberg . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Coloen, in chief	Ralph de Curbespine Robert de Barbes One Hugo	p. 43, ll. 4-10.	p. 133, ll. 26-32.
SVANTONE, Dindidum solm	SWANTON 2 n suling (Hasted), in LIDDEN . .	Estraites (?) not if in Lidden . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	Norman, in chief . . . . .	. . . . .	p. 53, ll. 40-43.	p. 145, ll. 3-6.
SVINESCAMP . . .	SWANSCOMB . .	Achestan . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	. . . . .	Helto	p. 22, ll. 10-15.	p. 111, ll. 9-11.
TANET . . .	MINSTER-IN-THANET . .	Tanet, Mildredæ Sanctan . .	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves . .	. . . . .	Richard de Tonebrige 3 Knights	p. 46, l. 48, to p. 47, l. 5.	p. 137, ll. 34-40.
TANGAS . . .	TONGE . . .	Mildetone . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Osunard	Hugh de Port	p. 35, ll. 9-15.	p. 124, ll. 25-30.
TARENT . . .	DARENTH . . .	Achestan . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury, in demesne . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	p. 16, ll. 15-22.	p. 99, ll. 23-29.
TALANT . . .	DARENTH . . .	Achestan . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Alurie, in chief	5 Burgesses in Rochester Anschil de Ros	p. 23, ll. 39-41.	p. 112, ll. 31-38.
TARENT . . .	1 Manor in Darenth . .	Achestan . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Osiert, in chief	The King has to the value of 100 <i>l.</i> , as of the new gift of the Bishop Anschil de Ros	p. 23, ll. 45-49.	p. 112, ll. 39-42.
TARENTEFORT . .	DARFORD . . .	Achestan . . .	King William . . .	King Edward	Haimo, the Sheriff The Reve, a Frenchman Osunard, the Sheriff Alestan, Propositus of London Helt the sewer, and his nephew	p. 8, ll. 3-20.	p. 98, ll. 3-16.
TEFENDENE, di-milium jugum in	1 a yoke in TEFENDEN-IN-HALDEN . .	Blacheburne . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	Norman, in chief . . . . .	. . . . .	p. 53, ll. 32-34.	p. 144, ll. 36-38.
TESTAN . . .	TESTON . . .	Twiferde . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Edunard, in chief	Adeloid held it of the Bishop	p. 33, ll. 20-25.	p. 122, ll. 21-26.
TEVEGAIE . . .	EVEGAIE, or THEVEGAIE-IN-SMERTH . .	Langebrige . .	Hugh de Montfort, in demesne . .	God, in chief	Robert now holds it at farm	p. 54, ll. 10-22.	p. 145, ll. 31-34.

TABLE OF MANORS.

Ancient Name of Place.	Modern Name of Place.	In what Hundred, Co., or District (Ancient Name).	Name of Tenant in Chief.	Tenant, T. R. E.	Usual Tenants and other Persons or Dependencies mentioned.	Reference to Extension and Translation.	
						Extension.	Translation.
TWA		Newcerce . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	Azor Rot, in chief . .		p. 51, ll. 30-33.	p. 142, ll. 31-33.
TICHETESTE . .	TICKENHURST, in Northborne	Summerdene? but surely Linton	Bishop of Baieux . .	Edric de Alham, in chief . .	Tar-tun	p. 14, ll. 26-29.	p. 135, ll. 8-11.
TILMANSTONE .	TILMANSTONE	Lampert . .	Archbp. of Canterbury . .		William Folet (one of the Archbp.'s knights)	p. 16, l. 39.	p. 105, l. 32.
TINTENTONE . .	TINTON, in Wareham.	Blacheburne .	Hugh de Montfort . .	Vlnod, in chief		p. 51, ll. 42-48.	p. 142, l. 42, to p. 143, l. 3.
TYTENTONE . .	1/2 a denne of TINTON, in Wareham.	Adilovtesbrige	Bishop of Baieux . .		Robert de Romanel Hugh de Montfort, Lord of Tintons	p. 42, ll. 13-16.	p. 131, ll. 27-30.
TITENTONE, diminutivum p. 40 in maresco, appreciatum in	1/2 a yoke in the Marsh, tilled with the demesne ploughs of Tinton-in-Wareham, and therefore appraised in Tinton	Newcerce . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	1 Socman		p. 50, ll. 34-35.	p. 141, ll. 32-34.
TIVEDELE . .	TIDELEY	Wachelestan .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Edleus, in chief	Richard de Tonebrige	p. 29, l. 10-12.	p. 118, ll. 9-11.
TOTESCLIVE . .	TROTTSCLIFFE	Not named, for it cannot be Bromlei	Bishop of Rochester .			p. 20, l. 41.	p. 109, l. 36.
TOTINTUNE . .	TOTTINGTON .	Laurochesfel .	The King, as of new gift of Bishop of Baieux	Vlnod, in chief	Robert Latin, at farm of the King . .	p. 27, ll. 36-41.	p. 116, ll. 31-35.
TOTINTUNE . .	TOTTINGTON, 1 yoke in	Laurochesfel .	The King, as of new gift of the Bishop	Goduin, in chief	Robert Latin, at farm of the King . .	p. 27, ll. 42-44.	p. 116, ll. 36-38.
TREVELAI . .	THROWLEY .	Favreshant . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Vlnod, in chief	Herfrid Hj Hanghs in Canterbury Herbert Fitz-Ivo (?)	p. 39, ll. 40-45. p. 39, l. 50.	p. 129, ll. 32-35.
TUNSTELLE . .	TUNSTALL . .	Mildetone . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Osuward, in chief . .	Hugh de Port	p. 35, ll. 1-5.	p. 124, ll. 14-17.
TURNHAM . .	TURNHAM . .	Aihorde	Bishop of Baieux . .	Sbern Biga, in chief .	Ralph Curbespine	p. 31, ll. 38-43.	p. 120, ll. 33-37.
WALWALEBERE .	WALDERSHARE	Estrei	Bishop of Baieux . .	Wluuard, in chief . .	Ralph de Curbespine Robert	p. 44, ll. 40-44.	p. 135, ll. 23-26.
WABESBERGE .	WOODNESBOROUGH, 1 yoke in	Summerdene (?) but surely Estrei	Bishop of Baieux . .	Tochi, in chief	Turstin	p. 44, l. 30, 31.	p. 135, ll. 12-13.
WARWINTONE .	GARWINTON, in Littlebourne	Dunanesfort .	Abbey of St. Augustine	Sbern Biga, and Edric held of him	Bishop of Baieux gave it him in exchange for his park	p. 46, ll. 36-40.	p. 137, ll. 22-26.
WELLE	WESTWELL . .	Calehelle . . .	Archbp. of Canterbury .		The Archbishop's Monks	p. 19, l. 1.	p. 108, l. 1.
WEBAHORNE .	WAREHORNE .	Hame	Archbp. of Canterbury .		The Archbishop's Monks	p. 19, l. 28.	p. 108, l. 25.
WESTCLIVE . .	WESTCLIFFE .	Bevsberg . . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Edric, in chief	Hugh de Montfort William Fitz-Robert A certain Frenchman (Francigena)	p. 42, ll. 33-37. p. 30, ll. 43-50.	p. 139, ll. 1-4. p. 119, ll. 42-47.
WEST SELVE . .	WEST SELVE, in Leulham	Aihorde	Bishop of Baieux . .	Eddid, in chief	A house in Canterbury		
WI	WYE	Not named . .	Battle Abbey		Ralph de Curbespine Socmen Adelalf Hugh de Montfort	p. 45, ll. 37-45.	p. 136, ll. 22-36.
WICHEHAM . .	WEST WICKHAM	Helmestrei . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Godric Fitz-Carle, in chief	Adam Fitz-Hubert	p. 24, l. 50, to p. 25, l. 4.	p. 113, ll. 41-45.
WICHEHAM . .	WICKHAMBERAUX	Doumnesford .	Bishop of Baieux in demesne	Ahnred Biga, in chief Sired held 1/2 a suling of him	A Presbyter who gives 40s. per ann. 3 Messanges in Canterbury Goisfrid, son of Mala Terra	p. 35, l. 43, to p. 36, l. 2.	p. 125, ll. 16-26.
WINCHELESHERE	WICHLING . .	Aihorde	Bishop of Baieux . .	Vluuet, in chief, and could go where he chose	Hugo, nephew of Herbert	p. 31, ll. 11-16.	p. 120, ll. 9-13.
WINGHAM . .	WINGHAM . .	Wingeham . .	Archbp. of Canterbury, in demesne		William de Acris. In Fletes. 5 of the Archbishop's men	p. 13, ll. 35-44.	p. 102, ll. 29-38.
WIRENTONE . .	WILKINTON, a. L. Wilderton-in-Throwley (L. B. L.)	Favreshant . .	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves			p. 47, ll. 30-33.	p. 138, ll. 18-21.
WITENEMERS .	WICKLESMARSH, in Charlton	Grenviz	Bishop of Baieux . .	Anschil, in chief	Fitz-Turald de Roucestre	p. 25, ll. 34-38.	p. 114, ll. 31-35.
"A Manor" . .	BROOKE (?) . .	Wi	Archbp. of Canterbury		The Archbishop's Monks	p. 19, l. 38.	p. 108, l. 36.
1 yoke in eodem hundredo	WITENESTAPLE	Witenestaple .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Vlsi, in chief	Vtals	p. 38, ll. 6-8.	p. 127, l. 42, to p. 128, l. 3.
1 yoke in eodem hundredo	Bevsberge . .	Bevsberge . .	Bishop of Baieux . .		Osbern Paisforer, 12 acres	p. 41, l. 32.	p. 131, l. 34.
1 yoke in eodem hundredo	Adilovtesbrige	Adilovtesbrige	Bishop of Baieux . .	Two Sockmen	Robert de Romanel, 1/2 a yoke . .	p. 42, ll. 10-12.	p. 131, ll. 24-26.
1 yoke and a half in Estrei			Bishop of Baieux . .	Ernold, in chief	Osbern	p. 43, ll. 51-54.	p. 134, ll. 25-27.
6 acres, etc. in?	Summerdene?		Bishop of Baieux, ? now Richard Fitz-Gislebert, in King's hands		Robert Latin Richard, son of Earl Gislebert	p. 44, ll. 22-25.	p. 135, ll. 5-7.
Unum Manerium	A Manor . . .	Estrei	Bishop of Baieux . .	3 Freemen, in chief .	Osbern	p. 45, ll. 1-4.	p. 135, ll. 33-35.
1 yoke in eodem hundredo	Bevsberge . .	Bevsberge . .	Bishop of Baieux . .	Molleue, in chief . . .	Ralph de Curbespine	p. 45, ll. 17-19.	p. 136, ll. 4-5.
1 yoke in eodem hundredo	3 virgates . .	Estrei	Abbey of St. Augustine, Themselves			p. 49, ll. 13-15.	p. 140, ll. 14-16.

TABLE OF MANORS.

Ancient Name of Place.	Modern Name of Place.	In what Hundred, City, or Burgh, (Ancient Name).	Name of Tenant in Chief.	Tenants, T. R. E.	Under Tenants and other Persons and Dependents (as stated).	Reference to Extension and Translation.	
						Extension.	Translation.
Dimidium jugum et dimidia virga (in ESTRABERG?)	½ a yoke and ½ a virge (in EASTRABERG?)	Werde . . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	Adelelm, in chief . .	Bertrann	p. 50, ll. 47, 48.	p. 142, ll. 1, 2.
Dimidium solin (? in POSTLINGE)	½ a suling (? in POSTLINGE)	Hen	Hugh de Montfort . .	Aldred Bot, in chief . .	. . . . .	p. 51, ll. 22-25.	p. 142, ll. 23-25.
Dimidium jugum (? in TINTON, in VAREBORNE)	½ a yoke (? in TINTON, in VAREBORNE)	Blacheburne . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	5 Socmen	5 Socmen	p. 51, ll. 19-50.	p. 143, ll. 4, 5.
Tres virgæ et dimidia in LOMOWART LATH	. . . . .	Stotinges . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	3 Socmen, in chief . .	. . . . .	p. 52, ll. 17-18.	p. 143, ll. 18, 19.
j jugum (? in ESTRATES)	1 yoke (in STREET?)	Estraites . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	j Socman, in chief . .	Ansfrið	p. 52, ll. 39-42.	p. 143, ll. 40-43.
j jugum (? in ESTRATES)	1 yoke (in STREET?)	Estraites . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	1 Socman	Robert Cook	p. 52, ll. 43-45.	p. 143, ll. 44-46.
1 jugum ? . . .	1 yoke ? where . .	Langebrige . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	1 Socman, in chief . .	Gislebert	p. 52, ll. 46-48.	p. 144, ll. 1, 2.
xvi socæ (in NEWTON?)	16 acres (in NEWTON?)	Bevsberge . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	1 Socman, in chief . .	1 Socman	p. 53, ll. 13, 14.	p. 144, ll. 17, 18.
Una pars domus nec ad ullum manerium jacuit	A piece of Broom-land belonging to no manor	Bevsberge . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	The King's demesne	. . . . .	p. 53, ll. 15-18.	p. 144, ll. 19-21.
Unum molinum	A mill	Bevsberge . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	Alwinus presbyter held it	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1 virga	1 virgate . . .	Certh	Hugh de Montfort . .	. . . . .	Falbert	p. 53, l. 18.	p. 144, l. 22.
Unum jugum, et in AIA vii acres	1 yoke, and in AIA 7 acres	Estraites, but? .	Hugh de Montfort . .	. . . . .	A certain Woman	p. 53, ll. 30, 31.	p. 144, ll. 33, 34.
Dimidium solin	A suling less . .	Blacheburne et Nevecece? . .	Hugh de Montfort . .	1 Socman	Nigoll	p. 53, ll. 44-47.	p. 145, ll. 7-10.
j virga minus Unum Manerium	1 virge	Wit	Haimo the Sheriff . .	6 Socmeu, in chief . .	Herald?	p. 54, ll. 9-12.	p. 145, ll. 20-23.
					Hugh de Montfort 3½ yokes . .	p. 55, ll. 17-24.	p. 146, ll. 22-28.

NAMES OF PLACES, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Acrise—Acris.
 Aiddington—Eidhtune.
 Aiglese, in Hastings—Aldese.
 Aidington, next Thurham—Aidinton.
 Alington—Eldent.
 Alcebridge Hundred—Adilovtesbrige.
 Apulton, in Waldenshaw—Apletone.
 Ash, near Sandwich—Eos.
 Ashford—Esfort.
 Another Ashford—*alia* Essetesford.
 Badlesmere—Badlesmere.
 Barrestone—Berrestone.
 Batham—Berham.
 Barning, East—Bermelinge.
 Barning, West, *alias* Barnet—Bermelie.
 Barnet, *alias* West Barning—Bermelie.
 Beaumont, or Beaumont-in-Westwell—Beaumontston.
 Beccles in Bekele, *alias* Chalk Bichelei.
 Beckenham—Bacheham.
 ?—Bedesham.
 Beche, *alias* Beccles, in Chalk—Bichelei.
 Beckenham—Borne.
 Beneden—Benidenn.
 Beustede, in Hanton—Benedestede.
 Bewley, in Boughton Moller—Bogole.
 Bewfield, *alias* Whitfield—Bevesfri.
 Bilebert, in Hawking (*L. B. L.*)—Billev.
 Billington—Bilevitone.
 Bircholt—Belice.
 Bircholt (*Hasted*)—Belice.
 Birling—Berlinge.
 Blakenstone—Blachemenestone.
 Blane—Blehm.
 Bonnington—Bonintone.
 Botsham, in Elmsted—Bodesham.
 Boughton Aluph—Boltune.
 Boughton Menchensei—Boltone.
 Bosley—Borslen.
 Braborne—Bradeburne.
 Braborne—Breharne.
 Brandred, in Acrise—Brand.
 Brooke—? "A manor in the hundred of Wi."
 Broomfield—Brunfelle.
 Broomground—Jancum.
 Buckland—Roche and.
 Buckland, near Dover—Bochelard.
 Burham—Borlam.
 Burmarsh—Burwar Maresc.
 Chalk Colca.
 Charlton, near Dover—Carlentone.
 Chert Sutton—Ceth.
 Chatham—Ceteham.
 Chatham—Cileham.
 Chibenden—Cilleben.
 Chisle—Cistelei.
 Cliff—Clive.
 Coldred—Colret.
 Combe-in-Brabourne—Cumb.
 Cowling—Colinge.
 Cowling—Colinge.
 Crawton, *alias* Crofton, in Orpington—Croctone.
 Cuckham—Cadeham.
 Deal—Addelen.
 Dean Court, in Westwell—Dene.
 Deles, Little, *alias* Upper Deles—Deles.
 Deles, Great, with Lower Deles—Deles.
 Denton—Danetone.
 Derrington, in Barham (*L. B. L.*), but this is in Bridge hundred, not Wye—Darenton.

Dilton—D'etune.
 Doddington—Dodeham.
 Douce—Douce.
 Kasling—Nordeslinge, also Ealinges.
 Eastbridge—Eastbrige.
 Eastchurch—Cerce.
 East Sutton—Sutton.
 Eastwell, but ? Wells, in Eastry—Easwell.
 Eccles, in Aylesford—Aiglessa.
 Eham—Alham.
 Elmington, in Eythorne—Esmetone.
 Elmstone—Elvitone.
 Elmhoughton, in Hollingbourne—Alnotone.
 Elwerton, in Stone, next Faversham—Elnotun.
 Esmerfield, *alias* Ashenfield, in Walden (*Hasted*), but that is in Bridge hundred, not Wye (*L. B. L.*)—Esmerfeld.
 Evegate, or Thevegates, in Smeeth—Thevegates.
 Ewell (*Hasted*)—Etwale.
 Ewell—Ewell.
 Fannes, or Vannes, in Crundal—Fane.
 Farnborough, East, part of Harrietsham—Feneburne.
 Farnborough, West, in Harrietsham—Feneburne.
 Farleigh, West—Farlega.
 Farthingloe, *alias* Venson Dane, in Houghton—Farthingloe.
 Follstone—Folveston.
 Fordwich—Forewiche.
 Frinstead—Friedenestede.
 Garwinton, in Littlebourne—Warwinton.
 Gillingham—Gillingeham.
 Gilewell, in Great Chart, but ?—Godeselle, but ?
 Gravesend—Gravesham.
 Greenwich—Greenwiz.
 Guxton—Gornstone.
 Hackington, *alias* St. Stephens—Latintone.
 Hadlow—Haslow.
 Ham—Hama.
 Hamwold, in Woodnesborough—Hamwold, *alias* Almole.
 Harbithon, in Harrietsham—Herberton.
 Hardes, Upper—Hardes.
 Hardes, Lower and Nether—Hardes.
 Harrietsham—Harrietsham, Farnham, and Selesburne.
 Hartanger, in Barrestone—Hertange.
 Hartley—Ardeli.
 Hastings—Hastingelai.
 Hastings—Hastingelai.
 Haydon, *alias* The Mount, in Cobham—Hidone.
 Henhurst in Cobham—Hanchest.
 Herse Hall in Herst, in Mursion—Parsh, but outlying and surrounded by Lundenham Herse.
 Heyton in Stamford (*L. B. L.*)—Hantone (*L. B. L.*)
 Higham—Hecham.
 Hoo, St. Warburgh—Hov.
 Horton, in Chatham—Hortone.
 Hougham—Haham, *alias* Hucham—Berewicka, in Berham.
 Hougham—Hicham.
 Kennington—Chenetone.
 Keston—Chenetone.
 Knowlton—Chenolton.
 Langley—Langvelai.

Leeds—Ealedes.
 Leiden—Lerham.
 ?—Lerham.
 Leybourne—Leleburne.
 Longport, Borough and Manor in Canterbury—Lanport.
 Luddenham—Luddenham.
 Luddenham—Luddenham.
 Makeude, in Preston, next Faversham—Machevet.
 Malmaynes, in Stoke—Stoches.
 Marley, in Harrietsham—Merles.
 Marsborough, in Woodnesborough—Masseberge.
 Mereworth—Marourde.
 Milley—Mildea.
 Milton, next Gravesend—Melestun.
 Milton, next Gravesend—Melestun.
 Minster, in Thanel—Tanet.
 Mongeham, Little—Mundingham.
 The Mount, *alias* Haydon, in Cobham—Hadone.
 Nasheden, in St. Margarets, Rochester—Easclene.
 Nettledale—Nedestede.
 Newington, near Hythe—Nevenstone.
 Newington, near Sittingbourne—Nevenstone.
 Newington—Nevenstone.
 Northborne—Nortborne.
 Norton, near Faversham—Nortone.
 Nursted, *alias* Nutted—Notstedde.
 Oatham—Otham.
 Ore—Ore.
 Orhanstone—Orhanstone.
 Ospringe—Ospunges.
 Otman—Otham.
 Otterden—Otringelene.
 Otterpool, in Limne—Obitpole.
 Paddeston, next Snodland—Pellistone.
 Palster, in Wittenham—Palestrei.
 Parrock, in Milton, next Gravesend (?)—Melestun.
 Parriabourne—Borne.
 Parriabourne ? Littlebourne—Borne.
 Peckham, West—Pecherham.
 Perry Court, in Preston, next Faversham—Perie.
 Another Ferry—Perie.
 Perington—Piventone.
 Pinne-in-Nettledale, and part in West Farleigh—Pinne.
 Pinham, in East Langdon—Pinham.
 Pising, in East Langdon—Pisinges.
 ?—Pisinges.
 Plunsted—Plunstede.
 Polton—Poltone.
 Popeshall, in Coldred—Popenell and.
 Popeshall.
 Postling—Postlinges.
 Preston—Prestone.
 Repton-in-Ashford—Rapentone.
 Ringstone, in Holingbourne—Rongstone.
 Ringstone, in Woodnesborough—Rongstone.
 Rounney—Romenel.
 Rotting-in-Pinckley—Rottinges.
 Ruckling—Rucklinges.
 Ryars—Rieses.
 St. Albans, in Nonington—Ewalt.
 St. Margarets—Saxta Margarita.
 St. Stephens, *alias* Hackington—Latintone.
 St. Warburgh, Hoo—Hov.
 Sellings—Sellingses.
 Soling—Solinges.
 Sevington (*L. B. L.*)—Sevintone.

Sialsford, St., in Chatham—Es-samsesford.
 Shebbertswell—Sibbertswell.
 Shelve, West, in Lenham—West Selve.
 Shelve, Old, in Lenham—East Selve.
 Shelve, East, *alias* Shelve Cobham, in Lenham—Esseve.
 Shering, *alias* Woodnesborough, ? Shelving in Barham—Solinges.
 Sibbertswell, or Shebbertswell—Sibbertswell.
 Sidstone, in Ditton and Aylesford—Silestone.
 Soles, in Nonington—Soles.
 Solton, in Westcliff—Solitone.
 Stalsfield—Stancelle.
 Stelling—Stellinges.
 Stockbury—Stockingberge.
 Stoke, Malmaynes in—Stoches.
 Stokesbury, in East Peckham—Estochingberge.
 Street, in Limne—Estraites.
 Sturpington, in Norton—Stepedone.
 Sturry—Esturai.
 Swalecliffe—Soaneclve.
 Swanton, in Lidden (*Hasted*)—Svancione.
 Temple, or Beaswell Banks, in Ewell—Brechtale.
 Teston—Testan.
 Tharowley—Therelai.
 Thirley—Thirley.
 Tickenhurst, in Northborne—Tichesse.
 Tilden, in Halden—Tepidene.
 Tinton, in Warehorne—Tintone and Tintone.
 Tongue—Tengas.
 Tottington, in Aylesford—Totintone.
 Town Sutton, *alias* Sutton Valence—Suctone.
 Tudeley—Tivedele.
 Tunstall—Tunestelle.
 Vane, or Vannes, in Crundal—Vane.
 Venson Dane, *alias* Farthingloe, in Houghton—Peringelai.
 Wadesham—Walwese.
 Wateringbury—Otringelene and Otringberge.
 Westcliff—Wesclive.
 Westerham—Oistecham.
 Whitstable—Witenesuple.
 Wichling—Winchelesmere.
 Wickhambrunns—Wicheham.
 Winton, *alias* Winton, in Throley ? (*L. B. L.*)—Winton.
 Woodnesborough, *alias* Shelving—Selinge.
 Woodnesborough—Wanesberge.
 Woolwich—Holviz.
 Wrotham, Little—Littelrotham.
 Wye—Wi.
 Yalding—Hallinges.
 ?—Cherinchelle.
 ?—Bedesmere.
 ?—Eritone.
 ?—Aia.
 ?—Svestone.
 ?—Borchemeres.
 ?—Sicome, possibly Sibbertstone, in Houghton (*L. B. L.*)
 ?—Esella.
 ? in Buckland, or Buckland in Woodnesborough—Hamedede.
 ?—Platenont.
 ?—Gollchberge.
 ?—Berchelle.

NAMES OF PLACES.

Acorn, Hospital of St. Thomas, of, i.
215.
Aizee, i. c. Ash, g. v.
Alderkin, alias Combe, Manor in
Swancomb, ii. 414.
Altham, i. c. Eltham, i. 459.
Alwington, i. 65.
Andriestree, Anderia.
Andreavvald Forest, i. 63.
Apulderfeld, Manor in Cowham, i.
68.
Ash Parash, near Wrotham, ii. 463.
Ashwell, Manor in Ash, ii. 467.
Axtane, Hundred, of, ii. 345.
Aysford, i. c. Eysford, g. v.
Bacheman, i. c. Beckenham, i. 527.
Baford Castle, i. 87.
Baldwin's Manor, in Darford, ii. 314.
Balkers, Little, in, i. 473.
Balkers, Little, in, Lea, ii. 563.
Bankwell, in Lea, i. 493.
Barkfield, in Southfleet, ii. 423.
Barkst, a seat in Orington, ii. 101.
Barn Elm, a hamlet in Wilmington, ii.
85.
Bates, Manor and Court in Hayes,
i. 22, 23, 568.
Bayham Abbey, ii. 75.
Beam, Hamlet of, in Stone, ii. 354.
Beck, i. c. Beckenham, i. 527.
Beckenham, i. 527; Appendix, ii.
565, 566.
Bedewell Hamlet, in Erith, ii. 246.
Bedesham, i. c. Betsam, g. v.
Begham Abbey, ii. 75.
Bexley, i. c. Bexley, g. v.
Betrus House, in Erith, ii. 248.
Beyre, Manor of, in Cowham, ii. 72.
Betham, alias Bedesham, Manor in
Southfleet, ii. 164, 422.
Bethley, Parash, ii. 163.
Bickley, in Bromley, i. 551.
Bickley Manor, alias Bessynde, in
Darford, ii. 308, 309.
Billingham Manor, in Lewisham, i.
515; ii. 514.
Bix, i. c. Bexley, g. v.
Black, i. c. Bexley, g. v.
Blacken Manor, alias Bexley, ii. 163.
Blackheath, in Erith, ii. 247.
Blackheath, i. 374.
Blackheath, Chapel on, ii. 565.
Bladon Court, i. c. Blendon, g. v.
Blenden Hall, in Bexley, ii. 170.
Blundell, in Erith, ii. 18.
Borstall, Manor and Hamlet in Plum-
sted, i. 214.
Bostell, i. c. Borstall, g. v.
Bourne Place, in Bexley, ii. 176.
Bowen's Docks, in Woolwich, ii. 560.
Bowling, in Plumsted, ii. 176.
Brumpton Manor, in Nockholt, ii. 179.
Brumpton Hall, in Bexley, ii. 173.
Brested Green, in Parborough, ii. 46.
Bruden Place, in Bexley, i. 170.
Broochall, in Horton, ii. 408.
Brook, in Darford, ii. 556.
Brookley, alias Forest Place, in Lewisham,
i. 514.
Brookley, Upper, in Deptford, ii. 554.
Bromley—Bromlish and Bromleigh,
i. c. Bromley, i. 550.
Bromley, i. 550.
Bromley Parash, Appendix ii. 566.
Brook, alias Sutton Place, g. v.
Bucklers, in Orington, ii. 107.
Bulbeck Street, in Crayford, ii. 279.
Burish Court, i. c. Burwash Court.
Burwash Court, in Plumsted, ii. 213.
Canden Place, in Chesthill, ii. 313.
Caste Ruff, near Milton, i. 87.
Cattord Manor, in Lewisham, i. 513.
Corietone, i. c. Charlton, i. 420.
Corticity, in Erith, ii. 228.
Corticity, in Darford, ii. 309.
Charlton, i. 420.
Charlton Parash, Appendix ii. 558.

Barton Manor, in Farmingham, ii
 518, 520, 535.
 Chislefield, *i. e.* Chislefield, *q. v.*
 Chislefield Parish, ii, 38, and Appen-
 dix 569.
 Chestnut Manor, in Kingsdown, ii,
 482.
 Cherrygrove Farm, at Charlton, ii,
 401.
 Chesilhurst Parish, ii, 2; and Appen-
 dix, 568.
 Chisley, *i. e.* Keston, *q. v.*
 Chis blains, in Ferzingham, ii, 521.
 Chislehurst, *s. v.* Chislehurst, *q. v.*
 Chislefield, *i. e.* Chislefield, *q. v.*
 Chislefle, *i. e.* Chislefield, *q. v.*
 Chislefield, *i. e.* Chislefield, *q. v.*
 Chisley Manor, in Darent, ii, 375.
 Clockhouse, in Darent, ii, 308.
 Cockshell Bank, in Stone, ii, 385.
 Codeham, *s. v.* Codrham, *q. v.*
 Cokerhurst, in Shureham, ii, 542.
 Colchester, *i. e.* Greenwich, *q. v.*
 Combe, East, in Greenwich, Appen-
 dix ii, 557.
 Combe Manor, in Greenwich, i, 383,
 386.
 Combes, alias Aleharham, Manor, in
 Swanscombe, ii, 414.
 Corby, alias Corbyn Hall, in Eltham,
 i, 476.
 Cotton Manor, in Stone, ii, 392, 376.
 Courtham, alias Crookhill, in Ryas-
 ton, ii, 539.
 Courtham Parish, ii, 60.
 Crai Sud, *i. e.* St. Mary Cray, *q. v.*
 Crai Sud, *s. v.* Paul's Cray, ii, 125;
 130.
 Crai St. Mary, *s. v.* St. Mary Cray.
 Crai South, *i. e.* St. Mary Cray, *q. v.*
 Crai, South, ii, 263; and Appen-
 dix, 573.
 Crecanford, i, 59.
 Crecanford, *i. e.* Crayford, *q. v.*
 Crecanford, *s. v.* Crayford, *q. v.*
 Croft Manor, in Orpington, ii, 101,
 and 558.
 Crookhill Manor, and Hamlet in
 Ryas-ton, ii, 539.
 Cudham, *s. v.* Cowdhame
 Cyphenham, now Sydenham, in Lewisham,
 ii, 504.
 Danson Hill, in Beoley, ii, 172.
 Darent Parish, ii, 367; and Appen-
 dix, 575.
 Darent, South, Hamlet in Horton, ii,
 373, 375, 494.
 Darent Vadum, *i. e.* Dartford, *q. v.*
 Darn, *s. v.* Darent, *q. v.*
 Dartford Parish, ii, 256; and Appen-
 dix, 574.
 Dartford, in Wilmington Hundred, ii,
 288.
 Dartford Manor, ii, 3; 345.
 Dartford Place, ii, 307.
 Dartford Priory, ii, 308, 808, 316,
 319, 320, 415, 532.
 Deunington, ii, 376.
 Deudnam's Dock, in Deptford, ii, 554.
 Deudnam's Hamlet, in Hortaun, ii,
 564.
 Delgate, House of, in Greenwich Park,
 ii, 329.
 Denton Parish, mentioned, ii, 438.
 Deorant, *s. v.* Darent, *q. v.*
 Deptford, i, 340.
 Deptford Parish, Appendix ii, 553.
 Deptportune, *s. v.* Orpington, *q. v.*
 Downe Parish, ii, 54.
 Downe Manor, ii, 55.
 Downe Hall, ii, 56.
 Downe's Place, in Erith, ii, 247.

Kend, *Miss Crayford*, *g. v.*
East Couthe, in Greenwich, *i.* 355;
Appendix, *i.* 557.
Easthall Manor, in Orpington, *i.* 106;
Eastborne Manor, in Kitcham, *i.* 410.
East Wickham Parish, *v.* and *Wickham*.
Ebbelott, in Thant, *i.* 53, 58, 59, 63;
Egglestone Farm, in Farningham, *i.*
519, 520.
Eise, *i.* *E. Ash*, *g. v.*
Elm, in Crayford, *i.* 979.
Elmsted Wood, in Bromley, *i.* 557.
Ellish, *i.* 455.
Eltham Parish, Appendix, *i.* 561.
Elton Palace, Appendix, *i.* 562.
Ely, *i.* *E. Eynsford*, *g. v.*
Erele, *i.* *E. Hartley*, *g. v.*
Erele, *Miss Crayford*, *g. v.*
Erith Parish, *alias* Lesnes, *i.* 237;
and Appendix, 372.
Eryman, *i.* *E. Sines*, *g. v.*
Eure, *i.* *E. Hever*, *g. v.*
Eysford Parish, *i.* 287, and Appendix,
578.
Fackeham, *i.* *E. Fawklam*, *g. v.*
Fairfield, in Motingham, *i.* 430.
Falkham, *i.* *E. Fawklam*, *g. v.*
Falkham, *i.* *E. Fawklam*, *g. v.*
Fents Manor, in Erith, *i.* 253.
Farningham Parish, *i.* 46.
Farningham, Duly Court of, *ii.*
31, 412.
Farningham Parish, *i.* 510, and Appendix,
578.
Fawklam Parish, *i.* 444.
Fawklam, *i.* *E. Farningham*, *g. v.*
Fenningham, *i.* *E. Farningham*, *g. v.*
Fenningham, *i.* *E. Farningham*, *g. v.*
Flemsted House, in Greenwich Park
i. 401.
Floety, *i.* *E. Southfield*, *g. v.*
Foot Cray Parish, *i.* 135, and Appendix,
570.
Foot Cray Place, *i.* 138.
Foot Place, *alias* Brockley, in Lewisham,
i. 401.
Foxgrove Manor, in Beckenham, *i.* 586.
Franks, in Horton, *i.* 500.
Frendlands, in Brixley, *i.* 567.
Fremingham, *i.* *E. Farningham*, *g. v.*
Fremshurst, *i.* *E. Frintsbury*, *g. v.*
Frintsbury, *i.* *E. Frintsbury*, *g. v.*
Frintsbury, *i.* *E. Frintsbury*, *g. v.*
Frintsbury (Frendshurst), cited *ii.* 427,
438.
Frogall, in Chislehurst, *i.* 10.
Fulham's Place, in Plumstead, *ii.*
59, 412.
Gilden Hill, *i.* *Giltos Hill*, *g. v.*
Gills, Hamlet in Darent, *ii.* 373, 375,
381, and 570.
Gilton Hill, in Sutton, *i.* 368.
Godington Manor, in Chesheld, *ii.*
59, 412.
Gore, a seat in Darent, *ii.* 369.
Grandisole, *alias* Westminster Manor,
in Wilmington, *32*.
Greenestreet Green, Hamlet in Chesheld,
ii. 368, 373, 375, 381.
Greenestreet Hundred, *ii.* 485.
Greenwilde Hamlet, in Swancombe, *ii.*
59, 412.
Greenwich, *i.* 372.
Grewwich, East, *i.* *Greenwich*, *i.*
372.
Grewwich, *i.* *Greenwich*, *alias* Sayes
Grewwich, *g. v.*
Grewwich, *i.* *Verish*, Appendix, 553.
Grewwich, *i.* *Greenwich*, *i.* 372.
Grewwich, *i.* *Greenwich*, *i.* 372.
Grewwich, *i.* *Greenwich*, *i.* 372.
Haxtable, in Sutton, *i.* 369.
Hawley, *i.* *E. Hawley*, *g. v.*
Hawley, *i.* *E. Hawley*, *g. v.*
Hill Place, in Bexley, *ii.* 173.

Haywell, alias Moolish, Manor, in Ash, 467.
 Haywell Nursery, in Shorditch, cited, 347.
 Hartley Parish, 31, 455, and Appendix, 577.
 Haslemere, Great, in Lewisham, 516.
 Hatfield, Great, in Kent, 563.
 Haultham, 3, 31.
 Hawley Hamlet and Manor, in Sutton, 31, 345, 353.
 Hawes, alias to Hawes, a Manor situated above Stapley, in Sutton, 31, 353.
 Hayes Parish, 31, 32, and Appendix, 568.
 Helles St. Margaret, alias St. Margaret Hills, Chapel of, in Darent, 31, 373.
 Helles St. Margaret, alias St. Margaret Hills, Hamlet, in Darent, 31, 373.
 Helmsestre Hundred, *modo* Ramsey, 1.
 Hemelton, in Eltham, 470.
 Herdell, 3, 31.
 Hering Hill, in Erith, 31, 347.
 Hertsmere, in Deptford, 285.
 Hertsmere, in Plumstead, 317.
 Hesse, *i.e.*, Hayes, 3, 31.
 Hewitt Manor, in Kingsdown, 480, 490.
 Hewitt's Farm, in Chislehurst, 91.
 Hewitt's Manor, in Chislehurst, 90.
 Higham Parish, Dairy Farm, in, cited.
 High Elms Farm, in Downe, 31, 347.
 Highclaus Manor, in Sutton, 31, 353.
 Highstreet House, in Bexley, 167.
 Hillesbury Manor, in Eynesham, 31, 533.
 Hillyard, *i.e.*, Lesnes, *modo* Erith, *q.v.*
 Hockland Manor, 31, St. Mary Cray, 31, 119.
 Hoddest Street, St. Hamlet in Ash, 31, 465, 577.
 Hollwood House, in Kent, 58, 569.
 Holm, alias, *q.v.* Holwood.
 Holy Hill, *in situ* in Erith, 293.
 Holy Little, alias Hoobery, in Crayford, 31, 277.
 Hoobery, alias Little Lolo, in Crayford, 31, 277.
 Horns Green, Hamlet in Wilmington, 31, 331.
 Hook Piece, in Southfleet, 31, 335.
 Horsnass Hamlet, in Stone, 31, 484.
 Hornton's Place, in Dartford, 31, 311.
 Horton Kirly, Parish, 31, 494.
 Horton Kirly Manor, in Crayford, 31, 277, and 573.
 Hulvis, *i.e.* Woolwich, 441.
 Idleley Farm, in Ash, 463.
 Ingress, in Swanscombe, 31, 435, 576.
 Ippelssett, *q.v.* Ebbsay *et.*
 Isington, in Wick Cray, 31, 154.
 Jeffrey's Manor, in Kingsdown, 449.
 Joyden's Wood, in Northfleet, 31, 181.
 Keelneygrove, in Paul's Cray, 31, 180.
 Kelyores, in Beckenham, 1, 538.
 Kelyore House, in Beckenham, 1, 545, 51, 565.
 Keston Parish, 31, 37, 569.
 Kevington, in St. Mary Cray, 31, 117.
 Kidbrooks, in Chertsey, 1, 486.
 Kilburne Priory, cited, 75.
 Kingsdown, *q.v.* Kingsdown, *q.v.*
 Kingsdown, *q.v.* Kingsdown, *q.v.*
 Kingsdown Parish, 31, 475, and Appendix, 577.
 Kirby Court, *q.v.* Kirby Court.
 Kirby Court, in Horton, 31, 489.
 Kirby Knoll, in Swanscombe, 31, 401.
 Lamb, *q.v.* 429.
 Lambhara's Hospital, in Greenwich, 31, 558.
 Lambeth Manor, of cited, 31, 371, 378, 379.

A vertical strip showing the binding edge of a book. The right side is a dark, textured cover, and the left side is a light-colored, possibly cream or off-white, page. The binding is visible in the center, showing some wear and the stitching or glue holding the pages together.

NAMES OF PLACES.

- Lameby, v. Lameby.
 Lamenby, in Bexley, ii. 163.
 Langfeld, i. e. Longfield, g. v.
 Langley Park, in Beckenham, i. 541.
 Langley, House of Friars at, ii. 306.
 Leason Heath, in Erith, ii. 228.
 Leaves Green, in Cutham, ii. 60.
 Leaves Green, in Keston, ii. 37.
 Lee, i. 492.
 Lee, Parish of, Appendix, 552, 563.
 Legheart, i. e. Lee, i. 492.
 Lesnes, *modo* Erith, g. v.
 Lesnes Abbey, in Erith, ii. 249, 562.
 Lesnes Manor, *alias* Erith, ii. 231.
 Lewisham, i. e. Lewisham, i. 503.
 Lewisham, i. 503.
 Lewisham Manor, cited, ii. 358.
 Lewisham Parish, Appendix, ii. 563.
 Linchhill, Borough of, cited, ii. 2.
 Liana, i. e. Lesnes, *modo* Erith, g. v.
 Little Hundred, *modo* Little and Lesnes, ii. 184.
 Little and Lesnes Hundred, ii. 184.
 Littlebrook Manor, in Stone, ii. 386, 388.
 Little Hoo, v. Hoo.
 Littlemore Manor, in Eynsford, ii. 533.
 Lloisanes, i. e. Lesnes, *modo* Erith, g. v.
 Lollington, i. e. Lollington, g. v.
 Loughfield Parish, ii. 440, and Appendix, 577.
 Ludlinton Parish, ii. 539, 540.
 Mapledesam, i. e. Maplescombe, g. v.
 Mapledreskampe, i. e. Maplescombe, g. v.
 Maplescop, i. e. Maplescombe, g. v.
 Maplescombe, near Kingsdown, ii. 483.
 Mares Place, in Cowdham, ii. 74.
 Marshall's Court, in Crayford, ii. 275, 573.
 Mayfield Place, Manor, in Orpington, ii. 103.
 May Street, in Crayford, ii. 279.
 Mayvil, *alias* Mayfield Place.
 Milton Street, Hamlet in Swanscombe, ii. 401.
 Moated Place, in Deptford, i. 357.
 Morden College, in Charlton, i. 439.
 Mote, Little, Manor, in Eynsford, ii. 533.
 Mottingham Hamlet, in Cheshurst, ii. 19.
 Mottingham Hamlet, in Eltham, i. 478.
 Mount Masell, North Cray, ii. 154, and 571.
 Mount Pleasant, in Bexley, ii. 176, 572.
 Mount Pleasant, in Wilmington, ii. 330.
 Nethercombe, in Greenwich, i. 386.
 Newbery, in Crayford, ii. 574.
 Newell, in Orpington, ii. 574.
 Nightingale Hall, on Shooter's Hill, i. 457.
 Nockholt Parish, ii. 78.
 Norsted Manor, in Chelsfield, i. 91.
 North Cray, in Kingsdown, ii. 476.
 North Cray Parish, ii. 141, 571.
 Northend, Hamlet, in Crayford, ii. 264.
 Northfret, Roman station near, cited, ii. 423.
 Northumberland Heath, in Crayford, ii. 264.
 Noviomagus, ii. 39, 267.
 Ockholt, *alias* Schott's Manor, *modo* Shelleys, in Nockholt, ii. 80.
 Ockmere, St. Mary Lyng, Ockmere Manor, *alias* 2 manors, viz. Ackmere and Sentling, in St. Mary Cray, ii. 114.
 Old Court, in Greenwich, i. 385, 387.
 Odecourt House, in Cowdham, ii. 60.
 Ockesden Manor, in Eynsford, ii. 531.
 Orpington Parish, ii. 97, and Appendix, 569.
 Orpington, i. e. Orpington, g. v.
 Osprey Manor, cited, ii. 115.
 Park Place, in Eltham, i. 477.
 Patten Grove, in Orpington, ii. 570.
 Paul's Cray Parish, ii. 125.
 Paul's Cray Hill Seat, ii. 126, 130.
 Penge Green, in Beckenham, i. 528.
 Perry Street Hamlet, in Crayford, ii. 264.
 Perry Street, in Lewisham, i. 504.
 Perry Street Hamlet, in Orpington, ii. 570.
 Petham Place, in Farningham, ii. 521.
 Petham Court, in Eynsford, ii. 521, 533.
 Petley's Place, in Downe, ii. 54.
 Pickarday, in Erith, ii. 228.
 Pickhurst Manor, in Hayes, ii. 22, 568.
 Place Green, in Cheshurst, ii. 2.
 Place House, in Lewisham, i. 504; ii. 564.
 Placentia Manor, in Greenwich, i. 394.
 Plaietow Hamlet, in Bromley, i. 551.
 Pleasance Manor, in Greenwich, i. 394.
 Plumsted Parish, i. 203.
 Pole Manor, in Southfleet, ii. 432.
 Portbridge, *alias* Bignors, g. v.
 Porteslade Church, i. 142.
 Pratt's Bottom, i. e. Spratt's Bottom, g. v.
 Ravensbourne River, ii. 39.
 Red House, in Deptford, i. 342.
 Redlegs, i. e. Ridley, g. v.
 Redlegs, i. e. Ridley, g. v.
 Reynolds's Place, in Horton, ii. 502.
 Reynold Smiths, Hamlet of, in St. Mary Cray, ii. 570.
 Ridley Parish, ii. 458, 577.
 Rochester, Priory of, ii. 18, 76, 323, 336, 339, 362, 369, 378, 398, 425, 434, 437, 441, 491, 505.
 Rochester Castle, cited, ii. 412, 413.
 Rokesley, *alias* Ruxley Hundred, ii. 1.
 Roman Camp at Keston, ii. 38.
 Roman Road, ii. 267, 292, 384, 402, 423.
 Rowehill Manor, in Wilmington, ii. 335.
 Roffert Chantry, in Orpington, ii. 103.
 Raxley Parish, ii. 141.
 Ruxley Manor, ii. 142.
 Rye House, in Otford, ii. 70.
 St. John's Manor, in Sutton, ii. 347, 365.
 St. Margaret Hills, *alias* Helles St. Margaret, Hamlet and Chapel, in Darent, g. v., ii. 373-381.
 St. Mary Cray Parish, ii. 119, 570.
 St. Mary Lyng, Ockmere Manor, *alias* 2 manors, viz. Ackmere and Sentling, in St. Mary Cray, ii. 114.
 St. Thomas's Hospital, in London, cited, ii. 103.
 Savoy Hospital, in London, ii. 103.
 Saye's Court, *alias* West Greenwich Manor, in Deptford, i. 350, 361, 363.
 Seabury Manor, in Cheshurst, ii. 7.
 Schottia, Manor of, *alias* Ockholt, g. v.
 Seotgrove Manor, in Ash, ii. 469.
 Sedcop, i. e. Sidcup, g. v.
 Sentling Manor, St. Mary Lyng, Ockmere, ii. 114.
 Shawfield House, in Bromley, i. 551.
 Shelleys, Manor of, *alias* Ockholt, *alias* Schottis, in Nockholt, ii. 80.
 Shere Hall, in Wilmington, ii. 330.
 Shooter's Hill, i. 456.
 Shorne Parish, cited, ii. 423.
 Shottia Manor, *alias* Ockholt, *modo* Shelleys, in Nockholt, ii. 80.
 Shrawfield, in Lee, i. 494.
 Sidcup, Hamlet, in Foots Cray, ii. 139.
 Simpsons, in Bromley, i. 560, ii. 567.
 Sipham, now Sydenham, in Lewisham, i. 504.
 Skinner's Place, in Deptford, i. 358.
 Southall, *alias* Woolwich Manor, i. 445; ii. 561.
 South Ash Manor, in Ash, ii. 467.
 Southborough Hamlet, in Bromley, ii. 567.
 South Court Manor, in Eynsford, ii. 530.
 South Darent Hamlet, in Horton, ii. 373, 375, 494.
 Southend Hamlet, in Eltham, i. 477.
 Southend Hamlet, in Lewisham, i. 504.
 Southend, Lewisham, Mustard Mill at, ii. 564.
 Southfleet Parish, ii. 431, 576.
 Southwark, St. Mary Overy's Priory in, cited, ii. 217, 420.
 Spratt's Bottom, Hamlet in Chelsfield, ii. 84.
 Stampit Chantry, in Dartford, ii. 326, 376.
 Stanes, i. e. Stone, g. v.
 Stanham Hamlet, in Dartford, ii. 316, 574.
 Stanhill Hamlet, in Wilmington, ii. 331, 336, 339, 441.
 Stantune, i. e. Stone, g. v.
 Stockbery Manor, cited, ii. 277, 413.
 Stoke Manor, cited, ii. 427.
 Stone Parish, ii. 354, 576.
 Stone Castle, ii. 390.
 Stone House, *alias* Moated Place, in Deptford, i. 357.
 Stone Place, ii. 394.
 Stonewood Hamlet, in Stone, ii. 386.
 Stourford Abbey, in Essex, cited in Erith, ii. 263.
 Strode, Hospital of, cited, ii. 341.
 Sud Crui, i. e. St. Mary Cray, g. v.
 Suffolk Place Farm, in Plumsted, ii. 216.
 Sunnecamp, i. e. Swanscombe, g. v.
 Sundridge Manor, in Bromley, i. 559.
 Suthfeta, i. e. Southfleet, g. v.
 Suthtuna, i. e. Sutton at Home.
 Sutton at Home, in Sutton, ii. 348.
 Sutton at Home Manor, ii. 348.
 Sutton at Home Place, ii. 352.
 Swanscombe, i. e. Swanscombe, g. v.
 Swanley Hamlet, in Sutton, ii. 359.
 Swanscombe Parish, ii. 399, 576.
 Swanscopp, i. e. Swanscombe, g. v.
 Sydenham Hamlet, in Lewisham, i. 504.
 Sydenham Manor, in Lewisham, ii. 564.
 Tang Court, *alias* Tong Court, *modo* Town Court Farm, in Cheshurst, ii. 15, 217, 563.
 Tarent, i. e. Darent, g. v.
 Tarenlefort, i. e. Dartford, g. v.
 Temple Manor, in Dartford, ii. 301.
 Temple, Seat in Lewisham, i. 525.
 Tong Court, *alias* Tang Court, *modo* Town Court Farm, in Cheshurst, ii. 15, 217, 563.
 Tower Hill, Abbot and Convent of, cited, ii. 460, 461.
 Towa Court, *alias* Tang Court, *alias* Tong Court, in Cheshurst, ii. 15, 217, 563.
 Trinity House, in Deptford, i. 368.
 Trinity Priory, in London, cited, ii. 181, 260.
 Trowmers, a Seat in Downe, ii. 54.
 Trundle Down, in Darent, ii. 369.
 Tubbendens, a Seat in Farnborough, ii. 50.
 Vagniac, cited, ii. 423.
 Vale Mascall, in North Cray, ii. 156.
 Votes Cray, i. e. Foots Cray, g. v.
 Waklins, *alias* Walkins, in Paul's Cray, ii. 131.
 Walkins Manor, in St. Mary Cray, ii. 121.
 Walkins, *alias* Walkins, in Paul's Cray, ii. 131.
 Wantsum Farm, in Bexley, ii. 164, 572.
 Weathers, in the Woods, *alias* Sandridge, in Bromley, i. 560.
 Wetlands, i. e. Woodland, in Kingsdown, ii. 458.
 Well Hall, in Eltham, i. 470.
 Welling Hamlet, in East Wickham, ii. 163, 185.
 Westcombe, in Greenwich, i. 386, 387.
 Wested Farm, in Eynsford, ii. 527.
 Westminster Abbey, cited, ii. 214, 249.
 Weston Cross Hamlet, in Swanscombe, ii. 401.
 Westwood, in Erith, ii. 250.
 Westwood Abbey, i. g. Lesnes Abbey, g. v., ii. 249.
 West Wickham Parish, ii. 29, 569.
 West Yoke Hamlet, in Ash, ii. 463.
 Wiebham, i. e. West Wickham, g. v.
 Wick, *alias* Woodlands Manor, in Kingsdown, ii. 488.
 Wickham East Parish, ii. 184.
 Wickham West Parish, ii. 29, 569.
 Wilmentuna, i. e. Wilmington, g. v.
 Wilmington Parish, ii. 328, 574, 575.
 Wilmintune, i. e. Wilmington, g. v.
 Wingfield Bank, in Southfleet, ii. 422.
 Wippedesket, v. Ebbsfleet.
 Wlewic, i. e. Woolwich, ii. 441.
 Woldnam Parish, cited, ii. 427.
 Woodlands, Seat in Greenwich, ii. 558.
 Woodlands, *alias* Wick Manor, in Kingsdown, ii. 488.
 Wool et Hall, in North Cray, ii. 142.
 Woolwich, ii. 441.
 Woolwich Parish, Appendix, ii. 560.
 Wricksmarsh, in Charlton, i. 426.
 Writman, cited, ii. 489.
 Yoke, West, Hamlet in Ash, ii. 463.

INDEX TO HUNDREDS, MANORS, ETC., WITH REFERENCES TO HASTED.

- Achestan Hundred—Axtane, ii. 343.
 Acres—Acras, viii. 118.
 Addeham—Deal, x. 2, 4.
 Adlotesbrige Hundred—Aloesbridge, viii. 375.
 Alvestone—Elmstone, ix. 132.
 Alvingham Frithsbury (? is it in Domesday), iii. 525, 531.
 Agene—Old Romney, viii. 441.
 Aiglesas—Eccles, iv. 438.
 Aihorde Hundred—Kyhorne, v. 323.
 Almoide—Hauwold, in Woodnesborough, x. 133.
 Aldelase—Aldlyse, in Hastings, vii. 30.
 Aldtone—Aldington, viii. 317.
 Alham—Eleham, viii. 97.
 Alkham—Alkham, not in Domesday (in Barony of Folkestone), viii. 134.
 Alnoitone—Elnoctington, in Hollingborne, v. 465.
 Altham—Eltham, i. 459, 460.
 Apeldre—Apeldre, viii. 325.
 Apletone—Apton, in Waldenham, x. 87.
 Ashurst, not in Domesday, v. 276.
 Audintone Aldington, in Thunham, v. 525.
 Bacheham—Beckenham, i. 529.
 Badesmere, vi. 470.
 Bapohild, not in Domesday (Milton, paramount Manor), vi. 135.
 Barrestone—Barreston, x. 72.
 Bawmere, see Badesmere.
 Belcos, i. e. Bircholt, viii. 11.
 Benedestede—Bensted, in Hulton, v. 149.
 Benndene Benenden, vii. 175.
 Berham—Barham, ix. 351.
 Bersolt Hundred—Bircholt, viii. 1.
 Berisout Hundred—Bircholt, viii. 1.
 Berlinge—Birching, iv. 476.
 Bernelle—West Barning, or Barnet, iv. 393.
 Bernelinge—East Barning, iv. 386.
 Bersted, not in Domesday (in other Manors, v. 506), v. 505.
 Bethereden, not in Domesday (in several Boroughs, etc.), vii. 455.
 Betmontestun—Beaumont, or Beaumont, in Westwell, vii. 417.
 Betahanger, not in Domesday (in Borne Manor), x. 44.
 Bevesfel—Bevesfield, ix. 394.
 Bicknor, not in Domesday, v. 565.
 Biddborough, not in Domesday, v. 272.
 Biddende, not in Domesday (chiefly dens and other parishes), vii. 130.
 Bilissold Hundred—Bircholt, viii. 1.
 Bilestane—Bilington, viii. 346.
 Birchington, not in Domesday (in Monckton paramount), x. 297.
 Bix—Beexley, ii. 165.
 Blachennestone—Blackmanstone, viii. 273.
 Bleham Bleane, viii. 825.
 Bobbing, not in Domesday (Milton paramount Manor), vi. 194.
 Bochelaud—Buckland, next Faversham, vi. 397, 401.
 Borelende—Buckland, near Dover, ix. 464, and 466, 468.
 Boecolaud—Buckland, in Woodnesborough, x. 130.
 Boelsham—Botsam, in Elmsted, viii. 40.
 Bogeley—Bewley, in Boughton Malherb, v. 411.
 Boltone Hundred, i. e. Boughton, vii. 1.
 Boltone—Boughton Malherb, v. 399.
 Boltone—Boughton Monchouse, v. 338.
 Boltone—Boughton Aluph, vii. 386.
 Boltone—Boughton under Bleau, vii. 5.
 Bonitane—Bennington, viii. 332.
 Borden, not in Domesday (Milton paramount Manor), vi. 69.
 Boreham—Burham, iv. 410.
 Borne—Patrixbourne, ix. 278.
 Borownot and Estrei Laths, St. Augustine's, viii. 498.
 Bosleu—Boxley, iv. 331.
 Bosterne—Borborne, viii. 16.
 Breigir, not in Domesday (Milton paramount Manor), vi. 99.
 Brethurst, not in Domesday (in Hollingbourne Manor), v. 585.
 Brencly, not in Domesday, v. 280.
 Brenest, not in Domesday (part of Newington), viii. 389.
 Brudge, not in Domesday (large part Patrixbourne paramount), ix. 387.
 Briestede, i. e. Brasted, iii. 147.
 Briseode Hundred—Bircholt, viii. 1.
 Brocheleste—Temple, or Boswell Banks, in Ewell, ix. 434, 435.
 Bronlei—Bronley, i. 555.
 Brooke, in Wi, g. e. vii. 381.
 Brookland (not in Domesday), in several Manors, viii. 382.
 Brotham Hundred, i. e. Wrotham, v. 1.
 Brotham, i. e. Wrotham, iii. 10.
 Brunelle—Bronfield, v. 503.
 Burnes—Bokesborne, ix. 263.
 Burnes—Bokesborne, ix. 330.
 Burwarmanse—Burmah, viii. 259.
 Camsing, in Testa de Nevill, i. e. Kensing, not in Domesday, iii. 32.
 Canterbury, xi. 4.
 Capel, not in Domesday, v. 193.
 Capell le Ferne, not in Domesday (belonging to Akham), viii. 142.
 Celea, i. e. Chalk, iii. 437, 438.
 Cerfontone—Charlton, near Dover, ix. 471.
 Cerfontone—Charlton, ix. 422.
 Cert, see Lalecort, vi. 454.
 Certeam, i. e. Chertam, vii. 302.
 Certh—Chart Sutton, v. 354.
 Certh—Great Chart, vii. 409.
 Certeam—Chatham, vi. 304.
 Chalock, not in Domesday (Godmersham and Wye paramount), vii. 322.
 Chart, see Lalecort, vii. 456.
 Chenoloue—Knollon, x. 88.
 Cheringes—Charing, vii. 433.
 Cheriton, not in Domesday (Barony of Folkestone), viii. 190.
 Clesilhurst—(Cisselhurst), not in Domesday, ii. 3.
 Chestan—Keston, ii. 41.
 Chuevinging, not in Domesday, iii. 105.
 Chidrigstone, in Textus Cidlingstane, not in Domesday, iii. 210.
 Childresham, i. e. Luddenham, vi. 337.
 Childeane—Chilenden, x. 95.
 Chilleham—Chillam, vi. 369.
 Cinceling, in Textus, i. e. Kensing, not in Domesday, iii. 32.
 Cinesel—Chelsfield, ii. 84.
 Cisselhurst—Cisselhurst, ii. 3.
 Clislelet—Clislelet, ix. 102.
 Clire, i. e. Cliff, iii. 503, 508.
 Cobham, not in Domesday (but Henhurst in Cobham and Hadone), iii. 404.
 Coelstane, i. e. Cookstone, iii. 391.
 Colham—Cowham, ii. 61.
 Colinge, i. e. Cowling, iii. 517.
 Colres—Coldred, ix. 387.
 Cowden (Cudene, in Textus), not in Domesday, iii. 203.
 Crai—Fons Cray, ii. 135.
 Craie—Paul's Cray, ii. 126.
 Cranbrook, not in Domesday, probably in the paramount of Seven Hundreds, vii. 90, and vii. 89.
 "Cray, or other"—North Cray, ii. 142.
 Creceat Ford, i. e. Crayford, in Domesday Erkele, ii. 263.
 Croctone—Crawton or Crofton, in Orpington, ii. 101.
 Cramdai, i. e. Dromwad or Tremworth, vi. 365.
 Cumbe—Combe, in Braborne, viii. 21.
 Cypenham—Sydenham, i. 504.
 Daniloue, i. e. Denton, near Gravesend, iii. 473.
 Daniloue—Denton, near Barham, ix. 350.
 De la Sele; see Seale.
 Davington, not in Domesday, vi. 378.
 Deles, Great and Little, iv. 168, 171.
 Delge, i. e. Delos, Great and Little, iv. 168, 171.
 Dene—Dean Court, in Westwell, vii. 420.
 Deptford, not in Domesday, i. 340.
 Deuling, not in Domesday.
 Dictune—Dutton, iv. 456.
 Dunchurch, not in Domesday (in Eastbridge), vii. 264.
 Doucham—Doddington, vi. 308.
 Downe (Dune), not in Domesday, in Manor of Great Orpington, iii. 54.
 Dromwad; see Crundel, vii. 368.
 Dunehafot Hundred—Downhamford, ix. 142.
 Dunkirk Ville, not in Domesday (the King's Forest of Blau), ix. 2.
 Eaklinges—Yalding, v. 153.
 Eare; see Erhele.
 Easney, not in Domesday (Aldington paramount), vii. 404.
 Ece—Ash, near Wingham, ix. 191.
 Eddintne—Addington, iv. 544, 545.
 Edenbridge (Eastbridge, Eddelnebrige, Edlnebrigg, Pous Edelen), Manor of Westerham in paramount over it, not in Domesday, iii. 179, 181.
 Edesham—Aisham, ix. 182.
 Egerton, not in Domesday (Charing paramount), vii. 449.
 Eese—Ash, next Wrotham, ii. 464.
 Elenut—Aldington, iv. 449.
 Elmsford—Aylesford, iv. 423.
 Elmsted, not in Domesday, vii. 35.
 Elmford—Eynsford, ii. 528.
 Erchei—Hartley, ii. 459, 460.
 Erhele or Eard—Crayford, ii. 268.
 Erith, formerly called Lesnes, ii. 227.
 Ernolton, i. e. Eltmon, in St. oie, near Faversham, vi. 395.
 Esalede—Lesia, v. 479.
 Esalinges—Easing, vi. 423, 424.
 Esmerfel—Ashefield, in Waldenham, ix. 324.
 Esmecone—Elmington, in Eythorne, x. 67.
 Estaloud—Stallard, iv. 466.
 Essamele Hundred, i. e. Stamel, iii. 375.
 Essamelesford—Shalmsford Street, in Charlton, vii. 308.
 Essedene—Nuthenden, iv. 167.
 Essetisford—Ashford, vii. 527.
 Essewelle—Eastwell, vii. 401.
 Estanes—Stone, ii. 387.
 Eastbridge—Eastbridge, vii. 276.
 Estefort—Ashford, vii. 527.
 Estoches—Stoke, iv. 35, 39.
 Estochingeberge—Stockingbury, in Peckham, v. 102.
 Estotinges—Stowling, vii. 47.
 Estrates Hundred—Street, viii. 281.
 Estrates—Street Manor, in Limne, viii. 294.
 Estrei—Lastry, x. 103.
 Estrei and Borenot Laths, St. Augustine's, viii. 498.
 Est Seire (Selve)—Selve, in Lenham, v. 431, 432.
 Esturai—Starey, ix. 77.
 Esturete, vii. 318.
 Esturete Hundred—Westgate Hundred, ix. 1.
 Esturete—Westgate, Canterbury, ix. 29, xii. 140.
 Estwelle—Eastwell, vii. 401.
 Eswalt—St. Albans, in Nonington, ix. 254.
 Etwelle—Hinshill, vii. 560.
 Etwelle—Ewell, ix. 430.
 Etwelle—Ewell, ix. 429, 430, 431.
 Eythorne, not in Domesday (? in Adisham), v. 62.
 Fackesham—Fackham, ii. 445.
 Fairfield, not in Domesday, viii. 379.
 Fanno—Vanne, or Vannes, in Crundel, vii. 374, 401.
 Farnborough—(Farnborough), not in Domesday, ii. 46.
 Faversham—Faversham, vi. 324.
 Farnbergh—Farnborough, ii. 16.
 Felberge Hundred, i. e. Felborough, vii. 203.
 Felberge—West Farnborough, in Harrietsham, v. 453.
 Feriagen—East Farleigh, iv. 373.
 Feriagen—West Farleigh, v. 138.
 Feriaberge, Hundred, i. e. Felborough, vi. 261.
 Feriangelaki—Furthelach, or Venson Dane, in Hougham, ix. 458.
 Fermeingham—Furningham, four Manors, ix. 512.
 Fingressa—Finglesham, in Northborne, ix. 595.
 Flates, i. e. Flert, in Ash, ix. 209.
 Forewe—Fornwich, ix. 56.
 Frandesberie, i. e. Frindsbury, vii. 529, 530.
 Fredestede—Fristed, v. 554.
 Frincenun, not in Domesday (? hundred paramount), vii. 113.
 Frichestan—Fulstone, vii. 154.
 Gecham—Ickham, ix. 108.
 Gelingesham—Gillingham, iv. 239, m. d. 233.
 Gelingesham (East Court Manor in)—Gillingham, ix. 233.
 Gellinges—Geddings, in Wotton, ix. 369.
 Goecone—Guston, near Dover, ix. 406.
 Godeselle—Godwell, in Great Chart, vii. 503.
 Godmersham—Godmersham, vii. 321.
 Goodcestone, near Wingham, not in Domesday (Wingham paramount), ix. 241.
 Goodcestone, next Faversham, not in Domesday, vi. 549.
 Goodcham, not in Domesday, but full of dens, etc., belonging to other Manors and Hundreds, vii. 38.
 Grane, not in Domesday, Green, Gryen, and Gren, in old MSS., iv. 250.
 Graveney (Gravenal in Domesday). Graveney, Gravenel, etc., vii. 25.
 Gravesham, i. e. Gravesend, iii. 326.
 Grenvyn Hundred, Blackheath Hundred, ii. 339.
 Grenvyn—Greenwich, i. 392.
 Hackington, *alias* St. Stephen's; see Latutone.
 Hadone, i. e. Haydon, in Colham, iii. 427.
 Hagel, i. e. Hawley, ii. 294.
 Hageue—Old Romney, viii. 441.
 Hagley, i. e. Hawley, in Sutton, ii. 353, 354.
 Hathorne Hundred, v. 323.
 Halden, High, in Seven Hundreds jurisdiction, vii. 220.
 Hallinges, i. e. Halling, iii. 378.
 Halsted, not in Domesday, iii. 13.
 Halstow, not in Domesday (Milton paramount Manor), vi. 26.
 Hams—Ham, x. 38.
 Hanoide—Hauwold, in Woodnesborough, x. 133.
 Hanehest, i. e. Henhurst, in Colham, iii. 425.
 Hartelowe, not in Domesday (Manor of Westgate Hundred paramount), ix. 8.
 Hardes—Upper Hardes, ix. 304.
 Hardes—Lower Hardes, ix. 300.
 Harindesham—Harnesham, v. 416.

INDEX TO HUNDREDS, MANORS, Etc., WITH REFERENCES TO HASTED.

Hartlip, not in Domesday (Milton the paramount Manor), vi. 23.
Hawlow—Hawlow, v. 178.
Hastingdon—Hastingdon, vii. 28.
Hathewalden, i. e. Higa Halden, v. 2.
Hawkhurst, not in Domesday (its principal Manors probably appendages to Wyv), vii. 113.
Hawking, not in Domesday (Barony of Folkstone), vii. 148.
Hayes (Hese), not in Domesday, ii. 22.
Hecham, i. e. Higham, iii. 484.
Hedon, not in Domesday, v. 324.
Hele Hythe, vii. 232.
Helmeſtrei Hundred, i. e. Ruxley Hundred, ii. 2.
Hengestefell—Hinaxhill, vii. 560.
Herberton—Harbiton, in Harritslum, v. 454.
Herve, not in Domesday (Reculver paramount), ix. 86.
Hicnehill, not in Domesday (The Archbishop's Manor of Boughton Hundred paramount), vii. 19.
Hertange—Hartange, in Barrestone, x. 74.
Hese Hayes, ii. 22.
Heve (Heure, Ever), not in Domesday, iii. 190.
Hichon—Hougham, ix. 458.
High Halden, see Halden.
Hinaxhill, see Hengestefell, vii. 558.
Hollingeborde—Hollingbore, v. 468.
Hoo—Althelows, not in Domesday ("De maneris circa de Hon," in Textus), iv. 80.
Hoo St. Mary's, not in Domesday ("Ordinor circa de Hon," in Textus), v. 20.
Hope, All Saints', not in Domesday (Romney jurisdiction), vii. 415.
Hormoulen, not in Domesday, v. 311.
Horton—Horton Kirby, ii. 495.
Hortous, i. e. Horton Parva, in Chart. i. ii. 312.
Horton—Mouk's Horton, vii. 53.
Hortun—Mouk's Horton, vii. 54.
Hotho, not in Domesday (a borough of Reculver), ix. 96.
Hothfield, not in Domesday (included probably in Chulham Manor), vii. 516.
Hou, i. e. Hoo St. Warburgh, iv. 3.
Hou, i. e. Howbery, in Crayford, ii. 277.
Huckling, not in Domesday (in Hollingbore Manor, iv. 570), v. 569.
Hulviz—Woolwich, i. 447.
Hulton, not in Domesday (see Benedestede), v. 148.
Hurst, not in Domesday (in Aldington probably), vii. 327.
Hythe, West; see West Hythe, vii. 254.
Ifield (Ieldia, in Textus, Yelesfeldia), not in Domesday, iii. 347.
Ighdam, not in Domesday, v. 83.
Isecharch, not in Domesday (New Romney, and paramount), vii. 490.
Iwade, or Wardy, not in Domesday (Milton paramount Manor), vi. 203.
Kensing, not in Domesday; see Cumesing and Cumesing.
Kewaridington, not in Domesday (in jurisdiction of Blackborne Hundred, Ham Hundred, and Romney Marsh, and Apeldore Manor), vii. 244.
Kemington, not in Domesday, vii. 545.
Kingsdown, next Sittingbourne, not in Domesday, vi. 112.
Kingsdown, next Wrotham, not in Domesday, but Maplescombe, v. 8, is, ii. 475, 483.
Kingsmoth, not in Domesday (Wye Manor paramount), vi. 583.
Kingston, not in Domesday (in Barony of Chulham), ix. 241.
Lamberhurst, not in Domesday, v. 294.
Lampport—Ole Langport in Lid, vii. 425, 447.
Langafel—Longfield, ii. 441.
Langton East, not in Domesday (but some of its manors are, viz. Pasing and Pinham), ix. 552.

Langdon, West, not in Domesday (Barony of Folkstone), ix. 401.
Langeſrige Hundred, 1 Yoke in Hux. Kij, vii. 560.
Langport—Longport, a Borough in eastern suburbs of Canterbury, xii. 228, 229.
Languelei—Langley, v. 347.
Lasele—Langley, in Beckenham (as conjunctured by Hasted; but surely it is Seal), i. 541.
Latiſtone—Huckington, alias St. Stephen's, ix. 44.
Ledesne, i. e. Laddesdown, iii. 368.
Lee, i. 493.
Leigh, see Lyghe.
Leleburne—Leyborne, iv. 497.
Lelevant—Leveland, vi. 463.
Lemnges—Lisange, vii. 53.
Lenham—Lewham, v. 428.
Lerham—Lenham, v. 415.
Lerham, v. 415, 420.
Lewes—Lewes, in 230.
Levesham—Lewisham, i. 507.
Lid, not in Domesday (Bishop of Exeter, Alington named, 424), vii. 421.
Liddon, not in Domesday (in Barony of Folkstone), vii. 127.
Limes, see Welpole, vii. 297, 298.
Lime, not in Domesday (Aldington paramount), vii. 298.
Linowart and Linwart, i. e. Lath of Shipway, vi. 262.
Linstol, not in Domesday, vi. 366.
Linton, not in Domesday, iv. 367.
Lithorne—Littidourne, ix. 149.
Liteli Handred, "Litte and Lesnes," ii. 184.
Litel Wrotham, i. e. Little Wrotham, v. 18.
Littelfield Hundred, i. e. Littlefield.
Lullingstone—Lullington, three manors, ii. 540.
Lore, not in Domesday, probably included in East Farleigh, iv. 362.
Lyghe (Lega, in Textus, La Lye), not in Domesday, iii. 258.
Macheſet, i. e. Makenade, in Preston, next Faversham, vi. 338.
Map edescom—Maplescombe, in Kingsdown, ii. 484.
Marden, not in Domesday, but an appendage to the King's Manor of Milton, vii. 53.
Marley, appended to Bezelei or Bowley, in Harritslum, v. 455.
Maroude—Marworth, v. 72.
Meddestan—Maidstone, iv. 285.
Melestan—Milton, next Gravesend, iii. 337.
Melctune, Milton, next Gravesend, iii. 337.
Mellinges, West Malling, iv. 523.
Mepham—Meopham, iii. 259.
Merchaun—Merham, vii. 595.
Merston (in Textus, Merestun), not in Domesday, ii. 477.
Metlages—East Malling, iv. 510.
Mide-tune—Milton, next Sittingbourne, vi. 171.
Midelea—Midley, vii. 410.
Mileſei, not in Domesday (Milton paramount Manor), vi. 107.
Milton, next Canterbury (included in Estareſe, or Westgate), ix. 39.
Molash, not in Domesday (Chulham honour paramount), vi. 292.
Monostone—Moncton, in Thanet, x. 255.
Mundinglam—Great and Little Mongeham, ix. 573, 580.
Mureton, ? in Domesday, vi. 143.
Neckington, not in Domesday, ix. 291.
Nedestede, i. e. Nettled, v. 120.
Newceore Hundred—Newchurch, vii. 337.
Neuſtane—Newington, next Folkstone, vii. 260.
Neuſtane—Newington, next Folkstone, vii. 199.
Neuſceore—Newchurch, vii. 333, 334.
Neuſceore—Newchurch, vii. 333.
Newstone—Newington, next Sittingbourne, vi. 47.
Newtham, not in Domesday, vi. 413.

Nockholt, in Great Orpington Manor, not in Domesday, ii. 78.
Noington, not in Domesday (Wingham paramount), ix. 351.
Norborne—Northbourne, near Den, x. 375.
Nordende—Little Barton, in Canterbury, x. 163.
Nordelings—Easting, iv. 423.
Northet, i. e. Northſet, iii. 302.
Nortone—Norton, vi. 402.
Notestede—Nuted, iii. 352.
Otrepole—Otterpoole, in Limne, vii. 290.
Ofham—Ofham, iv. 536, 537.
Oistrecham, i. e. Westerham, iii. 162.
Oldeham—Woultham, iv. 401.
Olcumbe—Ulcumb, v. 338.
Oms, vi. 433.
Orgawerke, not in Domesday, vii. 270.
Orlavestone—Orlaveston, vii. 391.
Orpington—Little Orpington, alias Mayfield, ii. 103, 104.
Orpington—Orpington, i. 92.
Ospringe—Ospringe, vi. 504.
Ostrelham Hundred, i. e. Westerham, iii. 158.
Oteford—Oxford, iii. 23.
Oteham—Otham, v. 514.
Oteſberge, i. e. Watringbury, v. 108, 109.
Otrangelde—Otterden, v. 534.
Oxney—Oxney, vii. 479.
Oxney, near St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, not in Domesday (Barony of Folkstone), ix. 409.
Padſeworth, not in Domesday (perhaps included in Lyminge or Newington), vii. 119.
Palſetun—Palſet, in Wittersham, vii. 488.
Pambury, not in Domesday, 236.
Pecheham—East Peckham, v. 29.
Pecheham—West Peckham, v. 57.
Pelleſerde—Paddesworth, iv. 471.
Penhurst, not in Domesday (Penneſherst, in Textus), iii. 227.
Pere—Perry Court, in Preston, next Faversham, vi. 540.
Peſinges—Piſing, in East Langdon, ix. 352.
Pinham—Pinham, in East Langdon, ix. 552.
Pimpe (in Nettled), v. 120, 121.
Pimpe (in West Farleigh), v. 139.
Pindeſede—Pinden, in Horton Kirby, ii. 504.
Pitham—Petham, ix. 311.
Piventone—Pevington, in Pluckley, vii. 473.
Pluckley—Pluckley, vi. 464.
Pluſtede—Pluſted, ii. 205.
Poltone—Polton, ix. 446.
Popeselle—Popeshall, in Coldred, ix. 389.
Poſtinges—Poſting, vii. 212.
Prestatone, i. e. Preston, v. 8.
Prestatone, i. e. Preston, next Faversham, vi. 533.
Prestatone—Preston, next Wingham, ix. 136.
Ratunham, not in Domesday (Milton paramount Manor), vi. 4.
Repenstone—Great and Little Repton, in Ashford, vii. 531.
Redleye—Ridley, ii. 459.
Riesco—Ryrsch, iv. 459.
Ringatone—Ruglatone, in Woodnesborough, x. 156.
Ringwold, not in Domesday (part of Barony of Chulham), x. 80.
Ripa, and ad Ripem, River, ix. 437.
Ripple, not in Domesday (St. Augustine's land), ix. 565.
Roſchings—Rucking, vii. 354.
Rorulf—Reculver, ix. 116.
Rothnerham, not in Domesday (Milton paramount Manor), vi. 117.
Rolvden, not in Domesday (in jurisdiction of Seven Hundreds), vi. 183.
Romenel—New Romney, vii. 447, 448, 449.
Romney Road, not in Domesday, vii. 439.
Rongstone—Ringstone, in Hollingbore, vi. 568.

Roveceſtre—Rochester, iv. 165.
St. Dunſon, next Canterbury, not in Domesday (in Westgate Manor), ix. 34.
St. John's, Margate, not in Domesday (? in Dover), x. 813.
St. Lawrence, Thanet, not in Domesday (Minster paramount), x. 580.
St. Margaret-at-Liffe, ix. 414.
St. Marne's Church, not in Domesday (Romney jurisdiction), vii. 406.
St. Martin's Ville, in Aldington, vii. 317.
St. Mildred's, Minster, Thanet, x. 273.
St. Nicholas, Thanet, not in Domesday.
St. Peter's, Thanet, not in Domesday (? in Dover), x. 855.
St. Stephen's, alias Hackington (see Latutone).
Salteſede—Saltwood, vii. 221.
Saudiaurſt, not in Domesday (Aldington Manor and Actis Manor claim over it), vi. 1.
Sandwich—Sandwich, x. 155.
Sandwich—Sandwich, x. 155.
Scharham, not in Domesday, but in Textus—Shoreham, ii. 2.
Seale (La Seale and De La Seale), not in Domesday according to Hasted, iii. 51.
Seallunge—Selhurst, vii. 305.
Seale, La; see Seale.
Selinge—Selving, alias Woodnesborough, x. 123.
Selinge—Selving, vii. 41.
Selve, v. 431, ter.
Sensinges and Suderi, 2 Manors (now 1 Manor, viz. St. Mary Lyng, Oxmere), St. Mary Cray, ii. 114.
Seſeſtane, i. e. Sevenshoe, v. 8.
Seſelro—Seſelro, vii. 300.
Seven Hundreds, always in Crown (viz. hundreds of Cranbrook, Barkley, Blackborne, Teutreden, Rolvden, Selhurst, Brundfield), vii. 89.
Sevenshoe, not in Domesday (Sevenshoe, in Textus), ii. 60.
Sevington, not in Domesday (Coomingsbrook Manor paramount), vii. 577.
Shalohunt (Seven Hundreds paramount), vii. 338.
Sheldwick, not in Domesday, vi. 481.
Shiepy Isle, none of its parishes in Domesday, vi. 206, 285.
Shilphorne (Shilphorne, in Textus), not in Domesday, v. 45.
Sholdon, not in Domesday (Northborne paramount), ix. 605.
Shoreham, not in Domesday; see Sechorham.
Shorne (Seorne—Somes), not in Domesday, iii. 443.
Sibbertswall—Sibbertswall, ix. 376.
Sibbertswall, Westcott Manor, in Sibbertswall, ix. 378, 380.
Siltone, in Ditton, iv. 456.
Sipcham—Sydenham, i. 504.
Sittingborne, ? in Domesday (Milton paramount Manor), vi. 155.
Snarſden, not in Domesday (Shurland, Otterclay, Thowley claim over it), vii. 478.
Suarſgate, not in Domesday (in paramount Aldington), vii. 376.
Snaue, not in Domesday (in several hundreds), vii. 394.
Soacelive—Swaycliffe, vii. 521.
Sole, in Newington, ix. 258.
Solton, Solton in West Cliffe, ix. 423.
Somerden Hundred, none of the parishes in it, or wholly in the Weald—named in Domesday, ii. 189.
Sondresse, i. e. Sandridge, iii. 123.
Speldhurst (Spelhurst)—in Textus, Spelhurst, not in Domesday, ii. 275.
Stanſſelle—Stanſſell, ix. 438.
Stanford, not in Domesday, vii. 63.
Stansted, not in Domesday, v. 1.
Staple, not in Domesday (Adisham paramount), ix. 185.
Staplehurst, not in Domesday (probably Seven Hundreds paramount), vi. 119.
Stellunge—Stelling, vii. 92.

INDEX TO HUNDREDS, MANORS, Etc., WITH REFERENCES TO HASTED.

- Stependone—Stuppington, in Norton, vi. 408.
 Stoches—Stoke, iv. 39.
 Stochingeburge—Stockbury, v. 574.
 Stodmarsh, not in Domesday (within Wickham), ix. 142.
 Stoner, not in Domesday (Minster paramount), x. 414.
 Stone, in Oxney, not in Domesday (Aldington paramount), viii. 431.
 Stourmouth, not in Domesday, ix. 120.
 Strodes, *i.e.* Stroud, not in Domesday, iii. 546.
 Stroud, not in Domesday, iii. 546.
 Stursete—Westgate, Canterbury, xii. 140.
 Swanetone—Swanton, in Liddon, viii. 129, *ib.*
 Sudern and Seantling, two manors (now St. Mary Lyng, Ockmere, one manor) St. Mary Cray, ii. 114.
 Sulfeta—Southfleet, ii. 426.
 Sultone—Town Sutton or Sutton Valence, v. 364, 365.
 Sultone—East Sutton, v. 376.
 Suestone, in Hinxhill, vii. 580.
 Suinescamp—Swanscombe, ii. 404.
 Sutton at Hone, not in Domesday, ii. 343.
 Sutton, near Walmer, not in Domesday, ix. 558.
 Swanetone—Swanton, in Liddon, viii. 129, *ib.*
 Swangfield, not in Domesday (in Barony of Folkestone), viii. 122.
 Tangas—Tong, vi. 136.
 Tarent—Darent and St. Margaret Falls, ii. 370, 373, *ib.*
 Tarentford—Dartford, ii. 394.
 Tenham, not in Domesday, Archbishop's Land, vi. 285.
 Tenterden, not in Domesday (in Seven Hundreds), vii. 200.
 Tepialena, *i.e.* Tiffenden, in High Halden, vii. 222.
 Testan—Teston, v. 129.
 Tevegate—Evegate or Thevegate, in Smeth, viii. 3.
 Thanington, not in Domesday (part of Westgate Hundred Manor), ix. 22.
 Tichetese—Tickenhurst, in Northbourne, ix. 593.
 Tilmanstone—Tilmanstone, x. 79.
 Tintetone—Tinton, in Warehorne, viii. 368, 369.
 Tintetone—Tinton, in Warehorne, viii. 339.
 Tivedale—Tudeley, v. 257.
 Tollestru Hundred, *i.e.* Tolkingtrow, iii. 301.
 Tonebriga, not in Domesday—Tunbridge, v. 196.
 Toutiatune—Tuttington, iv. 431.
 Treuworth; see Crundal, vii. 368.
 Trevelai—Throley, vi. 449.
 Trotesclive—Trottesclive, iv. 550.
 Tuiferle Hundred, *i.e.* Twyford, v. 91.
 Tunbridge, not in Domesday, v. 196.
 Tunestelle—Tunstall, vi. 82.
 Turneham—Thunham, v. 521.
 Upchurch, not in Domesday (Milton the paramount manor), vi. 27.
 Walmer, not in Domesday (? part of Folkestone Manor), x. 25.
 Waltham, not in Domesday (in different hundreds), ix. 319.
 Walwarese—Waldershare, x. 51.
 Wanenberge—Woodnesborough, x. 125.
 Warchelestan Hundred—Wachlingstone, v. 255.
 Warde; see Iwade.
 Warwintone, *i.e.* Upper Garwinton, in Littlebourne, ix. 153.
 Welle—Westwell, vii. 413.
 Wellop, belonging to Aldington, in Limne ("Limes," in Domesday), vii. 298.
 Werde Hundred—Worth, viii. 253.
 Werchorne—Warehorne, viii. 367.
 Westbere, not in Domesday (Westgate and Chislet paramount), ix. 69.
 Westclive—West Cliffe, ix. 419.
 Westgate Hundred Ville, *alias* Dun Kirk Ville, *g.v.*, ix. 2.
 West Hythe, not in Domesday, viii. 254.
 Whitfield, *alias* Bewsfield; see under Bevesfel.
 Whitstaple, not in Domesday (Barony of Chilham?), viii. 509.
 Wi (Brooke), vii. 382.
 Wi—Wye, vii. 345.
 Wicheham—West Wickham, ii. 31.
 Wicheham—Wickham Breux, ix. 159.
 Wickham, East, not in Domesday.
 Willeborough (Wye paramount), not in Domesday, vii. 566.
 Wlmington, not in Domesday, but included in Dartford, ii. 332.
 Winghamawold, not in Domesday (Wingham paramount), ix. 262.
 Winchelesmere—Wichling, v. 550.
 Wingeham—Wingham, ix. 226.
 Witenemers—Wricklesmarsh, in Charlton, i. 426.
 Withersham, not in Domesday (Aldington paramount), viii. 436.
 Wiwarlet—Lath of Scray, vi. 1.
 Wood, not in Domesday (part of Birchington), x. 310.
 Woodchurch, not in Domesday (Seven Hundreds, Aplestone, and Wye, all have jurisdiction), vii. 226.
 Woodland (united to Kingsdown), not in Domesday, iii. 145.
 Word, not in Domesday (? in Eastry), x. 145.
 Wormsall, not in Domesday (appended to Boughton Malherb, v. 562), v. 561.
 Wotton, not in Domesday (? in Boroughs of Shelving and Gending), ix. 364.
 Wulwiche (in Domesday, Hulvis)—Woolwich, i. 447.



